"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy, colder; tomorrow overcast; strong west winds.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,475. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1916.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

WITH 272 ELECTORAL VOTES, WILSON WINS; GETS CALIFORNIA, NORTH DAKOTA, NEW MEXICO

GERMANY FAVORS LEAGUE OF PEACE WITH CONDITION.

But Bethmann Hollweg Says the Entente Allies Must Renounce Their Annexation Schemes.

DENOUNCES "BRUTE FORCE"

Abolition of "Aggressive Coalitions" Put as First Step Toward International Harmony.

ANSWERS VISCOUNT GREY

Asserts That England Plunged Europe Into War by Encouraging France and Russia.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 9.—Answering Viscount Grey, Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg, in the course of his speech before the Main Committee of the Reichstag today said:

"Germany is at all times ready to join a league of nations—yes, even to place herself at the head of such a league—to keep in check the disturbers of peace."

BERLIN, Nov. 9, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg announced today before the Main Committee of the Reichstag that after the end of the war Germany would cooperate in an endeavor to find a practical means for procuring a lasting peace by means of an international league. The Chancellor also presented a new version of events in the last days before the outbreak of the war, particularly in connection with Russia's mobilization and efforts to avert hostilities.

The Chancellor, according to the Overseas News Agency, connected the two subjects in his speech, and in doing so replied to the speech made by Lord Grey, the British Foreign Secretary, to foreign newspapermen, in which he said that the origin of the present war must influence peace conditions, and that Germany would be entitled to ask for guarantees against future attacks if the present war really were forced upon Germany. Of course, Lord Grey at once added that Germany's interpretation of the origin of the war was incorrect, and that the war was not forced upon Germany, but was forced by Germany upon Europe.

Little Faith in Arbitration Courts.

Referring to the question of an international league for the preservation of peace, the Chancellor said:

"We never concealed our doubts whether peace could be guaranteed permanently by international organizations, such as arbitration courts. I shall not discuss the theoretical aspects of the problem in this place. But from the standpoint of matters of fact we now and in peace must define our position with regard to this question.

"If at and after the end of the war the world will only become fully conscious of the horrifying destruction of life and property, then through the whole of humanity there will ring out a cry for peaceful arrangements and understandings which, as far as is within human power, will avoid the return of such a monstrous catastrophe. This cry will be so powerful and so justified that it must lead to some result.

"Germany will honestly co-operate in examination of every endeavor to find a practical solution, and will collaborate for its possible realization. This all the more if the war, as we expect and trust, shall create political conditions that do full justice to the free development of all nations, of small as well as great nations. Then the principle of justice and free development, not only on the Continent, out also on the seas, must be made valid. This, to be sure, Lord Grey did not mention."

Denounces British "Brute Force."

The Chancellor pointed out that Lord Grey's ideas in regard to international guarantees of peace seemed to possess a pecular character, in that they took into consideration only British wants. Neutrals, who during the war had to accept in silence British domination of the seas, were to form a union after the war when, England hoped, she would have conquered Germany, in order to guarantee that the British plans should prevail under the new conditions. The Chancelior said it was known on reliable authority that in 1915 Great Britain and France promised to Russia dictatorial domination of Constantinople, the Bosporus and the west shore of the Dardanelles, with the hinterland, and that Asia Minor should be divided among the Entente powers. These plans, he continued, probably were of interest for neutrals, who were expected to guarantee this order of things. The British Government, he asserted, has kept silent in regard to these plans, in spite of questions asked in Parliament.

"Such a policy of brute force," the Chancellor added, "cannot be the basis of an efficient international league for peace.

"These are the plans of our enemies

Continued on Page 6.

Suffrage Amendment Defeated in Two States

Woman suffrage amendments were evidently beaten in the two States that voted on the question last Tuesday. In South Dakota, with 200 precincts still to be heard from, the vote stood 22,934 for and 25,248 against the amendment.

West Virginia, the other State to vote on the proposition, rejected it overwhelmingly. The returns from 843 out of the 1,713 precincts in the State showed 33,887 for and 72,473 against it.

ASQUITH EXPOUNDS ESSENTIALS OF PEACE

Must Insure Security of Weak, Liberties of Europe, and Free Future of World.

TRADE OF NEUTRALS SAFE

German Talk of Wall Against It Called Childish Fiction—Ready for Next Channel Raid.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—The banquet of the new Lord Mayor of London, Sir William Henry Dunn, was given at the Guildhall tonight, and was attended by Cabinet Ministers, members of the Diplomatic Corps, including Walter Hines Page, the American Ambassador, and men prominent in the military and naval world, among them Lord Fisher, Chairman of the Invention Board; Arthur J. Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty, and Sir William R. Robertson, Chief of the Imperial Staff at Army Headquarters.

The leading speech of the evening was delivered by Premier Asquith, who, in alluding to peace, declared that nobody had greater reason than Great Britain to desire peace, but that it was desired on only one condition—that the sacrifices of the war should not have been made in vain. A feature of the speeches was the warm tribute of admiration on the stand made by Rumania and the expression of the opinion that although the attack on Rumania had not yet been defeated, it had been successfully stayed.

Turkey a "Subservient Agent."

Mr. Asquith began his speech with a reference to Turkey, which country he described as a subservient agent of German interests and ambition, as was instanced, he said, by the fact that by lifting a finger Germany might have arrested the Armenian horrors, but instead looked on unmoved, acquiescent and possibly even complacent.

"That," said the Premier, "is a significant sample of what a continuance of the rule of Germanic Turkey in Europe will mean."

Mr. Asquith said he would refrain from any detailed review of the naval and military situation. He dwelt, however, on the continued Entente allied successes and said the British Navy was ready, and more than ready, whenever opportunity was offered to it.

With regard to the Greek situation Mr. Asquith said he wished he could speak with as much confidence as hope. The Entente Allies went to Saloniki as friends of both Greece and Serbia, he said. Their sole desire was to prevent Greece from becoming enmeshed in the Germanic net and to save her from internal strife. Whatever apparently drastic measures had been taken were dictated solely by the necessity of preventing Athens from becoming the centre of German propaganda and intrigue.

Declaring that the Entente Allies were in hearty sympathy with Eleutherios Venizelos, former Premier, Mr. Asquith, asked how Greece could possibly stand aloof from a war for the emancipation of smaller States.

"Greece," Mr. Asquith continued, "first lit the torch of liberty in Europe and withstood the inrush of eastern barbarism and tyranny. May Greece rekindle her lamp and show herself worthy of her immortal past."

Dealing with the general situation, Mr. Asquith said:

"Let there be no illusion about our enemies. They are great organizers and fine fighters in the field. They are also, if not skillful, yet indefatigable workers in the sphere of propaganda, where they have a double motive—to divide the Allies and capture neutral opinion."

No Designs Against Neutrals.

In this connection Mr. Asquith characterized the German suggestion of a sinister design on the part of the Entente Allies to combine against neutral countries and build up an impenetrable stone wall against their trade as childish fiction, which could only mean that the Allies were bent upon economic suicide. He said it ought to be unnecessary to affirm that when the time came for peace nothing would be more essential for the Entente Allies from the standpoint of simple self-interest than to establish and maintain the best industrial and financial relations with neutrals.

Alluding to the different methods of propaganda which he said were employed at different places with a view to dividing the Allies and influencing

Continued on Page 8.

$16,400 SEATS FOR PUBLIC
Entire capacity of the Hippodrome for the next seven weeks, including Christmas week, go on sale today. Five box offices.—Advt.

WON'T CONCEDE WILSON VICTORY WITHOUT RECOUNT

Both Sides Should Be Anxious to Remove All Doubt, Willcox Says.

FOUR STATES IN QUESTION

New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Dakota, and California Returns Scrutinized.

THE OLD GUARD CONFERS

Willcox Not Invited to Meeting of Crane, Barnes, and Others Ignored in the Campaign.

The Republican campaign managers will not concede the State of California to President Wilson until after the result of the official count of the vote which is scheduled to begin on Monday has been announced. And even then it is more than likely that if the result of the official canvass should give the State to the President they will go into the courts and ask that the ballot boxes be reopened and the ballots recounted.

After a conference with Charles E. Hughes, in which former United States Attorney General George W. Wickersham participated, Chairman William R. Willcox of the Republican National Committee announced last night that California was only one of four States in which recount proceedings were probable. The other States are New Hampshire, New Mexico and North Dakota. In New Hampshire and New Mexico Mr. Hughes was leading on the late returns yesterday, but it was assumed by the Republican leaders that in the event of their winding up in the Hughes column, the Democrats would ask for a new count under the auspices of the courts.

"I think there ought to be a recount in those four States," said Mr. Willcox. "I assume the other side is just as anxious as we are to have any cloud on the title removed by a recanvass in States where the vote is close. Just think of it! There are States where in 400,000 votes or more the margin of the winning candidate promises to be 400 votes or less. Where the election of a President of the United States hinges on such a slender plurality I think the natural thing would be to have a recount."

Seek New Hampshire Recount.

In New Hampshire, where the vote fluctuated all day yesterday slightly in favor of the two candidates in turn, the Republicans took the preliminary steps looking to a recount while the odds seemed to favor Mr. Wilson. Republican National Committeeman Frank W. Estabrook, who has been attached to National Headquarters here, hurried home and took charge of the situation when it seemed to indicate that the State might be lost to the Republican nominee. He sent word last night that he had retained lawyers who were procuring from tht Town and County Clerks certified copies of the vote returned from the various voting precincts.

The Old Guard Republican leaders held an important conference at the Hotel Manhattan last night which Chairman Willcox was not invited to attend. The leading spirits at this gathering were men who while they are shrewd and experienced in political campaigning have not been consulted much in connection with the campaign for the election of Mr. Hughes. Among those present were W. Murray Crane, the Republican leader in Massachusetts; United States Senator John W. Weeks from that State, who has been in charge of the Republican campaign throughout the country for the recapture of the United States Senate; William Barnes, and former Chairman Charles D. Hilles of the Republican National Committee, Charles B. Warren, the Republican National Committeeman from Michigan, was the only man at the conference who has been attached to the staff of Chairman Willcox at Republican National Headquarters.

Gloom pervaded the meeting of the Old Guard. They had been in close touch with Republican leaders in States which were catalogued as "doubtful" and had learned that in California, where the electoral votes were essential to a Hughes victory, there was little hope that the Republican nominee would come out ahead. From North Dakota, where a Hughes majority was regarded as safe, but where it had changed into a majority for President Wilson, word had come from United States Senator McCumber that the best to be expected was about an even break between President Wilson and the Republican candidate.

"There should be no man in the White House with a clouded title," said one leader. "It seems to me that the recount is the only means to clear the title by definitely establishing the fact that the ballots have been counted right."

It is understood that this view has the

Continued on Page 2.

Truthful, Unexcited, Responsible. Get the New York Evening Post tonight; 3 cents.—Advt.

News of Wilson's Election Sent to Him by Wireless

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Nov. 9.—To President Wilson aboard the yacht Mayflower, en route to Williamstown, Mass., this message was wirelessed shortly before midnight tonight by Secretary Tumulty:

"I am here surrounded by the loyal Democrats of old Monmouth, and beg leave to send you our greeting and congratulations. The cause you have so nobly represented has at last triumphed, and we greet you. Our hearts, our thoughts and our affections go to you."

M'CORMICK JOYFUL AT NEWS OF VICTORY

Crowd in Democratic National Headquarters Cheers as California Goes to Wilson.

HIS OPTIMISM UNFLAGGING

Chairman All Day Had Claimed 288 Votes, and Announced: "We've Got It Sewed Up!"

Scenes of growing jubilation at Democratic National headquarters here, which were in evidence throughout the day yesterday, reached a culmination last night when word was received that THE TIMES had bulletined that California had gone for President Wilson, and that the President was re-elected. Face to face with the success which they had hoped for confidently for many anxious hours, several hundred Democratic workers, including many women, cheered, leaped into the air, clapped their hands, and slapped each others' backs in an excess of the delight of victory.

When the result in California became definitely known, the Democratic National Committee issued this statement:

"The President has carried the country by a popular plurality of from 200,000 to 300,000. With an electoral vote of 272 absolutely sure, and with Minnesota, West Virginia, and New Hampshire still to be decided, to say there will be any contest is an insult to the intelligence of the American people.

"There is nothing to add to our statements previously made. We have claimed the re-election of President Wilson since early Tuesday morning. We knew we had it. We have been fighting especially for the Western States."

Vance McCormick, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, left headquarters at 11:30 o'clock saying that he was satisfied that the President had been re-elected.

The large crowd at Democratic Headquarters that had been watching the returns all evening broke into a roar of applause when the California result was posted. Hundreds in the street immediately fell in behind several bands and a parade was started down Forty-second Street to Fifth Avenue. After a march of only a few blocks, however, the paraders returned to headquarters and soon dispersed.

Close on the California information came the news from Republican Headquarters that Republican Chairman Willcox "had nothing to say." The pent up enthusiasm broke its bounds again and again. For many of those in headquarters it meant rest for the first time in seventy-two hours. Many others had not slept for two days.

The crowd at headquarters had one short period of anxiety when the news came from Republican headquarters at 5:30 o'clock that Mr. Hughes was ahead in California by 298 votes. A correction of this report was soon received, however, and the crowd cheered again. Chairman McCormick had said at noon:

"It's all over, boys. We are going to clean them up, and I still stick to my figures that the President will have 300 electoral votes. The New Hampshire vote has been counted, and it is in our favor. The count is still going on in the other States, but in California we are running well ahead and we will get it. There is no question about that. We have it sewed up! Fact is, President Wilson is re-elected beyond any shadow of a doubt."

President Was Confident.

During the day many well-known Democrats called upon the Chairman and congratulated him. Among them were Alton B. Parker and Morgan J. O'Brien. The Chairman denied that they had called in connection with possible recount proceedings. He said he had called up President Wilson at Shadow Lawn frequently and told him how things were proceeding. He said the President informed him that he was thoroughly satisfied that he had been re-elected.

A telegram was received at headquarters from Dudley Field Malone, Collector of the Port, who is in California, saying that the State was safe for the President, no matter what anybody might say to the contrary. Word also came from the National Committee's Western Headquarters in Chicago that a message had been received that The San Francisco Chronicle and The Los Angeles Times, both Republican newspapers, had conceded Wilson's success in the State. Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo added his quota of comfort by showing a telegram he had received from J. B. Coulson of California, a personal friend, which read:

"Fully convinced that it is impossible to overcome President's lead of over 4,000 in California."

Regarding Minnesota, Chairman McCormick said he was content to accept the estimate of Frederick B. Lynch, Democratic National Committeeman for that State, who had advised him over the telephone that the President's plurality there would be 500 at least. This, he said, would include the soldier vote, which had been checked up as far as possible by local leaders who were familiar with conditions. The count in Minnesota was proceeding slowly, Mr McCormick said, because the system there permitted the mailing of votes, and many of these had not been received.

"The final count will show Minne-

Continued on Page 2.

Fresh, Savory Deerfoot Sausage. Have some with buckwheat cakes for breakfast. Sure you get Deerfoot.—Advt.

WILSON AHEAD IN CALIFORNIA BY OVER 3,100

Republican Chairman Concedes State on Face of the Returns.

36 PRECINCTS ARE MISSING

These Cannot Change Result, Reached After Day of Great Political Tension.

FULL RECOUNT IS CERTAIN

Both Sides Carefully Watching the Canvass—Much Talk of a Split Vote.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 9.—California has given her electoral vote to Woodrow Wilson.

The Republican Chairman, C. H. Rowell, admitted at 8:25 o'clock tonight that, barring some exceptional errors in the count, the President had carried the State.

Mr. Rowell conceded the State after reviewing returns showing a plurality of 2,970 for Wilson, with only forty-eight scattered precincts of the 5,870 in the State not complete. These figures were: Wilson, 465,194; Hughes, 462,224.

These returns showed forty-two of fifty-eight counties in the State completed. In all but ten counties in the State returns had been back-checked and corrected. The possibility of error was thus reduced to a minimum.

Returns were received later from further precincts, reducing the number missing to thirty-six. The totals in the 5,834 precincts available at a late hour were: Wilson, 465,869; Hughes, 462,538. This would make Wilson's plurality 3,131.

After conceding California to Wilson, Chairman Rowell talked by wire with George W. Perkins in the office of the National Republican Committee in New York, and later gave out this statement:

"While the face of the returns as compiled by The Associated Press shows Wilson ahead in California, so many startling changes have happened in the count during the last twelve hours that it will not do to reach final conclusions on anything less than final information. The official count begins Monday, and we shall watch the counting of every vote in every county seat in the State.

"I estimate that there will be a difference of 4,000 or 5,000 between the high and low man on the electoral tickets, and this is greater than any possible majority in California. This means a split electoral vote."

O. K. Cushing, Chairman of the Democratic Central Committee:

"From the information we have received from all counties in the State we confidently expect that President Wilson's majority in California will not be less than 3,200."

The result in the State was made certain after a day of great tension, with hopes rising and falling in the rival political camps as the added returns changed the small but continuing plurality for Wilson over Hughes.

Starting the day with a lead of more than 3,000, Wilson lost ground as additional Los Angeles County precincts were heard from, and a rectification of figures was made in Alameda County. These, benefiting Hughes by 1,930 votes, cut the Wilson lead to 600 votes soon after noon.

In the late day, however, remote districts came in with consistent Wilson pluralities, until at night a decisive Democratic lead was re-established.

Mountain fastnesses and desert wastes hid most of these missing precincts. To many of these there was no telephonic communication. Humboldt County, in the extreme northwestern part of the State, awaited anxiously returns from eight precincts, reached only by stage. For more than 500 miles the snow peaks of the Sierras blocked communication in a half score of counties, passes and trails being drifted over.

The large cities and the fertile valleys which reach for hundreds of miles north and south from San Francisco were well accounted for, as were the seacoast counties in the main.

Up to a late hour today few of Sierra County's sixteen precincts had been heard from, and twenty-six of another mountain district, Tuolumne County, were likewise missing. Lack of telephone communication was largely responsible for the delay. These same districts elected James D. Phelan, Democrat, to the United States Senate two years ago, after ex-Congressman Joseph R. Noland had been in the lead more than twenty-four hours on urban returns.

Efforts are being continued tonight to bring in the few remaining isolated precincts. These are two or three to the county in most instances.

One precinct on the border of Lake Tahoe might be missing for days, it was said. The telephone was broken, and all efforts to communicate from Placerville, forty miles away, were fruitless.

The concession of the State to Wilson on the face of the returns altered in no way the determination of both parties to keep a sharp watch on the semi-official count by County Clerks and the final official count by the Secretary of State.

With a plurality of not less than 3,000

Continued on Page 2.

Fireplaces at Motels and Golf Clubs open Nov. 10th. Inquire Seaboard Air Line, 1184 B'way.—Advt.

THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

Total, 531; necessary to a choice, 266.

State.	WILSON Vote.	State.	HUGHES Vote.
Alabama	12	Connecticut	7
Arizona	3	Delaware	3
Arkansas	9	Illinois	29
California (By 3,131 votes, 36 precincts missing.)	13	Indiana	15
Colorado	6	Iowa	13
Florida	6	Maine	6
Georgia	14	Massachusetts	18
Idaho	4	Michigan	15
Kansas	10	Minnesota (By 1,084 votes, 85 precincts missing.)	12
Kentucky	13	New Hampshire (By 131 votes, 23 precincts missing.)	4
Louisiana	10	New Jersey	14
Maryland	8	New York	45
Mississippi	10	Oregon	5
Missouri	18	Pennsylvania	38
Montana	4	Rhode Island	5
Nebraska	8	South Dakota	5
Nevada	3	Vermont	4
New Mexico (By 1,750 votes, 105 precincts missing.)	3	*West Virginia	8
North Carolina	12	Wisconsin	13
North Dakota (By 1,618 votes, 28 precincts missing.)	5		
Ohio	24		
Oklahoma	10		
South Carolina	9		
Tennessee	12		
Texas	20		
Utah	4		
Virginia	12		
*Washington	7		
Wyoming	3		
Total	272	Total	259

*Vote for deceased Democratic Elector may give one Elector to Hughes.

*Substituted elector's name omitted from some ballots; may give one elector to Wilson.

☞ No States are classified as doubtful in the above table. Under the close States the latest returns are given.

Hughes's Lead Is Up in Minnesota; Wilson Holds N. Dakota, New Mexico

New Hampshire, on Latest Returns, Shows a Hughes Lead of 131, With Twenty-five Districts Missing—Democrats Claim the State.

MINNESOTA.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 9.—Three nights of unofficial canvassing have failed to take Minnesota from the doubtful column of the Presidential race.

Charles E. Hughes maintained a slight lead over President Wilson throughout today; the standing continued so close that politicians of both parties declared tonight that only the official count would settle the contest.

Errors in the transmission of returns from several precincts in Minnesota were discovered late tonight, changing the standing somewhat in the Presidential contest. In 2,939 precincts out of 3,024 in the State the corrected figures gave Hughes 176,345 and Wilson 175,511, a lead of 1,034 for Hughes.

Most of the remaining precincts to be heard from are in counties where Wilson has a plurality. Wilson's rate of gain, however, is not likely to cut his opponent's plurality down to below 500.

Except for President, Minnesota delivered its customary big Republican majority, as shown in the pluralities of Governor Burnquist and Frank B. Kellogg, candidate for the United States Senate. Republicans also were uniformly successful on the rest of the State ticket.

Hughes's lead in the State was threatened several times today by returns from the northern part of the State, but always some other section added the necessary votes to the Republican candidate's column to keep him ahead.

The closeness of the vote attracted intense interest throughout the State, which normally has questioned only the size of the plurality of the Republican candidates. Bulletin boards in all the larger cities held throngs all day.

Several prominent politicians expressed the belief that the vote cast by the Minnesota guardsmen at the Mexican border would be the deciding factor in the Presidential contest.

The State Canvassing Board is to meet next Tuesday to check the tabulation sheets sent in by local officials to the county auditors, and by the county auditors to the Secretary of State, who takes charge of them. At that time the result of the guardsmen's vote will be known.

So far as can be learned no extraordinary precautions have been taken to guard ballot boxes in any precinct. State officials well acquainted with gathering of returns in Minnesota advance various reasons for the delay in hearing from some of the district. In some of the counties the distances are great. One precinct in Cook County is forty miles from the county seat, with poor means of transportation.

Returns from a village on The Lake of the Woods must be brought across Canadian territory to the county seat of Beltrami County. Some of the election officials in small towns mailed their tabulation sheets without notifying the County Auditors of the result. Some, more interested in local fights and figuring that Minnesota would give its usual Republican majority for the national ticket, delayed counting the Presidential returns.

Some of the country election judges apparently locked up their ballot boxes without counting the votes. Several counties reported that returns "from certain precincts were unavailable, as the boxes had been sealed and sent to the depot for shipment to St. Paul."

Fred P. Lynch, Democratic National Committeeman from Minnesota, telegraphed President Wilson this afternoon that Minnesota would give him a plurality of 1,000. Later he said what he had said before, that Wilson would carry Minnesota "by from 500 to 1,000," but that the vote of the State's National Guardsmen on the Mexican border would be necessary to decide the contest. Of these 3,600 guardsmen 2,136 voted, and the Commissioners taking the vote are reported as saying two-thirds of them voted for Hughes. These ballots will not be counted until next Tuesday.

Federal authorities today began an investigation of alleged election frauds in Minnesota. Accompanied by a large staff of special agents, Hinton G. Clabaugh of Chicago, Chief of the Western Division of the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice, arrived in St. Paul early in the day. After a conference with officials at the United States District Attorney's office he went to Minneapolis to "nose around a little," it was said.

The Federal authorities are said to have received numerous complaints of fraudulent voting, stuffing of ballot boxes, and irregularities in counting the votes. One small lumber camp near Duluth is said to have turned in over 3,000 votes.

"The charges must be pretty serious, or the investigators would not come here at this time," said Alfred Jaques, District Attorney, who conferred with Mr. Clabaugh this morning. "I understand Mr. Clabaugh will distribute his agents throughout St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Duluth in order to keep a close tab on the situation."

On instructions from Democratic Headquarters in New York, Fred B. Lynch, Democratic National Committeeman, has instructed all the Democratic County Chairmen in Minnesota to employ legal aid in the election fight.

"The grave importance of Minnesota's vote," said Mr. Lynch, "and the fact that the fate of the nation for the next four years may depend on what Minnesota does, brought about this action. We don't want any suspicion to attach to the counting of the votes. The election will be conducted legally and honestly if we can have it so."

Republicans discredit the charges of fraud and are following a policy of watchfulness.

Claims Minnesota for Wilson.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 9.—Hughes leads Wilson in Minnesota 700 votes at this time, with 120 precincts to be heard from. These are mainly in the northern part of the State, in the woods, and are remote from railroads. Ordinarily these precincts are Republican, but this year, so far as reported, these people have been voting for the President. They are mostly foreigners and but few Germans are among them. When these precincts are in Hughes will have about 300 plurality in this State, subject to minor errors in the returns, which should about balance.

To offset this our report claims that the Minnesota troops on the border will give the President 900 majority, and the so-called absentee vote of this State will give the President about 300 more. Under one of our laws a voter temporarily absent from his pecinct may send his vote in by mail and have it counted where he lives. Here this applies principally to railroad employes absent on their runs and traveling men. Twelve hundred of these votes are registered, and we think 900 of them will be voted. From returns already in they vote two to one for the president.

I think I am safe in claiming this State for Wilson by 500.

F. B. LYNCH,
Democratic National Committeeman from Minnesota.

NORTH DAKOTA.

FARGO, N. D., Nov. 9.—North Dakota's five votes in the Electoral College were conceded to President Wilson late tonight by William Lemke, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, when returns from all but thirty-three precincts in the State gave the President a plurality of 1,560 over Hughes.

Later returns received up to the time when the tabulators ceased soon for the night, reduced the missing precincts to twenty-eight. The totals in the 1,831 precincts available at that time were: Wilson, 54,449; Hughes, 52,831. The President's lead thus being 1,618.

Forty per cent. of the unreported precincts are in counties that have been giving Wilson majorities, about 30 per cent. are in counties in which Hughes has been leading, and the remaining precincts are districts that have favored neither candidate decisively.

While Mr. Lemke estimated Wilson's plurality in the State at less than 900, Fred McLean, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, asserted that the President's vote would exceed that of Hughes by 1,400.

Returns from several precincts will not be available for the official canvass, as the ballot boxes in these districts have been sealed up by the election officials and will not be opened until the official canvassing boards meet next week.

When Wilson's plurality in the State mounted to 1,500 this afternoon, several leading Republican newspapers conceded that he had carried the State. Returns from 1,745 precincts out of 1,859 in the State gave Wilson 53,125 and Hughes 51,388.

Charges that attempts were being made to tamper with the ballot boxes in a number of precincts in the western part of the State were laid before United States District Attorney Hildreth this afternoon by United States Mar-

Continued on Page 4.

CALIFORNIA DECIDES

Result Was in Doubt Till Republicans Gave It Up at 11:25 P. M.

MINNESOTA STILL CLOSE

Hughes's Lead Going Up There; Wilson Gains in Other Close States.

CONTESTS ARE PROMISED

Charges of Fraud Are Already Under Investigation in Some Districts.

ONE CITY PLAYS BIG PART

Women and Progressives of San Francisco Deciding Factor in National Result.

HOUSE CONTROL IN DOUBT

Minor Parties May Have Balance of Power—Senate Is Safely Democratic.

Woodrow Wilson and Thomas R. Marshall have been again elected President and Vice President. Soon after 11 o'clock last night all the doubtful States, except New Hampshire and Minnesota, had given Wilson such a steady lead that his election was no longer in doubt. When, at 11:25, the news came that Chester H. Rowell, the Republican State Chairman in California, had conceded the State to the Democrats, the disputed election of 1916 was no longer in dispute.

Wilson's indicated vote in the Electoral College is 272, that of Hughes being 259. With 272 votes in sight, President Wilson has six to spare for a possible split of Electors in California, or a sudden reversal in New Mexico.

Yesterday morning the States in doubt were California and North Dakota, in which Wilson was leading by small pluralities; Minnesota and New Mexico, in which Hughes was leading by still smaller ones. Later in the day New Hampshire, which had been given to Hughes, became doubtful, and New Mexico swung over to the Wilson column.

After that the only hope of the Republicans was in California, which Hughes must carry, in addition to Minnesota. But the California returns, as they kept on coming in, only served to strengthen Wilson's assurance of the State. He did not gain much, but he did not lose, and with every new return the hope of hearing from some Hughes stronghold which would overturn the Wilson plurality became fainter. When the southern part of the State was nearly all on record, and had failed to cut Wilson down any further, while the northern part confirmed his plurality, it became certain that California had given the Democrats the victory in the nation.

All the news of the day was Wilson news. The back settlements of New Mexico, which were so long coming in, reversed Hughes's apparent lead when they did come, and turned the State over to Wilson by what, for that sparsely settled State, is a large majority. Hughes lost nothing in Minnesota, but the hope of a change in North Dakota was not realized, and the dwindling of his plurality in New Hampshire until the Democrats were claiming the State was the finishing blow.

San Francisco Did It.

California, however, was the pivot on which the election of 1916 swung. The big vote for Wilson in San Francisco was what gave Wilson his first lead. But that was not decisive, and Republican hopes turned to Los Angeles, which responded with a Hughes majority that was slightly in excess of San Francisco's Democratic majority. It all depended then on the northern and southern parts of the State, and there the Progressive vote failed Hughes and gave the State to Wilson. But without the City of San Francisco Woodrow Wilson would have had to quit the White House on March 4 next.

It is San Francisco which has elected Wilson. His lead in California up to

date is about 3,000, and San Francisco went for him by 15,000. The women and the Progressives did the trick; the women in San Francisco voted for Wilson three to one. They paid no attention whatever to the attempt of the Women's Party to solidify them as a sex and vote them against Wilson in conformity with its wishes. As for the Progressives, when Mr. Hughes was in California he was in the same hotel with Governor Johnson, but did not call on him or send for him, and the fact was bruited over the State; and Johnson carried San Francisco, and Hughes lost it. That lost handshake changed history and made a Democrat President of the United States, results never before achieved by any handshake given or withheld.

The results in the pivotal States will be decided by majorities so small that a recount may be necessary and is almost sure to be demanded. In California Wilson is 3,131 ahead, in North Dakota, where it is alleged many valid Republican votes have been thrown out, by 1,500 in New Mexico by 1,756. In New Hampshire Hughes is ahead by only 131, and in Minnesota by 1,934. The Republicans last night announced their intention to contest all the close States, and the courts will have the last word on the Presidency.

The Democrats have demanded a recount in Los Angeles. In San Francisco neither party has taken any steps to safeguard the count, which is proceeding under the surveillance of United States Deputy Marshals.

The Republicans may demand a recount in North Dakota, where it is charged many Republican ballots were thrown out because the voters marked a cross opposite the name of Hughes as well as opposite the names of the electoral candidates.

As soon as it became evident that New Hampshire was in doubt, the Secretary of State announced that he would declare none but certified returns, and thereafter proceeded with extreme caution. At the close of the afternoon he suspended the count and announced that it would not be resumed until today. At that time, with twenty-five precincts unreported out of 294, the certified returns gave a plurality of 131 for Hughes.

Federal investigators from the Department of Justice have already invaded Minnesota and begun to examine charges of fraud in that State. The investigation began yesterday under the direction of Hinton G. Clabaugh of Chicago, chief of the Western Division of the Bureau of Investigation. It is alleged that one small lumber camp near Duluth turned in 3,000 votes.

Possibility of Split Votes.

The possibility of split electoral votes is looming up, and citizens who thought it would make no difference in the general result if they scratched some Elector whom they did not like are becoming factors in the situation. In California one of the Republican candidates for Elector, J. W. Wallace, was a prominent Prohibitionist, and voters who did not like his principles are said to have scratched him.

Secretary of State Jordan considers a split vote so likely that he has invited both parties to have representatives present when he makes the official count. However, a split vote is considered less probable in California than in some other States because in that State a square is placed on the ballot in which the voter places his mark for the electoral ticket as a whole.

In Washington, which went for Wilson by 12,000, he may lose an elector, and it will take the official count to determine whether he has or not. Wilson, a Democratic candidate for elector, died, and in some of the counties there was not time to place on the ballot the name of his substitute, Connor.

In West Virginia, too, a Republican elector, Dawson, resigned, and the name of his substitute, Scott, failed to get on the ballot in several counties. West Virginia is so close that this probably means the loss of one vote to Hughes.

Indiana was not so well disposed toward Hughes as toward her local candidates. His majority was about 9,000, but Watson and New, the Senatorial candidates on the Republican ticket, carried the State by 12,000.

The irony of nomenclature is to be found in the fact that Roosevelt County, New Mexico, went for Wilson by 425. The worst of it is that the name is not an accident; the Roosevelt after whom the county was named was Theodore Roosevelt.

The Congress Situation.

President Wilson will have trouble in dealing with the Sixty-fifth Congress. The returns indicate that, while his party will control the Senate by a majority of 12, it will not control the House. There are 435 seats, and it will take 218 to control that body. The Democrats appear to have elected 214, and the Republicans 216. Three seats are in doubt, and there is 1 Socialist, 1 Prohibitionist, 1 Independent, 1 Progressive, and 1 "Protectionist."

The Republicans, on the face of the returns, have a plurality and can elect a Speaker unless the representatives of the minor parties combine with the Democrats. A fight for the Speakership between the two parties is assured. It will be the first time such a thing has happened since before the civil war.

WIRELESS GIVES WILSON THE RESULT

News Flashed to the President on Board the Yacht Mayflower.

ON WAY TO WILLIAMSTOWN

Goes to the Christening of His Grandchild—Returns to Washington Sunday Night.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Nov. 9.—The President and Mrs. Wilson left here late this afternoon in a motor car to board the Mayflower at Atlantic Highlands, travel by water to Rhinecliff, N. Y., and there at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning take train for Williamstown, Mass., to attend the christening of Mr. Wilson's grandchild, the offspring of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Bowe Sayre. The President will arrive in Washington at 9:15 o'clock Sunday night.

A wireless message flashed to the Mayflower, at 11:30 o'clock tonight, carried to the President the assurance that he had been re-elected. The message was sent by Secretary Tumulty after he had been in communication with Democratic Headquarters in New York and had been told that there was no longer any doubt of the result.

Mr. Wilson had left word that he was to be notified by wireless as soon as the result might be known, but he had insisted that no returns not definite and conclusive were to be sent to him. Secretary Tumulty had obeyed, and the notice of his success was the first word the President received after boarding the Mayflower.

Mr. Wilson spent today playing golf and motoring with Mrs. Wilson in the morning and working in his study in the afternoon. He displayed the same calm which has characterized his attitude in the trying time of the last two days, and those who saw him found him smiling and apparently undisturbed.

Accompanying the President and Mrs. Wilson to Williamstown are Miss Margaret Wilson, Miss Helen Woodrow Bones, and Dr. Cary T. Grayson, the White House physician.

Attaches Not So Calm.

Though confidence in the Executive offices remained undimmed early this evening, the strain caused by the uncertainty was manifest in the faces of all the officials here. They remained smiling outwardly, but the real feeling of all of them was voiced by Secretary Tumulty when in reply to a question as to how the President was taking the situation, he replied, "Calmly as can be. A great deal better than I can."

Telegrams of congratulation have been pouring in at the offices all day, most of them regarding the President's election as assured.

Miss Margaret Wilson, who is stopping at Shadow Lawn with her father, showed particular interest in the returns. Before the President-elect's Miss Wilson called the Executive offices. The early reports showing Mr. Wilson leading in California, North Dakota, and New Hampshire, three of the doubtful States, were carried by her to the President.

Told He Won California.

President Wilson today received this telegram from Gavin McNab, Democratic National Committeeman from California:

"I have the honor to inform you that California has decided to cast her thirteen votes for the man who stands for the rights of men, women, and children first, and secondly, for the rights of property—Woodrow Wilson. California feels that her thirteen votes are a lucky number for humanity, progress, and the nation."

President Wilson was informed at 10:25 o'clock this morning in a telegram from Senator Hollis of New Hampshire of the change in the New Hampshire returns giving Mr. Wilson a lead of ninety-three votes, Senator Hollis declaring that Mr. Wilson had carried the State by that plurality.

"Congratulations," the telegram concluded.

VIEWS OF CITY PRESS ON WILSON'S ELECTION

Result Hailed as a Great Personal Triumph for the President and His Policies.

From the New York World.

Woodrow Wilson is re-elected President of the United States by the votes of the American people.

But again the Republicans are making preparations to defeat in the Electoral College a President whom the American people have elected at the polls.

Again the American people have received an impressive warning that the Electoral College is a menace to the political stability of the United States.

Even more important at this time than the meaning and the lesson of President Wilson's re-election is the danger to American peace and safety which is involved in the conflict that is again created by the existence of an Electoral College.

Twice has this crude and clumsy piece of mechanism thrown the election of a President into the House of Representatives. Once it brought the country to the verge of another civil war. This year it has produced a situation in which the election of a President could be turned by a handful of votes in a handful of States.

The returns from forty-eight States show that President Wilson is re-elected. A majority of the qualified voters of the country at the polls have so determined. But a trifling error of tabulation might change the legal result.

The disqualification of a Presidential elector here or there might change the result. A trifling technicality of the election law in one State or another might change the result. What is worse, a conflict of this kind, narrowing down to a question of a few votes in three or four States that are almost evenly balanced, is a temptation to fraud and corruption which should never be tolerated.

A Triumph for Mr. Wilson.

From The New York Tribune.

On election night, when the returns from those States which have hitherto been regarded as pivotal in national campaigns indicated a large majority for Mr. Hughes, The Tribune editorially wrote of the result that it was a repudiation of Mr. Wilson and an answer to his declarations of policy and purpose. The returns which have subsequently been received have demonstrated fully that The Tribune was mistaken in its conclusions and that, far from a repudiation of Mr. Wilson, the returns that are now at hand constitute the most remarkable personal indorsement that has come to a Democratic President since the days of Andrew Jackson.

It is relatively a minor thing whether the few hundred votes that will decide the electoral votes of California and Minnesota fall to Mr. Wilson or to Mr. Hughes. The very fact that these great Republican States have been in doubt to this moment indicates the extent of the failure of the Republican candidate and his party and not less clearly the amazing triumph of Mr. Wilson.

It is possible to debate the question as to whether the larger part of the result was due to Mr. Hughes's personal failure as a candidate and his resolute refusal to meet the great questions of the campaign fairly and bravely, or to a general enthusiasm for Mr. Wilson and for his policies. But such a discussion is of little more than academic interest. However much importance one may attach to Mr. Hughes's failure, only deliberate and intentional injustice could obscure the extent of the personal triumph of Mr. Wilson.

Wants Votes for All Women.

From the New York Herald.

A startling possibility of the Presidential contest has been that the result might be determined by the representation in the Electoral College of a State which made no provision to enable its citizen soldiery, sent to the Mexican border on national duty, to vote, although the votes of these soldier citizens might have turned the scale. Other States provided against the enforced disfranchisement of their soldiers, but New Hampshire did not.

Here another deplorable inequality in our election system reveals itself to shock the American spirit of fairness, the American love of fair play.

While the fact cannot be determined with accuracy until there is an analysis of the official vote, the present indication is that the result in California will have been decided by the votes of women. The same situation may be disclosed by analysis of the results in some other far Western States. We do not know. But we do know that it is little short of national scandal that women should be allowed to vote in some States and not in others—that the selection of a President and a national administration should be committed into the hands of women voters in one State or group of States when women of other States are denied the voting privilege.

OUR ELECTION NEWS MYSTIFIES PARIS

Some of the Editors Chide Us for Misleading Reports of the Result.

ODD ERRORS BY THE PRESS

Several Newspapers Announce "Sir Whitman Appointed Governor of New York."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 9.—"Coup de théâtre" is the expression used by most of the newspapers today to explain the unexpected turn of the election tide after announcing a victory for Hughes. It is also generally remarked that whichever candidate finally is elected the result can hardly be viewed as a real victory or defeat for either party.

The election news has been the leading feature of the press during the last twenty-four hours, and interest continues very keen. The significance of the present electoral crisis is pointed out by L'Echo de Paris, which remarks: "Despite all wise calculations, despite so many excellent intentions, the United States is passing through a crisis worth watching. To be sure, it will emerge without harm, and no American will have the impression of having run the least danger, but why—because the Allies are holding Germany encircled. It is owing to our submitting to the necessities of war that we make it possible for our American friends to enjoy with impunity the liberty of an election. Probably nobody on the other side of the Atlantic will think of this, but we do well to remember.

"There are institutions which enfeeble nations; others which strengthen. The day for a choice will come. On that day let us remember the experiences of others as well as our own.

Temps Chides United States.

The Temps again devotes an editorial to the election, and begins by gravely reproving the precipitation of its transatlantic colleagues in announcing as a certainty what still hung in the balance. It maintains the opinions expressed yesterday when Hughes's election apparently was assured, and remarks:

"The verdict of the United States has a right to our deference. This deference will be shown, but we reserve the liberty of judging those who refuse to judge us."

Referring to the support of American intellectual spheres to the Allies, the writer continues: "American idealism is with the Allies and sooner or later it will be on their side. It would have pleased us to see its victory affirmed by an act. A drawn result, or what practically amounts to that, of which the official conclusion now awaits, shows that the complexity of material interests, of race atavisms, of political combinations still considerably obscure the vision of the situation. This matters little. When one is in the right, victory is only a question of time. America, so often insulted by the German press, will remain for the time being neutral, and there was great applause, but only a few minutes later it was announced that the bulletin was not correct.

Among those who visited the headquarters were Elihu Root, Frank A. Munsey, Henry L. Stimson, Frank L. Hitchcock, and George W. Perkins.

As he was leaving, Mr. Root was asked if the Republicans conceded Wilson's election. He replied: "I don't know," and would say nothing further. The others were equally reticent.

STATES CERTIFY ELECTORS.

Power of Congress Over Disputed Returns Is Limited.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Government officials here were deeply interested in and not a little concerned over today's announcements from Democratic and Republican campaign leaders that contests might be expected, with a possibility of legal proceedings, over the votes for Presidential electors in several of the close States.

Examination of the decisions of the Supreme Court and of the Revised Statutes discloses that Electors are plainly regarded as State officers, under State jurisdiction. The Revised Statutes provide that the Electors shall meet in each State and "give their votes" on the second Monday in January following election, at places to be designated by the State Legislatures. In the ordinary course of proceedings, where the right of the Electors to sit is uncontested, the votes of all States would be counted in the House on the second Wednesday in February, and this would be the legal end of the question.

The Statutes further provide that where a State shall have laws made prior to the election determining methods by which controversies or contests over Electors shall be settled, whether by judicial proceedings or otherwise, these laws "shall be binding and shall govern in counting the electoral vote." Officials here were under the impression that it would be found that all the States that may be involved in contests have laws of this character.

When Congress meets to receive the votes it is its province for a majority to reverse the certified results from any State in certain cases. As the votes are read to the joint session, the statutes give the right to any member of either House to object, the objection to be considered in separate session. Where only one return has been made from a State, Congress cannot overturn the certified result, except the two houses concurrently may reject any vote where it appears not to have been given by the properly chosen Electors.

Where more than one certificate for a State has been sent the vote of those Electors who the two houses shall concurrently decide have been supported in a contest by the proper State authorities shall be received and accredited. Where there has been no determination of a contest by State authorities and there is more than one certificate returned, the choice as to those properly selected is with the two houses. If the two houses disagree, the certificate signed by the Executive of the State concerned shall be binding and the votes so certified counted.

Should contests and recounts over Tuesday's elections, before State canvassing boards or in State courts, consume such time that the Governors would be unable to certify the final result by the time Congress meets in February, it was believed by legal experts here that the final canvass could be held open until March 4.

INQUIRY IN CONNECTICUT.

Republicans' Alleged Use of Money to be Investigated.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Nov. 9.—Homer S. Cummings, State's Attorney for Fairfield County, today announced that he would cause an investigation to be made of reports of alleged excessive use of money and excessive employment of election workers in the county in Tuesday's election. He was the Democratic candidate for United States Senator.

Mr. Cummings said he was not prepared at present to name any individual in his charges, nor would he say what form the investigation would take. He had evidence, he said, to support charges that money had been used lavishly by Republicans especially in Bridgeport, and especial attention would be given to conditions in that city.

Connecticut gave a little less than 6,000 plurality for Hughes, about 4,000 of which came from Fairfield County, which contains about one-fifth of the State's population, and is a large industrial community, in which Democratic leaders had predicted a Wilson plurality.

It is alleged by the Democrats that throughout the county a large number of persons were illegally employed to work at the polls, and in other ways in connection with the election, and large sums of money were received and expended in the interest of Republican candidates.

GERMANS WORRIED; HEAR HUGHES WINS

Convinced by First Bulletins of Republican Victory, Berlin Is Shocked and Surprised.

TURN TO PRAISE OF WILSON

Press Expresses Fear of Roosevelt's Influence—Still in the Dark as to Returns.

The following dispatch from THE TIMES *staff correspondent in Berlin was written on the first news of the result of the election, when Germany was convinced that Mr. Hughes had been elected:*

From a Staff Correspondent.

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 8, (via Sayville.)—The first bulletin of Hughes's election, received here this morning, came as a shock of surprise and puzzled Germans, from high official circles down to the man in the street, particularly as to the possible effect on future German-American relations.

The press is featuring every available scrap of election news and the biography of the President-elect, but editorial comment is as yet restrained, because the press, like the public, is hopelessly at sea regarding the larger significance of Hughes's triumph over Wilson, for whom a decidedly more friendly spirit has sprung up here lately.

I was able to sound opinion in diplomatic and official circles today, and found a conflict of two ideas, of hopes and fears. First, a tendency to hope and believe in the truth of the characterization of Hughes as a man of unswerving, uninfluenceable justness and high integrity; second, an uneasy feeling as to the rôle Roosevelt may play in the new Administration. The consensus of opinion, however, is that the election, after all, was purely American's private affair, and that there was, after all, nothing to do but wait and see what influence, if any, Mr. Hughes's election would have on America's policy regarding relations with Germany. German optimism is slowly inclining the people to hope for the best.

A German statesman said to me: "After all, Mr. Hughes's election is in reality purely a domestic affair of America's. To us Hughes is still a sealed volume."

An official of the Foreign Office remarked: "We haven't been able to make much of the often-conflicting extracts from the campaign speeches. Mr. Hughes is an unwritten page. One must quietly await developments."

Among all sorts of people there is lively interest and speculation as to whether Colonel Roosevelt will have a seat in the Cabinet, while in diplomatic circles interest centres chiefly in speculation as to whether or not Hughes will take sharper action against England in the blockade, blacklist, and mail-interference questions and whether his policy will be unfriendly toward Germany. The last reports of Mr. Hughes's speeches made a generally unfriendly impression that is reflected in the Berlin Hughes's election was not unadulterated joy to thinking Germans, and I heard many expressions of opinion today tinged with regret. In some quarters I also heard the hope expressed that Hughes's election would not mean the passing of Ambassador Gerard, whose hard and good work in helping to maintain peaceful German-American relations has come to be more and more appreciated here since his departure.

The Tageblatt says: "It is improbable that the main cause of Wilson's defeat is to be sought in questions of foreign policy. Hughes's criticism of Wilson's attitude toward Germany was cautious and could not be taken as an attack on Wilson's peaceable tendencies. Like Wilson, Hughes placed Americans' rights under international law in the foreground, arriving at conclusions which, however, do not justify us in believing that in the pending controversial questions Hughes would come nearer to the German standpoint than Wilson. But he also said nothing which could be interpreted as not sharing his predecessor's efforts to maintain peace and, if possible, to contribute to bringing about peace. On this point we must regard Hughes as still a blank page and we would not like to take the snap judgment of identifying him with Roosevelt's tendencies. Only in the event that it become apparent that Hughes was inclined to pay heed to Roosevelt's claims on him would we be justified in drawing certain conclusions."

"The return of the Republicans to power will naturally mean a change in the great transatlantic Commonwealth to imperialistic and militaristic policy, but a vote of confidence in warlike tendencies should not be interpreted from yesterday's election, but rather, absurd as it may sound, as a notice to Republicans to continue the Democratic program of peace and prosperity.

"Wilson will remain in office four months and then we must patiently wait and see whether Hughes's calm, enlightened, cautious suggestions will not continue Wilson's work of guiding the destinies of his country in obedience to the currents of public opinion."

The Lokal-Anzeiger says: "Examining Hughes's campaign speeches, without prejudice, one cannot assert that his attitude toward foreign policy differs markedly from Wilson's. Like Wilson, Hughes announces his intention of observing the strictest neutrality and with all emphasis to champion American rights."

We believe that yesterday's election will make little difference in America's attitude toward Germany. If the German-Americans voted for Hughes, they did it less from enthusiasm for him than hatred against Wilson. Hughes's election is of advantage to us only in so far as it will prevent Wilson, until his departure from office, from making any decisive step which would tie the hands of his successor. In other words, that it is a certain guarantee that in the next four months America will continue neutral."

Germania says: "For the present America's foreign policy will continue in the old groove, but even after Hughes comes to the helm, a great overturn is hardly to be expected. Wilson's re-election might, however, have been the more unfavorable result, since he would have concluded from his re-election that the nation approved his policy, which one might almost call a war policy."

GETS ELECTION FIGURES IN SHELL-SWEPT VAUX

Correspondent's News Creates Intense Interest Among the Defenders of the Fort.

FORT VAUX, on the Verdun Front, Nov. 8, (via Paris.)—News of the Presidential election in the United States was communicated by wireless telegraph to the correspondent of The Associated Press in Fort Vaux today and created intense interest amid the activities of defense preparations and under a very severe German bombardment.

The French were engaged in restoring the fort to its original condition and strength. Lieutenant Diot related to the correspondent how he had entered the works while they were still supposed to be occupied by the Germans. He approached a machine gun embrasure under cover of darkness and inserted his head. He saw nobody and proceeded to search further. He then found that the entire garrison had departed. The French were able to occupy the fort without a shot.

Evidence was discovered in the shape of a program drafted by the German commander, von Engelbrechten, dated Oct. 21, for strengthening the position so as to permit the Germans to prepare for a further attack on Verdun. The details comprised the erection of barricades in the interior, in order to permit of its defense in sections; also the construction of a new exit and galleries, the erection of barbed-wire entanglements, and the excavation of a tunnel, forty feet of which had been completed.

The French have already advanced their lines well to the front of the fort, thus opposing any attempt at a counter-attack by the Germans, who would be obliged to seek a position in marshy ground, where it would be impossible to dig trenches. Vaux was the sole strong point occupied by the Germans, from which it would be possible to execute a counterattack with any probability of success, and they are constantly showing their vexation over its loss by throwing thousands of shells into it; but these have not affected the stability of the position.

UNION LEAGUERS ARE LOTH TO ADMIT DEFEAT

Its Members Bewildered by the Strange Disclosures Contained in the Returns.

Within the ancient precincts of the Union League Club, some 500 rock-ribbed Republicans celebrated last night the election of Charles E. Hughes to the Presidency. Sturdily, almost stubbornly, a little group of them in which former Senator Elihu Root, President of the club, was a conspicuous figure, assured a reporter of THE NEW YORK TIMES that there must be something wrong with the election figures.

The club members were buoyed up by a report from Republican National Headquarters that, with only a few precincts uncounted, Mr. Hughes was leading in California. They looked with skepticism upon later figures received in the newspaper offices. Some of the more elderly decided not long after 10 o'clock that there was no use staying up so late. So they called their cars and went home with cheery declarations that it would be just as well to get up and read the news of victory in the morning from Henry C. Quinby, Secretary of the organization, said:

"There are no tears and no regrets here. There is not a member of this club who has lost his faith in the American people; not one of us who does not believe that in the end the American people will have been found to have understood and to have done what was right."

A dozen club members, prominent in the city, studied eagerly the latest returns scribbled on a telegraph blank for their perusal, and seized upon every figure for hope. Even after a survey of the figures seemed to have moved the last grounds for their optimism, some of them suggested that the vote of the guardsmen on the border might turn the tide.

The New Mexico figures particularly perplexed the gray-haired men in evening clothes, who wandered back and forth between the bulletin board in the lounge and the very unpleasant statistics on the telegraph blank. That a State so close to the Mexican turmoil, so incensed at the Wilson policy in that country as all border States were supposed to be, could possibly have cast a majority of its ballots for the re-election of the President caused more than one hand to shake with bewilderment.

Senator Root laughed heartily when he was told that Roosevelt County, N. M., had gone for President Wilson by a majority of 425. A few moments later, still hopeful, he left the club.

At a business session of the club last night General Anson G. McCook was made an honorary member—an honor seldom conferred upon others than former Presidents of the United States. The distinction was conferred upon General McCook because of his services in the civil war and in celebration of his forty years' membership in the club.

CALIFORNIA FOR WILSON BY 3,100

Continued from Page 1.

in more than 900,000 votes, a difference of one vote in each precinct might change the whole result.

Leaders of both parties affirmed their intention of protecting the recount to the limit. The Democratic Chairman, Mr. Cushing, said tonight:

"United States marshals are watching the count. We are going to see that we get the vote that was cast for us. We are not going to be crowded out in Los Angeles County as we were four years ago."

Chairman Rowell of the Republicans telegraphed all county Chairmen to arrange for the best legal talent to watch the official count.

Possibilities of a split in the electoral vote of the State were the theme of discussion all day, especially because of the fact that California had divided its allegiance in this four times within recent times, the latest being in 1912.

California's present system of voting for all thirteen electors by stamping in a square, designated for that purpose, precludes the probability of splitting the vote unless the tally on the head of the ticket is extremely close. If Wilson carries the State by 2,500 or more it is not believed that any of his electors will fall of election and that there will be only slight difference in the vote for the individual electors.

Should Hughes carry California, however, there is a possibility of Wilson taking one vote from the State in the Electoral College. This will be because of the scratching of A. J. Wallace, a Republican Presidential Elector, by the radical "wets," because Wallace is one of the foremost "drys."

Mr. Cushing, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, said today that there was no possibility of a split in the State, but Secretary of State Jordan at Sacramento today predicted there would be a split. He said he was so confident of this that he had already decided to ask both parties to delegate representatives to be present when the official count is made.

The count will probably start about next Thursday, after the semi-official count of votes has been made by the County Boards of Supervisors.

Party Leaders Vigilant.

Demands for representation at a recount of voting returns were made today in Los Angeles by Democratic leaders upon Thomas C. McAlear, Registrar of Votes, and a representative from Republican and one from Democratic headquarters were authorized to watch the count. The ballots were transferred to a vault in the presence of Albert Schoonover, United States District Attorney.

John W. Preston, United States District Attorney at San Francisco, received orders today from Washington to be prepared to handle any election fraud cases in California which might be brought to his attention. No complaints were made to him today.

Oakland members of the Democratic State Central Committee established a guard today at the local Court House where Alameda County's ballots were being tabulated.

Complete returns for San Francisco on the Presidential vote give Wilson 78,451; Hughes, 63,357, a majority for the President of 15,094.

Allegations of election frauds in the wet and dry fight here were made today by Franklin H'chborn, publicity manager for the Anti-Saloon League. If the charges were substantiated, Hichborn asserted, not only would the entire "wet" and "dry" vote of the State be jeopardized, but the national election also. These charges were denied by G. M. McDowell, executive officer for the Associated California Industries, which managed the fight for the "wets," and by Chief of Police White.

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GUARDSMEN MAY TURN MINNESOTA

Canvass of State's Border Troops Made by Times Man Shows Wilson Sentiment.

LEAD OF 200 PROBABLE

May Be Much Larger, Straw Vote Indicates — Minnesota Alone Affected by Border Vote.

Special to The New York Times.

McALLEN, Texas, Nov. 9.—If the margin of votes between the totals of Mr. Hughes and Mr. Wilson in Minnesota is smaller than 600, the 2,136 ballots cast by the four regiments of National Guardsmen, now on the border, under a special act passed by the Legislature only a week before election may swing the State to the Democratic column.

From a straw vote taken in the First Minnesota Infantry and from conversation with Minnesota men, from commanding Generals to recruits, a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES has formed the opinion that Mr. Wilson will lead in the count of the border ballots by at least 200 votes.

Of the ballots cast the First Regiment had 506. In the straw vote 372 votes were cast, despite the desire that only qualified voters participate. Mr. Wilson received 290, Mr. Hughes 282. Colonel Earle D. Luce believes that the Wilson votes among the total of 506 will run at least two to one, perhaps three to one, and that the same proportion will hold in the 360 cast by the First Minnesota Artillery, a regiment composed of the same class of men from Minneapolis and St. Paul that the infantry unit has in its personnel, a class of soldiers that corresponds closely to the Seventh New York Infantry and the First New York Cavalry.

Asserting that his regiment was normally Republican, Colonel George E. Leech of the Artillery refused to accept the prediction of Colonel Luce. He said he believed the number of Republican votes would at least equal that of the Democratic. Most of the officers of the regiment are Republicans.

In the Third Minnesota only two of the fifty officers are not Republicans. But the opinion that the Wilson votes will outnumber those of Hughes at least two to one is shared by Brig. Gen. E. M. Lewis, in command of the camp at Llano Grande, and his Chief of Staff, Major W. C. Babcock, as well as by Brig. Gen. F. E. Reache, commanding the Minnesota troops, and many other officers, who have heard of the straw votes taken in the companies in the Minnesota regiments.

General Reache readily gave permission to THE TIMES reporter to take a straw vote of the regiments of the Minnesota Brigade, but the plan was balked by Colonel Arthur W. Evans of Minnesota. He conferred with his officers and explained that it was the unanimous opinion that a straw vote should not be allowed. It was his belief, as well as that of all his officers, Colonel Evans said, that the Wilson vote in command would go for Hughes at least two to one. General Reache, who was promoted recently from the Colonelcy of the Third Regiment, said he was sure the unit, normally Republican, would throw the majority of its votes to Wilson.

Because a terrific rainstorm had made the roads almost impassable for automobiles and because of lack of time it was not possible to take a straw vote of the Second Minnesota or make any sort of canvass of the sentiment of the unit. Its official vote is 473. Soldiers who extricated THE TIMES automobile from the heavy gumbo mud several times were about evenly divided in their support of the candidates.

Neither was it possible to take a straw vote in the artillery, because the reporter reached the camp of the regiment late tonight after making a circuit of 150 miles over heavy roads in order to visit the four scattered camps of the regiments which are now on a four-day hike. Colonel Leech promised to give every aid in taking a vote, but it will be impossible to make a canvass of the regiments tomorrow, for their hike will take them still further apart and still further from any telegraph line.

Both Sides Claim Border Lead.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 9.—How Minnesota's vote will be cast in the Electoral College probably will not be determined until next week, when the 2,136 votes of her National Guardsmen on the border are counted.

Democrats say the Guardsmen's vote will turn the tide to Wilson. The Republican leaders say it will increase Hughes's total vote.

It is reported from Llano Grande, Tex., where the Minnesota troops are stationed, that the First Regiment, members of which came from St Paul and Minneapolis, gave Wilson a majority of 400. This is unofficial and can not be verified, because every ballot cast is required to be sealed and kept secret until counted.

It is doubtful if the artillery regiment will be friendly toward Wilson, because their trip to the border was delayed several months and much feeling was engendered against the Administration during their enforced stay in the mobilization camp. The two other infantry regiments are from sections of the State which have given Hughes slight pluralities.

Another factor which may have a slight effect on the final result is the vote of absentees. The Minnesota law provides that absent citizens may vote in any precinct in Minnesota in which they happen to be on Election Day if they have a certificate showing they are eligible to vote from their home precincts. These votes are sealed and forwarded to the Auditors of the counties in which they absentee voters reside, and are counted when the official canvass is made. As a rule only commercial travelers take advantage of this law, and the number voting in this way Tuesday is estimated at about 500. It is predicted this vote, when counted next week, will be found to be about evenly divided, or in favor of Hughes.

Minnesota Alone Affected.

Possibility of the result of the national election being affected by the votes of National Guardsmen mobilized along the Mexican border disappeared yesterday in all but one State—Minnesota, which has about 3,000 soldiers at the front, with 2,136 voting. The vote of the North Dakota guardsmen at the border was counted with the other ballots Tuesday. The State troops, voting under the law giving the same privilege to all legal voters absent from the State, made out their ballots several days before Election Day and they were forwarded to the proper precincts and tabulated with the other returns.

New Hampshire's 1,875 men on the border appear to have lost the suffrage after a wrangle which has excited the State for weeks. At Republican headquarters yesterday afternoon it was said that a message had been received from Concord that the New Hampshire soldiers had voted and that their votes were being sent North, but this could not be confirmed.

California had only 490 men at the front, and these were mustered out in time to vote. Those of the 1,100 New Mexicans in active service who happened to live in the border county in which they were stationed cast their ballots, but not the others. West Virginia's 1,068 were not allowed to vote. New York's 11,000 men at the front, whose votes will not be counted until Dec. 10, of course will make no appreciable difference in the enormous majorities piled up in this State.

HUGHES HURT IN CALIFORNIA

Failure to Meet Governor Johnson There Resented by Progressives.

In connection with the Democratic victory in California, which left Charles E. Hughes with little or no chance of election, some political observers last night recalled the trouble which occurred there when Mr. Hughes toured the State in August. The personal management of the California campaign while the candidate was there was taken over by the Old Guard leaders and bitter factional feeling was stirred up between Republicans and Progressives, the latter under the leadership of Governor Hiram W. Johnson.

Mr. Hughes was in California from Aug. 19 to Aug. 23 and during that time he did not meet Governor Johnson, although the two were at the same hotel in Long Beach near Los Angeles on Aug. 20 at the same hour. It was reported then that Mr. Hughes did not know Governor Johnson was in the hotel. At any rate his tour was so managed that they did not meet.

The presence at all times, wherever Mr. Hughes went, of William H. Crocker and Frank W. Keesling, National Committeeman and State Chairman, some observers felt widened the breach which has always been bitter between the followers of Johnson and the old-line Republicans. Chester Rowell, the present State Chairman, who got the position when Governor Johnson swept the primaries later on, said at the time that he felt the manner in which the Hughes tour of California had been managed might have a serious effect on the Progressive vote.

M'CORMICK JOYFUL AT NEWS OF VICTORY

Continued from Page 1.

sota absolutely sure for the President," added Mr. McCormick.

New Mexico, he added, also was safe. Senator Ward, in Chicago, he said, received a telegram from the New Mexico State Chairman that the President would have a safe plurality. West Virginia, Chairman McCormick admitted, was close, but he said he would not concede it to the Republicans, but would fight to the end. Mr. McCormick also put North Dakota in the Democratic column. Late advices, he said, showed that the President was cutting down the Hughes plurality. At noon the Chairman received a telegram from H. Hildreth of Fargo, N. D., National Democratic Committeeman: "Practically complete returns gave Wilson 50,345 and Hughes 49,057. Wilson's plurality at 2 A. M. was 1,249. The State is for Wilson."

No matter which way New Hampshire goes the Democrats will insist upon a recount, Chairman McCormick said. The latest reports, he said, showed that the President would win by a small margin. Senator Hollis of New Hampshire wired during the morning that complete returns filed at the State House in Concord gave to the President a plurality of 93, and that a recount would increase this figure. At 3:45 P. M. Mr. McCormick announced that he had been told over the telephone by State Chairman Ferrand that with all the ballots counted Wilson had carried the State by 115 votes.

Henry Morgenthau, Treasurer of the National Committee, said a recount would be demanded in New Hampshire in spite of the fact that the figures showed President Wilson in the lead. Instructions to the Democratic State Committee there to demand the recount had already gone forward, he said. A committee of lawyers in New Hampshire, it was announced, had been formed to watch the vote-counting and to protect the interests of the Democrats.

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WON'T CONCEDE WITHOUT RECOUNT

Continued from Page 1.

full approval of Chairman Willcox. He said yesterday that practically the only means of putting the quietus on the Democratic cries of fraud was by a recount in the so-called doubtful States.

Say Democrats Cried Fraud First.

"The Democrats began crying fraud before election," said Mr. Willcox. "In view of the history of their party, it ill becomes them to raise a cry of this kind. We have not brought in the United States Attorney General nor the United States District Attorneys to help count the vote in any State, realizing that that is a function with which the State authorities alone should deal. We are quite willing to stand by the verdict of every vote properly cast and counted. We want no vote that has not been so cast, and we shall take steps to see that our opponents claim no other."

Former United States Attorney General George W. Wickersham, who, it is expected, will take an active part in mapping out the recount program in doubtful States, said last night that there was little likelihood that the contest would come before the House of Representatives for final arbitrament in this instance, as it did in the Hayes-Tilden contest in 1876. The present House, which would be the arbiter, has a Democratic majority.

Mr. Wickersham asserted that the legislation enacted by Congress in 1887, very largely as a result of developments in that historic contest, made the States sovereign in pronouncing judgment in a recount on the Presidential vote and that only in the case of a tie that might result from the death or retirement or the refusal to vote on the part of Electors, or in case a State should return two sets of Electors, as might be possible as a result of factional fights, would the House be called on to give a decision.

"In such a case the House of Representatives would have the right to reject the returns from a State, but it cannot go behind the returns and investigate any irregularities that might be charged," said Mr. Wickersham. "In case an election is thrown into the House the vote is cast by States, each delegation meeting separately and deciding on a choice. In the meantime the Vice President, who would be selected by the Senate, would become the de facto President."

The big assembly room

MINOR PARTIES HOLD BALANCE IN HOUSE

Neither Democrats Nor Republicans Likely to Have a Majority Over All.

SPEAKERSHIP IS IN DOUBT

Either of the Major Parties May Need Independents' Support to Organize.

Complete returns from all States which elected Senators on Tuesday make no change in the political complexion of the next Senate as given in THE TIMES yesterday morning. The next Senate will stand:

Democrats	54
Republicans	42
Total membership of Senate	96
Democratic majority	12

Whether the Democrats or the Republicans will have a greater number of members in the next House of Representatives is uncertain. From all appearances neither side will have a majority over the combined opposition, which will include a Socialist, a Progressive, an Independent, a Protectionist, and a Prohibitionist. Practically complete returns from 432 of the 435 Congressional districts, with the results in three districts doubtful, indicate that the next House will stand:

Republicans	216
Democrats	211
Progressive	1
Prohibitionist	1
Protectionist	1
Independent	1
Socialist	1
Doubtful	3
Total membership	435

Minor Parties Hold Balance.

With three doubtful districts it is evident that at this time it cannot be told with certainty whether more Democrats than Republicans or more Republicans than Democrats have been elected to the next House. The five Representatives of minor parties or Independent movements will certainly hold the balance of power. The Prohibitionist was indorsed by Democrats, Republicans, and Progressives, and defeated a candidate who ran as an independent. In the last Congress this Prohibitionist sided on most questions with the Democrats. The Protectionist is from Louisiana, and will vote with the Republicans on questions affecting the tariff.

The Socialist will probably vote with the Democrats on questions affecting the organization of the house. The Independent defeated a Republican, but is credited with Republican leanings himself. The Progressive is expected to be on the side of the Republicans on most party questions. It probably will be necessary for the major party which has elected most members to obtain the aid of some of the representatives of minor movements to elect a Speaker and effect the organization of the House.

Two of the doubtful districts are in Pennsylvania and one in North Carolina. Representative W. M. Coleman, Republican, has apparently been elected in the Thirtieth Pennsylvania District over C. H. Arnold, Democrat, by 20 votes. Guy E. Campbell, Democrat, has apparently been elected over Representative A. J. Barchfeld, Republican, in the Thirty-second Pennsylvania District by 19 votes. Pennsylvania State troops now on the Mexican border voted on Tuesday, and the result of the elections in the Thirtieth and Thirty-second Districts of the Keystone State will remain in doubt until the soldier ballots have been received and officially canvassed.

Britt Has a Chance.

The result of the election in the Tenth North Carolina District is now in doubt. This district is represented by Congressman James J. Britt, Republican, who had previously been reported defeated by Zeb Weaver, Democrat. Returns up to an early hour this morning show that it is not certain whether Britt or Weaver won.

While the indications are that Miss Jeannette Rankin, Republican candidate for Congress in Montana, has been defeated by H. B. Mitchell, Democrat, her election is claimed by the Montana Republican State Committee, and an official count may be necessary to determine the outcome.

The latest returns indicate that in the next House the Republicans may have a majority of five, but this lead could be balanced by a combination of Democrats, Prohibitionist, Protectionist, Independent, Progressive, and Socialist. Should the outcome in the three doubtful districts be in favor of the sitting members, the Republicans will have 219 representatives, as against 211 for the Democrats. Two of the three doubtful districts, however, may go to the Democrats, which would leave the standing of the two major parties in the next House as follows:

Republicans	217
Democrats	213

Speakership in Question.

It would be necessary in these circumstances for one of the major parties to make an arrangement with members of the minor parties in order to give the major party control of the House organization. As matters stand now it is uncertain whether Champ Clark of Missouri, Democrat, or James R. Mann of Illinois, Republican, will be the Speaker of the next House. In the circumstances it may be possible for the representatives of minor parties to insist upon the Speakership going to some other Democrat than Clark or some other Republican than Mann.

The greatest surprise of the Congressional election was the defeat of Representative Ernest W. Roberts of Massachusetts, Republican, one of the oldest members of the House in point of service, by A. J. Fuller, Independent. Mr. Roberts has been in Congress since March 4, 1899, and is serving his ninth consecutive term.

Representative C. H. Randall of Los Angeles, Cal., who was elected to the House two years ago as a Prohibitionist, has been re-elected as a Prohibitionist - Democrat - Republican-Progressive. He is frequently classified as a Democrat, but in the Congressional Directory for the present Congress calls himself a Prohibitionist.

Representative W. P. Martin of Louisiana, who was elected to the present Congress as a Progressive-Protectionist, and who changed his political designation to Protectionist, has been re-elected under that designation. His opponent, was W. O. Martin, Democrat. Congressman Martin was the first non-Democrat elected to Congress from Louisiana in twenty-five years.

Representative Thomas V. Schall, who is totally blind, has been re-elected as a Progressive from the Tenth Minnesota district. He had a Republican and a Democratic candidate against him.

No doubt remains that Representative Meyer London has been re-elected to the Twelfth New York District on the Socialist ticket. He defeated Louis M. Block, Republican; Leon Sanders, Democrat, and Solomon Suffrin, National-Progressive.

POLITICAL DIVISIONS IN THE NEW HOUSE

	Present House.			Next House.								Gain.	
	Democratic	Republican	Minor Parties	Democratic	Republican	Prohibitionist	Protectionist	Independent	Progressive	Socialist	Doubtful	Democratic	Republican
Alabama	10	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arizona	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arkansas	7	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
California	3	3	5	4	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Colorado	3	1	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Connecticut	..	5	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Delaware	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Florida	4	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Georgia	12	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Idaho	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Illinois	10	16	1	6	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Indiana	11	2	..	4	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Iowa	1	10	..	1	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kansas	6	2	..	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Kentucky	9	2	..	9	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Louisiana	7	..	1	7	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maine	1	3	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Maryland	5	1	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Massachusetts	4	12	..	4	11	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Michigan	2	11	..	1	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Minnesota	1	8	1	1	8	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Mississippi	8	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Missouri	14	2	..	14	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Montana	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nebraska	3	3	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nevada	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Hampshire	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Jersey	4	8	..	2	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
New Mexico	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New York	18	24	1	16	26	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2
North Carolina	9	1	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
North Dakota	..	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ohio	9	13	..	12	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Oklahoma	7	1	..	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Oregon	..	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pennsylvania	6	30	..	5	29	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..
Rhode Island	1	2	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Carolina	7	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Dakota	1	2	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tennessee	8	2	..	8	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Texas	18	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Utah	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Vermont	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Virginia	9	1	..	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Washington	1	4	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
West Virginia	3	3	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Wisconsin	3	8	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Wyoming	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	229	197	9	211	216	1	1	1	1	1	3	6	28

Total membership of House—435.
Necessary for majority—218.

HUGHES SILENTLY RETIRES FOR NIGHT

Returns from Theatre, Hears Wilson Has Won, and Says Nothing.

LEADERS IN CONFERENCE

Presence of G. W. Wickersham Taken to Indicate That Republicans Are Preparing a Legal Fight.

Charles E. Hughes had started for bed in his apartment in the Hotel Astor when The Associated Press bulletin was received at 11:20 o'clock last night containing the news that President Wilson had carried California and so had won the election. Word was carried to him at once, but he did not emerge from his room and declined to make any comment.

With Mrs. Hughes and Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Hughes, Jr., the Republican candidate had spent the evening at the Long Acre Theatre, where William Collier is playing. They had walked to the theatre, and Mr. Hughes was recognised and cheered by many persons in the streets.

The Hughes party occupied a box and, in the course of the performance, Collier, replying to the request of a girl character that he take $10,000 of her money and double it in two days, remarked:

"I believe I've found a way."

"Is it safe?" demanded the girl, and Collier, glancing toward Mr. Hughes, exclaimed:

"I don't know. I'm not willing to say until I get the result from California."

Mr. Hughes and the others laughed appreciatively and the audience applauded.

No one at Mr. Hughes's headquarters would comment on the result after Mr. Hughes had declined to do so, but it was felt that contests were likely in several of the doubtful States.

Mr. Hughes held a series of conferences at his rooms in the Hotel Astor yesterday with a few of the men who have managed his campaign. It proved a day of varying emotions for the candidate and his followers. Mr. Hughes refused to comment upon the situation. The others would not give up the fight, and National Chairman William R. Willcox and George W. Perkins, coming out of the conference rooms late in the afternoon, persisted in their predictions of victory.

Mr. Hughes received both favorable and unfavorable bulletins with apparent calmness. At 11 o'clock in the morning he tossed aside a bundle of dispatches and went for an automobile ride with Mrs. Hughes. He returned at 1 o'clock and spent the afternoon in going over the situation with Mr. Willcox and other leaders. In the evening he attended the performance of the comedy, "Nothing But the Truth," in which William Collier is starring at the Longacre Theatre.

There was a flurry of excitement at the hotel at 3:45 o'clock when former Attorney General George W. Wickersham appeared and went into conference with Mr. Hughes, Mr. Willcox, Travis H. Whitney, and ex-State Senator Everett Colby, Progressive leader of New Jersey. This gathering was taken as an indication that the Republican managers were preparing for a legal fight, involving recounts in the close States, which might continue for months.

Mr. Wickersham smiled, and announced that he was "a volunteer." He would not discuss his presence at the conference. Mr. Willcox, on leaving the Astor, said that there probably would be contests in several of the States and that steps were being taken to guard the interests of Mr. Hughes. At that time he predicted Mr. Hughes's election.

A few minutes before 6 o'clock George W. Perkins hurried into the hotel. He said Mr. Hughes would win. He had just received word by long distance telephone from Chester Rowell, Republican State Chairman of California, that the State would go for Hughes by a small margin. It was understood that California might split its electoral vote, giving two or three to President Wilson, it was said.

While these optimistic statements were being given out the telegraph wires brought messages indicating that President Wilson was gaining in California and that the State probably would go to him by a small plurality. No comment was obtained from the leaders about these conflicting reports.

Late in the afternoon the dispatches received seemed to indicate that the result might hinge on the California vote, and the messages from the coast were awaited with impatience. At one time the lead of President Wilson was cut down to 500 in these private dispatches, and there was a feeling of optimism. Then, as districts in the northern section were received, the President's lead climbed steadily. These reports left the leaders collected in the rooms torn between hope and fear. It was a situation which tested the nerves of every one severely.

Mr. Hughes remained in his rooms and did not see anyone except the few leaders. When Mr. Willcox and Mr. Wickersham left Mr. Hughes appeared for a moment at the door to say good-bye. He was smiling then and showed no trace of worry in his words or actions. Then he went back to have supper with Mrs. Hughes.

There was no letup to the excitement at the suite of rooms on the eighth floor of the Astor. The telegraph wires and private telephones were busy, with practically no interruption. Messengers ran back and forth carrying the dispatches and those who were not admitted to the room where Mr. Hughes sat figuring out percentages in the adjoining rooms.

The men who were with Mr. Hughes were practically all old-time friends. They included Mr. Willcox, Mr. Whitney, and Robert H. Fuller, his Secretary when he was Governor. They endeavored to keep up the spirit of optimism even when the reports were unfavorable.

By evening the strain began to tell upon all and the first period of comparative calm came when Mr. and Mrs. Hughes left for the theatre. He smiled at the little crowd of faithful friends who were in the hallway, but made no comment.

VOTERS IGNORE BLACKLIST.

Nearly All Candidates Proscribed by Staats-Zeitung Are Re-Elected.

Study of the make-up of the New York City delegation to the next Congress as shown in the complete election returns seems to demonstrate that, instead of being a handicap, the blacklist placed by the New Yorker Staats-Zeitung upon the members of the last Congress who voted to table the McLemore resolution aimed at warning American citizens from traveling in allied merchantmen, was a help to those candidates.

Of the fourteen representatives designated by the Staats as "Congressmen who do not deserve our support," all but three were re-elected Tuesday, and in almost every case by a materially increased vote. In the Sixth District, (Kings,) for instance, Frederick W. Rowe polled 28,880 votes, as compared with 22,202 in 1914. In several other districts the gain of the candidates picked out for the targets of "German blows" was proportionately as large, while the three men who were defeated, Michael F. Farley, Fourteenth; Thomas G. Patten, Eighteenth, and Woodson R. Oglesby, Twenty-fourth, lost by comparatively small pluralities.

The eight Congressmen listed as fair by the Staats because they had voted for the McLemore resolution were all re-elected, except William S. Bennet of the Twenty-third District, (Manhattan).

The Representatives pointed out for defeat by The Staats-Zeitung last Thursday were:

Dist.
1—Frederick C. Hicks, Rep.
2—Charles Pope Caldwell, Dem.
5—James P. Maher, Dem.
6—Frederick W. Rowe, Rep.
8—Daniel J. Griffin, Dem.
9—Oscar W. Swift, Rep.
10—Reuben L. Haskell, Rep.
11—Daniel J. Riordan, Dem.
14—Michael F. Farley, Dem.
15—Michael F. Conry, Dem.
17—John F. Carew, Dem.
18—Thomas G. Patten, Dem.
21—G. Murray Hulbert, Dem.
24—Woodson R. Oglesby, Dem.

Those who were listed as worthy of German-American support were:

Dist.
3—Joseph V. Flynn, Dem.
4—Harry Howard Dale, Dem.
7—John J. Fitzgerald, Dem.
12—Meyer London, Soc.
19—Walter M. Chandler, Prog.
20—Isaac Siegel, Rep.
22—Henry Bruckner, Dem.
23—William S. Bennet.

ARABIA'S PASSENGERS LAND.

198 from Torpedoed Liner Are at Malta and 84 at Port Said.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—Of the 437 passengers on the Peninsular & Oriental Line steamship Arabia, which was sunk in the Mediterranean by a submarine on Monday, 198 have been landed at Malta and eighty-four at Port Said.

This was announced in an official statement given out here today, which adds that although bad weather prevailed all the passengers and crew were transferred to boats in twenty minutes.

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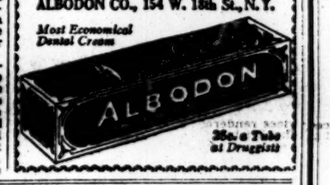

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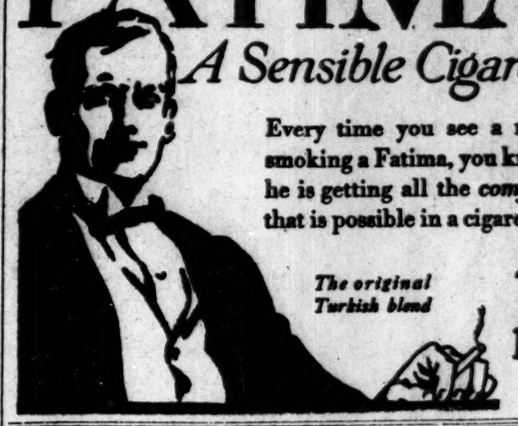

Every time you see a man smoking a Fatima, you know he is getting all the *comfort* that is possible in a cigarette.

The original Turkish blend

20 FOR 15¢

Give Us a Chance at Your Business!

We have the biggest collection of

SAKS OVERCOATS

ever shown and can make good

Prices $17.50 to $60

Values $17.50 to $60

¶ We made these overcoats ourselves, from bench to buttonholes, and we know what's in them. We know what discrimination governed the selection of the FABRICS, what taste and intelligence dictated the MODELS, what skill entered into the TAILORING, what conscientious scruples conserved the VALUES!

¶ Nothing has escaped us that could promote elegance in the tailoring and economy in the price to you. No expense has been spared which could contribute to the cut, none tolerated which would burden the cost. And the net result is a line of overcoats, made by the house that sells them, and combining the custom individuality of Fifth Avenue tailoring with the great price advantages of efficient production.

¶ We bought our fabrics ahead of the big rise in woolens. We secured our deliveries ahead of the shortage. And the tremendous volume of our fabrics shows that we are well ahead of the game!

Ulsters — Ulsterettes — Trench Coats — Double Breasters — Single Breasters — Button Throughs — Fly Front Models and Imported Coats from Dear Ol' Lunnon!

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

"*Truly* a Cigar"

There is only one reason why a man smokes strong tobacco—He has not tried *Jean Valjean*. Smoke one today.

JEAN VALJEAN CIGARS

10¢ 2 for 25¢ 3 for 25¢

For sale where good cigars are sold

DAVE SAQUI MAKER

5c More For Phoenix Silk Hose

WITH raw silk scudding sky-ward, *Phoenix Silk Hosiery* faced the Fork in the Road of raising the price a little or lowering the quality a lot, and "pulling the cotton over your eyes."

5c more per pair for *Phoenix Silk Hosiery* means the same pure silk, with no adulterating with chemicals, or loading with tin.

The sightliest, shapeliest, longest-wearing *Pure Silk Hosiery*, made in America.

Men's 55c and upward
Women's 80c and upward

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

HURLEY SHOES
"NONE SO GOOD"

Getting the right shoe is half the battle where foot troubles are present. You cannot obtain more foot comfort than that afforded by the Hurley A C Combination Last.

Made over a special last—Has C forepart, B instep, and A heel. Prevents foot from slipping at heel; corset fitting at instep; comfortable forepart. With or without arch props.

Hurley Shoes in all the newest models—all leathers, including the new rich Cordovan shades—obtainable only by the use of the best leathers.

$6 to $10

HURLEY SHOES
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Booksellers to the World
All Books All Languages

CLAIM 350,000 HANLY VOTES.

Prohibition Chairman Says Hughes Could Have Got Many.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 9.—Oliver W. Stewart, Chairman of the Prohibition National Campaign Committee, today issued a statement in which he said the Prohibition vote would reach 350,000 and that had the Republican Party and its nominee said anything against the liquor traffic enough Prohibitionists would have voted the Republican ticket to have assured Mr. Hughes's election in earlier returns. Mr. Stewart said:

"Returns from our vote are slow in coming in, but we have heard enough to justify us in expecting the final total of votes polled for Mr. Hanly, the Prohibition candidate for President, to reach 350,000. Mr. Chafin, our candidate four years ago, polled 208,000 votes.

"So close was the race between Hughes and Wilson that the increased vote which Hanly received in several States, if given to the loser, would have changed the result. Many Progressives who believe in Prohibition turned to Hanly rather than Hughes because of the silence of the latter on the issue in which they are interested."

Stutz Co. Must Pay for Dead Driver

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 9.—The Supreme Court today sustained an award made under the Employers' Liability act in this State to William P. Morgan, a professional auto driver, who was killed while driving a Stutz at the Brighton Beach races. The car was owned by the President of the Stutz Company, but Morgan, was proved to have been in the employ of the company; thus the company is held responsible for compensation to his widow.

ADVERTISEMENT.

SANITOL TOOTH POWDER or PASTE

You'll be surprised to find how pleasant the SANITOL habit is. Makes teeth white. Recommended by Dentists.

It's White Because It's Pure

Highest Award—Panama-Pacific Exposition

An unparalleled Assortment of Men's "Banister" Shoes

Same Price, Same Quality, as last season

What makes this display doubly noteworthy is the fact that "Banister" quality is still offered at last season's price, for we "prepared" in time against the certain rise in leather and labor costs.

Every conceivable shoe need, as to taste, model or last.

An opportunity for "stocking up," welcomed by prudent men who know that next season quality shoes are bound to cost more.

$7 00

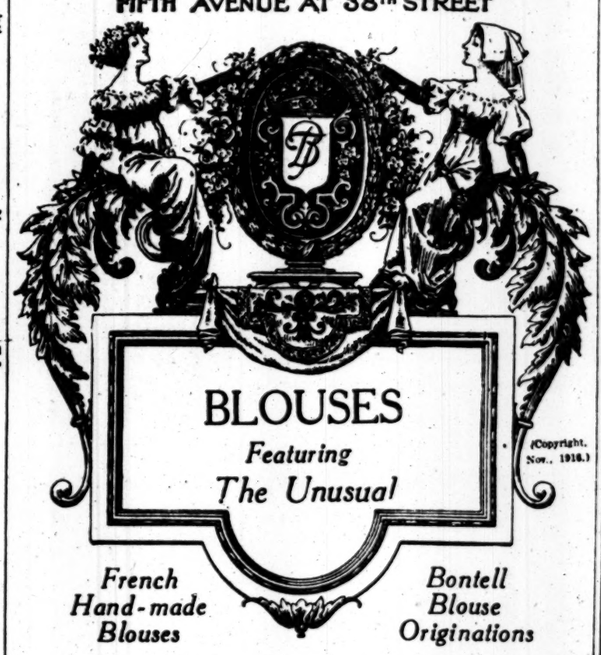
Tan or Black Russia Calf. Small invisible eyelets.

Men's Shoe Shop
4 West 38th Street

A Separate Shop On the Street Level

Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue—New York

BONWIT TELLER & CO.
The Specialty Shop of Originations
FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET



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BLOUSES
Featuring
The Unusual

French Hand-made Blouses — *Bontell Blouse Originations*

INTRODUCING A NOVELTY IN
Georgette Crepe BLOUSES

A restrained simplicity is the theme in the styling of these blouses—the simplicity that is so distinctively Bonwit Teller & Co. The accent lies in the embroidery treatment which takes form in large motifs done in metallic thread. *12.50*

Double Frill Georgette BLOUSES

These blouses are developed from an exceptional quality of Georgette Crepe in Lavender, Orchid, Rose, Beige and Chinese Blue. *5.50*

French HAND-MADE BLOUSES

11.50 13.50 15.00 to 45.00

Types that reveal the latest style-diversions of the noted Paris blouse makers. Modes that are unusual and exclusive with this shop. Developed in batiste, voile and linen.

Also hand-made Paris Blouses of Chiffon cloth and crepe de chine 18.50 25.00 35.00

The Father and Son Points of View

BOTH want value—but their ideas on the subject are different.

* *

In these clothes, the red-blooded young New Yorker finds the style that is the prime essential, in his mind.

* *

The father finds the actual, intrinsic value in the woolens and the workmanship.

* *

The two elements of clothes desirability are one and inseparable in these Weber and Heilbroner suits and overcoats.

Every particle of intrinsic value that can be put in ready-for-service clothes has been put in these.

Comparison will demonstrate it to you.

* *

Suits, $20 to $45.
Overcoats, $20 to $58.

Weber and Heilbroner
Eleven Stores

241 Broadway, 345 Broadway, 775 Broadway, 1185 Broadway, 44th and Broadway, 1363 Broadway, 58 Nassau, 150 Nassau, 20 Cortlandt, 30 Broad, 42nd and Fifth Ave.

Clothes at: 30 Broad, 241 B'way, 1185 B'way, 44th and B'way, 42d and Fifth Ave

F. R. TRIPLER & Co.

MANHATTAN SHIRTS
$1.75 to $7.50

We carry the Year Round a Complete Line of this Well-Known Shirt That Gives Such Satisfactory Service

42ND STREET AT MADISON AVENUE

SALES MANAGER AVAILABLE.

Executive, young, energetic, possessing initiative, who has been sales manager of large corporation for seven years, seeks opportunity where compensation will be commensurate with results. Basis $7,500 per year.

E. F. L.,
Care of LORD & THOMAS, 220 W. 42d St., N. Y.

'DRY' MEN JUBILANT OVER ELECTION GAIN

Anti-Saloon Propagandists in New York Indicate Next Fight Will Be Here.

CLASS PREJUDICE CHARGED

Counsel for Brewers Points to Michigan as Example of Coercion of Poor.

Anti-saloon propagandists in New York are jubilant over the showing made in the election. Returns to leaders here showed that four States—Michigan, Nebraska, Montana, and South Dakota—had been added to the "dry" column. In addition to this the anti-liquor interests claim the election of "dry" Governors in Utah and Florida. In both of which prohibitive legislation has been passed and vetoed by former Governors.

Representatives of the liquor interests conceded the gains made by the temperance movement, but professed not to be alarmed by it. They were somewhat surprised by the report of the vote in Michigan against them, variously estimated at from 30,000 to 80,000.

It was confidently predicted by the Anderson interests that the question of national prohibition would come before Congress and be acted on before another Presidential election, and that favorable legislation was assured in New York State. The liquor interests' representatives were disputed this.

Wayne H. Anderson, Secretary of the State Anti-Saloon League, said that the only way in which the political parties could avoid making the liquor question a national issue at the next election would be for Congress to put the question before the States previous to that time.

"The question is one of morals and not of partisan politics," said he. "It should be made an issue in a general election, but I believe that it will be unless Congress acts."

Will Carry Fight into New York.

Speaking of the situation in this State, Mr. Anderson said: "The Anti-Saloon League considers that the passage of progressive legislation on the liquor question is assured in this State."

He said that he believed that Florida, Utah and Ohio would go "dry" within the year. No prohibition fight had been made in Ohio this year, he said, because of the fight which was being waged in Michigan.

In Maryland the "dry" advocates claimed a gain in three counties and were satisfied with showing.

Secretary Hugh F. Fox of the United States Brewers' Association said that until the full returns were in, and he had an opportunity to analyse them, he did not care to express any opinion on the question. "When I express an opinion," he said, "I want it to be an intelligent one."

William H. Hirsh, counsel for the United Brewers' Association, was not so pessimistic. He said he believed that the indications were entirely against the question of national prohibition coming up before Congress in the near future.

Confident State Will Stay "Wet."

"The States which have voted 'dry,'" he said, "have done so because of local conditions. They have shown by this action their ability to deal with the question in their own way, and I see no reason to believe that they will be willing to surrender their right to decide this question for themselves. By the same token they would give to others the right to deal with it, but I feel sure that they will not go so far as to tell them that they must."

[illegible] Will Be Enforced.

[illegible] is unanimous," [illegible] Anderson continued, "that the people will not stand for any attempt to nullify the law. The law of [illegible] and violations of it, but those who are convicted and punished as severely as in any State in the Union."

HUGHES LEAD GROWS IN MINNESOTA

Continued from Page 1.

chal S. J. Doyle. Mr. Hildreth said he would begin an investigation immediately.

It is known that some Republican ballots were thrown out, but just how many or why only investigation will show.

North Dakota's militia vote is already in. Under the absent voters' law these ballots must be in the election officials' hands by the day of election. There is no probability of North Dakota's electoral vote being split.

Frauds Known, Says Republicans.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BISMARCK, N. D., Nov. 9.—Instances known where Republican ballots properly marked were thrown out. In several districts Democrats had absolute control of election board. Large Democratic majorities in some counties too large on basis of registered vote. Recount would probably show State Republican.

W. J. PRATER,
Chairman Republican State Committee.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BISMARCK, N. D., Nov. 9.—With all but about seventy small scattering precincts in, The Bismarck Tribune, the Republican State organ, concedes that Wilson has carried North Dakota by 1,000 majority.

There can be no split. All electors in this State are chosen collectively. All three Republican representatives are re-elected and McCumber, Republican, is re-elected Senator by over 15,000 majority.

F. O. HELLSTROM,
Chairman Democratic State Committee

NEW MEXICO.

SANTA FE, N. M., Nov. 9.—After a series of bewildering changes, President Wilson late tonight had a substantial lead over Charles E. Hughes in the New Mexico returns.

Returns from 533 of the 638 precincts in New Mexico give Hughes 30,405; Wilson, 32,155; making the President's lead 1,750, a slight reduction from previous figures.

New Mexico made no provision for the vote of National Guardsmen at the border, and only those who were able to go home on furlough could vote. Several hundred guardsmen at Columbus, N. M., registered, giving Columbus as their residence, but these votes were challenged and not counted. This vote was practically a tie.

There is little chance that the electoral vote of this State will be split, as the number of ballots scratched on electors is negligible.

At the instance of District Attorney Summers Burkhart, special agents of the Department of Justice, have been sent to New Mexico and are watching closely for any evidences of election frauds. Canvassing of the vote at Santa Fe will begin next week.

The day began with Hughes slightly in the lead, the Republican candidate having taken first place away from Wilson late in the night. Soon, however, the advantage shifted to Wilson again, returns from 411 of the 638 precincts giving him 22,448 and Hughes 22,363, a lead of 85. Then in a short time Hughes regained first place, 453 of the 638 precincts giving him 28,488 and Wilson 22,702, a plurality of 781. At the next development Wilson took a material lead.

For United States Senator, 336 of the 638 precincts give Hubbell, Republican, 19,489; Jones, Democrat, 19,000. For Congress these precincts give: Hernandez, Republican, 19,441; Walton, Democrat, 18,551; for Governor, Bursum, Republican, 19,203; De Baca, Democrat, 18,138.

The Democrats late today asserted that practically complete returns from twelve of the twenty-six counties of New Mexico gave Wilson 19,775 and Hughes 13,178. They said that several of the counties yet to be complied were strongly Republican and would materially reduce Wilson's lead, but that there were also some strongly Democratic counties to report. At that time they claimed New Mexico safe for Wilson by not less than 1,000.

ALBUQUERQUE, Nov. 9.—Returns from fifteen out of twenty-six counties in New Mexico, many complete, give Jones, Democrat, 20,972; Hubbell, Republican, 16,696, for the United States Senate.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 9.—After a day of shifting from one side to the other, the vote of New Hampshire for Presidential electors remained in doubt tonight. Certified returns to Secretary of State Bean from 269 precincts out of a total of 294 give Hughes a lead of 121.

During the day Secretary Bean added unofficial newspaper figures to the 240 precincts that he then had in hand, and the State then completed showed a lead for Wilson of 117. Later the Secretary decided that he would make no more totals in this way and would announce only the certified tabulations from time to time.

It is unofficially reported that the figures of the Secretary of State's office, with press reports from the twenty-five precincts not yet officially accounted for, give Hughes a plurality of only seven in the State.

The totals for the 269 districts officially returned are: Hughes, 40,339; Wilson, 40,207. The Secretary stopped counting when these totals were made, and upon giving them out announced that all certified returns received had been counted, and tabulation would not be resumed until tomorrow.

All day errors in the original count were being discovered as official returns came in.

"One clerk in Ward Eight, Concord, reported the vote of that place as Hughes, 225; Wilson, 88," said Mr. Bean. "Our knowledge of local conditions made us doubt this result. Investigation showed that it should have been: Wilson, 225; Hughes, 88." We are scanning the returns very closely, realizing that the slightest error may change the result not only in the State, but in the nation."

The returns are being delivered to the Secretary of State by special delivery mail on the official blanks. No matter what the result as finally announced, a recount is inevitable. The Democrats have made no formal demand for this, and are not expected to, if Wilson gets a plurality. Today, however, George A Fairbanks of Newport, Republican candidate for Presidential elector, began proceedings for a recount.

Philip H. Faulkner, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, issued a statement saying in part:

"The claim that New Hampshire has gone for Wilson is unsubstantiated by any returns in our possession.

"Fully 40 per cent of the town clerks throughout the State have rendered no official return of the vote in their communities on Tuesday, but such nuofficial figures as we have, verified in every quarter of the State, indicate that Mr. Hughes has carried New Hampshire by something less than 100 plurality.

"We have well fortified information of irregularities in the counting of votes in many quarters and we have today instituted proceedings for an inspection of all the votes cast in the State on Tuesday, as our law provides."

The ballot boxes will be brought to the Capitol and placed in the State vaults, pending the opening of the official inspection. According to the usual legal procedure, the count would not be begun for fifteen days, but it said tonight that some other way might be found to expedite it.

It was learned today that John Howard, a special agent of the Department of Justice, has been put in charge of Government agents here with a view to watching the tabulation of votes. He is acting under the direction of George W. Anderson, Federal District Attorney at Boston, who said tonight that he had received instructions to watch the situation in New Hampshire closely.

Twelve hundred New Hampshire National Guardsmen who are on duty at the Mexican border, were unable to vote in Tuesday's election because of a lack of legislative provision to this end. The expediency of calling the Legislature in special session to authorize balloting by New Hampshire soldiers serving outside the State was considered, but was decided negatively.

Concord, N. H., Nov. 9.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Complete returns at State House show Wilson carries New Hampshire by 98 votes. Recount will increase plurality.

HENRY F. HOLLIS,
United States Senator.

Claims State for President.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE TIMES.

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 9.—President Wilson will carry New Hampshire by more than 100 votes. The official figures, with 25 towns and wards missing, give Hughes 40,338 and Wilson 40,232.

Unofficial figures from the remaining 25 precincts will bear out the tabulations announced by Secretary of State Bean today, which give Wilson a lead of 121, with the vote of the State complete.

So far, in the official count, President Wilson has shown a gain over Mr. Hughes, this gain being more than that claimed by the Democratic State Committee. Several of the precincts in which the official returns are still lacking went strongly for President Wilson.

The official figures are almost identical with those compiled at Democratic Headquarters, all changes discovered in the official tabulation being favorable to the President. There is absolutely no doubt regarding New Hampshire. At no time have the Democrats made any extravagant claims, their totals being based on returns from the most reliable sources.

The 1,700 soldiers on the Mexican border will not vote, the Governor and Legislature having made no provision whereby they could cast their ballots for President. Republican newspapers in their evening editions concede the State to Wilson.

Every precaution has been taken to protect the ballots. Attorneys and special agents are in touch with all towns and cities to see that the ballot boxes are properly sealed and certified. The majority of the ballot boxes are now on their way to the office of the Secretary of State.

No charges of fraud are being made nor have they been made. The Democratic State Committee have taken only the necessary measures to safeguard the ballots. The Democrats will not demand a recount in face of the favorable returns for Wilson.

The final official result will coincide with the combination of official and unofficial returns which give New Hampshire to President Wilson.

(Signed.) GEORGE E. FARRAND,
Chairman Democratic State Committee.

WEST VIRGINIA.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Nov 9.—Hughes was leading Wilson in West Virginia by 3,096 votes tonight, with 99 precincts to be heard from, the total vote was: Hughes, 135,266; Wilson, 132,176. During the last twenty-four hours Hughes continued to maintain a lead in the neighborhood of 2,000, and early tonight when remote districts began to come in the vote for him was increased.

Practically all the districts now missing are in the mountain districts, where communication is difficult. In many instances there are no telephones, and in several no railroads, trolleys, telephone, or telegraph. These precincts are taken to the county seats in automobiles where it is possible to travel the roads, and in not a few instances, over the mountains on muleback. It is expected that the complete vote for the State cannot be obtained for several days.

Returns from 1,610 precincts out of 1,713 for Governor gave Robinson, (Rep.,) 133,194; Cornwell, (Dem.,) 134,-740. Returns from 1,591 precincts for United States Senator gave Sutherland, (Rep.,) 133,892; Chilton, (Dem.,) 128,873.

When the complete vote of Grant and Preston Counties were received tonight they showed gains for Mr. Hughes larger than in any similar instance since the vote began to be counted. The Hughes total was increased by more than 1,000 votes from these two counties. These counties are in the lumber and coal regions of the State, and are sparsely settled.

One Democrat and one Republican have been elected to Congress—Neeley from the First District and Woodyard from the Fourth. Both won by a small margin, Neeley having but 731 votes more than his opponent, while Woodyard was only 331 ahead.

The Second, Third, and Sixth Districts are to be completed. In the Sixth Littlepage (Dem.) is leading. In the Second Bowers (Rep.) is leading Woods (Dem.) by 1,406 votes, with fifty-six precincts to hear from, while in the Third Reed, (Rep.) with seventeen precincts missing, is leading Alderson (Dem.) by 632. In the Fifth District Cooper (Rep.) is ahead of Wiles (Dem.) by 397 votes, with 111 precincts missing.

The Democratic State Committee tonight alleged that attempts had been made in several places to tamper with ballot boxes. The committee issued instructions to every county in West Virginia to guard the boxes with the greatest care.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE TIMES.

FAIRMONT, W. Va., Nov. 9.—In reply to your telegram for a statement from State Chairman Shaver on the situation, would say it is not advisable to make a statement at this time. The result on President will be extremely close. In case Hughes carries the State he will likely get but seven electoral votes, as the name of one Republican elector was left off the ticket in several counties. This situation was brought about by the resignation of Republican Elector J. W. Dawson, and S. A. Scott, who took his place, failed in several counties to get his name on the ballot.
WEST VIRGINIA DEMOCRATIC STATE HEADQUARTERS.

WASHINGTON.

SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 9.—President Wilson's plurality in Washington jumped above the 10,000 mark today when returns were received from counties which previously had been meagerly reported and which went strongly for the President.

With 290 precincts to be reported, all widely scattered, President Wilson was leading Mr. Hughes by a margin of 10,563 votes. Returns from 2,095 precincts of the 2,386 in the State gave Hughes 141,570, and Wilson 132,123.

One of Washington's electoral votes may go to Mr. Hughes because of the sudden death of A. T. Stream, one of the Democratic Presidential electors. The name of E. M. Connor was substituted on some of the ballots, but not enough, it is believed, to insure his election.

Governor Lister, Democrat, apparently will defeat Henry McBride, Republican, for Governor by more than 10,000 votes.

Senator Miles Poindexter, Republican, who was re-elected, will have the largest plurality on any ticket.

FLORIDA.

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Nov. 9.—Sidney J. Catts, the Independent Democratic candidate, has been elected Governor of Florida by a majority of over 10,000 over W. V. Knott, the regular Democratic nominee.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 9.—Both Republican and Democratic State Committees tonight were claiming the election of their candidate for Governor of Missouri.

Returns from all but 272 of the 3,450 precincts give Gardner, Democrat, 339,-740; Lamm, Republican, 353,788, making Gardner's plurality on precincts received 3,952.

No returns had been received from Barry, Bollinger, Dade, Ozark, St. Clair, and Taney Counties. These counties are difficult of access.

The Republican State Committee claimed Lamm's election by about 900 votes and the Democratic Committee insisted that returns from missing precincts would not reduce Gardner's lead to less than 3,000.

INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 9.—With only 139 scattering precincts out of 3,143 in Indiana not reported, Hughes was leading Wilson by more than 6,500 late tonight. It was generally believed that the President would be unable to overcome the margin. The vote—320,191 for Wilson and 326,743 for Hughes—was said to be one of the largest ever cast in the State, and the combined vote of the two candidates when all returns were in was expected to total approximately 700,000.

James P. Goodrich, (Rep.,) for Governor, with fewer than 100 precincts remaining to be tabulated, was leading in his contest with Representative John A. M. Adair, (Dem.,) by almost 14,000 votes. The race for the two Indiana seats in the United States Senate was closer than that for Governor, but James E. Watson, (Rep.,) was leading Senator Taggart, (Dem.,) by 11,548, and Harry S. New, (Rep.,) had a lead over Senator Kern, (Dem.,) of 11,923.

Complete returns in the contests for the thirteen places in the National House of Representatives were slow in arriving, and the few reported in the night did not change the relative standing of the candidates.

NEBRASKA.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 9.—Fifty counties complete out of ninety-six in Nebraska give President Wilson a plurality of 22,904 over Hughes. The vote is: Wilson, 96,912; Hughes, 73,908. Earlier figures giving Wilson a plurality of 20,000 contained duplications. The counties not heard from are expected to increase the President's lead.

Sixty-five counties complete for United States Senator give Gilbert H. Hitchcock, Democrat, 115,772; John L. Kennedy, Republican, 103,191; Hitchcock's plurality, 10,581.

For Governor, forty-seven counties incomplete and partial returns from sixteen others give Keith Neville, Democrat, 100,780; A. L. Sutton, Republican, 97,133.

Three Democratic and three Republican Congressmen have been elected.

NEW JERSEY.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 9.—Latest complete unofficial returns in New Jersey increase the Republican pluralities and show that the party gained two members in the National House of Representatives. Unofficially, Hughes carried New Jersey by 52,826 plurality. Walter E. Edge was elected Governor over H. Otto Wittpenn by 58,728, and Joseph I. Freilinghuysen won the United States Senatorship from James E. Martine by 61,168.

The only Congressional districts in which the Democrats were successful were the Eleventh and the Twelfth. Hughes carried seventeen of the twenty-one counties, President Wilson winning in Hudson, Hunterdon, Sussex, and Warren. Edge won in eighteen counties. Hudson, Hunterdon, and Warren having gone for Wittpenn. Freilinghuysen carried seventeen counties, Martine taking Hudson, Hunterdon, Sussex, and Warren.

Benjamin Franklin says:
"Little strokes fell great oak."

Small Accounts

Although some of our accounts exceed $100,000, we nevertheless invite and welcome accounts of $200 and over and pay interest on balances in excess of $1,000.

And we do this because we believe the small account will grow.

A telephone or a personal call from a prospective depositor will receive the cordial attention of one of our officers.

Franklin TRUST CO
Established 1889
46 Wall Street, New York
166 Montague Street, Brooklyn
569 Fulton Street, Brooklyn

RESTORED QUICKLY.
Restoration of lost articles expedited by an advertisement in the Lost and Found column of The New York Times. Telephone Bryant 1000.—Advt.

Every Overcoat and Suit

In These Two Brill Stores of Style Merits Honorable Mention

From every standpoint of clothing goodness, and particularly as regards the all-important element of STYLE—these Suits and Overcoats will make an irresistible appeal to men and young men with an eye to the cut of their clothes as well as to the cost of them.

OVERCOATS—more extensive in variety, more exclusive in materials, and more distinctive in models than we have ever shown. Single and double breasted loose-back and form-fitting coats, double-breasted PADDOCK coats, ULSTERS and ULSTERETTES with half belt or with belt all around; with slash, flap or patch pockets, and quarter or full lined with satin or silk; also some wonderfully good double-breasted MONTAGNACS, satin lined and velvet edged.

SUITS—Bubbling over with shapeliness and style and irreproachable in fit and finish. Single as well as double breasted, one, two and three button models, with slant, flap or patch pockets, and either quarter, half or full lined with silk or alpaca.

SUITS, $15 00 TO $40 00
OVERCOATS, $20.00 TO $60 00

Smart Norfolk Suits for Boys Special at $7.50

Brill Brothers
BROADWAY AT 49th STREET
1456 BROADWAY AT 42d STREET

Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts.

Boys' Apparel Shop
A Separate Shop on the Fifth Floor

OFFER FOR TO-DAY

Boys' Winter Overcoats
Slip-on and Double-Breasted Models
Sizes 9 to 18 years.
In plain or fancy weaves, grey, brown or heather mixtures, also navy blue; worsted linings.
14.50

Small Boys' Overcoats
English Navy Model
3 to 10 years.
Of navy blue, grey or heather Chinchilla, navy emblem and buttons. Yoke and sleeves Venetian lined, body worsted lined.
12.50

Boys' Mackinaws
6 to 18 years.
Norfolk model of genuine Mackinaw cloth, new plaids in grey, blue, green, red or brown colorings.
8.75

Boys' Winter Suits
of Entirely All-Wool Fabrics
With extra Knickerbockers. 7 to 18 years.
New Model Norfolk Suit of all-wool tweed or cheviot in gray or brown colorings.
Special 8.75

Arnold Constable & Co
Specials for Friday and Saturday

1,000 Dozen
Huckaback Towels
Our regular standard grades—prices fully ¼ below actual present value

Hemmed Ends, blue and red borders,	size 18x36	dozen	2.50
Hemmed Ends, all white,	size 18x39	dozen	3.00
Hemstitched, all white,	size 20x40	dozen	3.75
Hemstitched, all white,	size 18x34	dozen	5.50
Hemstitched, all white,	size 20x36	dozen	6.50
Hemstitched, all white,	size 24x40	dozen	8.25
Hemstitched, Damask border,	size 22x40	dozen	10.00

Complete stocks of the celebrated Old Bleach and Dew Bleach Irish Linen Towels, from $8.50 per dozen up to the finest grades

Fashionable Veils
Novelty Veils of Fancy Mesh with wide Chiffon borders — black, white and colors; each 85c and 2.75
Chiffon Veils, hemstitched, in a variety of the newest Color Combinations. *Value $2.95* 2.25

Latest Veilings
Chiffon Cloth Veiling in Black, White, Green, Navy, Brown and Purple. *Value 60c yard* 45c
Silk Motor Veiling, made exclusively for us. Black, Purple, Dark Green, Brown, Navy and Mole. *yard* 1.50

Women's Hand Bags
A Special Lot, newest shapes, exceptional qualities, draw string and frame models, Black and Colored Velvets, fine Silks, also in Leathers and Steel and Jet Bead Trimmed and Knitted Silk. *Values $6.50 and $7.50.* Special, 5.00
Pin Seal Hand Bags, handsomely silk-lined, with inside Compartment and Mirror—smartest shapes of the season—black and colors. *Value $3.50.* Special, 2.65

Wide Ribbons
Moire Taffeta Hair Ribbons, 6 inches wide, of an unusually good quality, in the most desirable shades of Pink, Blue, Red, Rose, Navy, Lavender, also in White and Black. *Value 38c yard.* 28c
Flowered Ribbons, 8½ inches wide, beautiful designs, especially adapted for Bags and Fancy Articles and Girdles—light and dark colors. *Value $1.50 yard.* 1.10

The Season's Smartest Styles in
Women's Neckwear
Most Attractively Priced

White Broadcloth Collars, Sailor back,	2.75
White Broadcloth Collars, deep rolling collar,	2.25
Georgette Crepe Fichus, double ruffle,	2.75
Georgette Crepe Collars, Sailor back,	3.00
Georgette Crepe Collars, deep Sailor back,	3.75
Georgette Crepe Capelets, *double* ruffle,	4.50

5th Avenue at 40th Street

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Men's Derbies Reduced Today and Saturday to $1.95
Formerly $5, $4 and $3

¶ The proportion of $5 hats is much larger than is usually the case in an offering of this kind. That's why we give those hats formerly priced $5 priority over those that were $3 and $4.

¶ Not one hat is damaged and there are no "seconds" in the selection. They are all from our regular stock, reduced for quick disposal as a result of a readjustment of our stock.

¶ The name of a prominent London hatter in the Band of many of these hats bears the same relation to a derby as a $5 bill to a man's pocket book.

The colors: Jet Black, Aldine Brown, Malay Brown, and Onion Skin Brown.

Also—Men's Soft Hats at $1.65
Formerly $3 and $3.50

In a wide variety of styles and colors. Perfect in every particular, and in every size.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
Fifth Avenue 466 and 468 | 467 and 471 5th Av.

PRESENT
Demi-Saison Millinery
For the Opera the Horse Show—Fall Weddings—Receptions Dinners—Dances—Debutante Affairs—Theatre Parties and other Social Activities

ESPECIALLY FEATURING
GOLD AND SILVER LACE HATS—METALLIC EMBROIDERED EFFECTS—SMART COMBINATIONS OF LACE AND FUR—BEADED TULLE EFFECTS—AND FASHIONABLE STYLES IN GOURA, OSTRICH AND PARADISE TRIMMED EFFECTS.

ALSO *Paris Novelties*
and Costume Jewelry
IN FILIGREED CRYSTAL COMBS—JEWELED COMBS AND PINS—JAPANESE DISC LAVALLIERES—BEAUTIFUL BEADS—RHINESTONE TIARAS—EXQUISITE BROCADED VELVET BAGS WITH GOLD & SILVER MOUNTINGS—AND DELIGHTFUL OPERA BAGS IN OSTRICH AND FLOWER EFFECTS.

Specialists in Footwear Since 1857
Andrew Alexander
Sixth Avenue at Nineteenth Street

Style and Solid Worth
$7.50
A cordovan shoe of the correct dark brown shade, made over the new narrower-toe last. This shoe is usually priced higher where obtainable.

This clean-cut English last, made in dark tan Russia calfskin, now scarce, is an exceptional value. Made with heavy single soles. Same style in black calfskin.

$4.50

$5.50

One of the most popular of the perforated wing-tip shoes for young men. Made in mahogany Russia calfskin with heavy single soles.

Men's winter shoes of the same Alexander quality as of old. New and never-old styles made throughout of leather—worth mentioning with substitution rampant.

FEAR A SPLIT VOTE IN PICKING ELECTORS

Personal Preferences Govern Some Men in Selecting Those Who Name the President.

MAY AFFECT THREE STATES

California, Washington, and West Virginia Offer a Chance for Complications.

As the steadily increasing returns from back districts bring the estimate of the vote in the various States down to a closer degree of accuracy, the chance grows that the election may turn on that least obtrusive feature of Presidential elections, the elector. While the news comes in of the wavering of the vote from one column to the other, there remains the possibility that the exercise of personal favor, or more often of personal disfavor, on the part of the voters, may result in the division of the electoral vote of one or more States between Hughes and Wilson.

This has happened eleven times in the last thirty-six years. California has done it four times, Maryland twice, Kentucky, Michigan, North Dakota, Ohio, and Oregon each once. This year it appears to be possible in California, Washington, and West Virginia; and while Californian political experts decry the likelihood of its occurring if one Presidential candidate—or rather his highest elector—gets a plurality of as much as 2,500, there is a case n record—Oregon, in 1892—where the high man on the Republican electoral ticket got more than 8,000 votes more than a Populist elector who was also chosen.

This, to be sure, happened in an election where there were three major parties, the Populists that year getting 22 electoral votes to the Democrats 277 and the Republicans 145. But in 1896, when the Populists and Democrats combined, one Democratic elector was chosen in California with a vote less by 2,670 than that of the highest Republican.

Presidential electors are usually chosen primarily for their absolute reliability, and the chance that a Republican elector would vote for a Democratic candidate, or vice versa, is practically nil. Yet even that has been talked of this year in California, where politics still retain a more temperamental and personal tinge than in most other parts of the country and party lines are in a state of constant flux.

Outside of California the chances for a split vote this year are two—West Virginia and Washington. A. Stream, a Democratic elector, in Washington, died so shortly before the election that there was no time to place the name of his substitute, E. M. Connor, on the printed ballot. Connor's name was printed on slips, given out all over the State, but many Democratic voters appear to have neglected to use these, and the latest returns indicate that seven Democratic electors were chosen in Washington, but that Connor was beaten and Hughes will get one vote.

In West Virginia, apparently carried by Hughes, Wilson may get this vote back. J. W. Dawson, nominated for elector by the Republican State Convention, resigned, and S. A. Scott was chosen in his place. Over most of the State Scott's name was duly printed on the ballots, but in some counties this was overlooked and there is a chance that he may have been beaten by the most popular Democratic elector.

California split its electoral vote in 1880, 1892, 1896, and 1912. At the last election the Roosevelt ticket, listed as regular Republican, elected eleven electors, and the Democrats got two. The highest vote for a Roosevelt elector was 283,610 and for a Wilson elector 283,436, so that the State was listed as giving Roosevelt 174 plurality. One of the Roosevelt electors, beaten at that time, was Lieutenant Governor Albert J. Wallace, who as Acting Governor has given offense to many citizens by commuting death sentences. He is a candidate for Republican elector again this year and is receiving much bitter opposition on account of his leadership of the Prohibition forces, as Wilson has an excellent chance to get one vote from California, even if the other twelve go for Hughes.

In 1896 McKinley got eight votes in California, his highest elector receiving 146,888, and Bryan got one, who polled 144,618 votes.

In 1892 California gave one elector to Benjamin Harrison, the Republican candidate, with 117,962 popular votes, and eight to Cleveland, the highest of those electors got 118,174. In 1880 James A. Garfield got one vote from California, with 80,348 popular votes, and the other five went to Hancock, the highest popular vote for a Democrat being 80,426. One of the Democratic electors on this occasion was Judge Terry, who still had many bitter personal enemies on account of his political quarrels in the early days of the State, in one of which he shot Senator Broderick in a duel; and he was generally knifed by the Democrats.

Maryland split its electoral vote in 1904 and again in 1908. In the latter year Taft took two votes, with the highest vote for an Elector on his ticket reaching 116,513, and Bryan got the other six. But his highest Elector polled only 115,908, so technically the State gave a plurality of 605 for Taft, though Bryan got three-fourths of the electoral vote. In 1904 Roosevelt got one Elector in Maryland, who received 109,407 votes, and Parker seven. The highest of these received only 109,448, so that the Republicans nominally carried Maryland by 51.

In 1896 McKinley won twelve votes and Bryan one in Kentucky. The respective highest popular votes were 218,171 and 217,890.

The year 1892 was the big one for split electoral votes, due to the Populist third ticket, which won a good deal of favor. Besides California, already mentioned, four other States split their representation in the Electoral College that year. Michigan gave Harrison nine votes and Cleveland five. In this State the Populists combined with the Democrats, forsaking their own candidates, Weaver and Field. The highest Democrat-Populist Elector got 222,227 votes and the highest Republican 222,708.

In North Dakota each of the three parties, Republican, Democrat, and Populist, got one elector. The Democrats and Populists were combined, voting 17,700 for their high man against 17,506 for the Republican elector.

Ohio gave twenty-two votes to Harrison, the highest popular vote being 405,187, to one for Cleveland with 404,115.

Oregon gave Harrison three electors, the highest of them getting 35,002 votes. Many Democrats voted for one of the Populist electors, who was elected with 26,965 votes. The highest Democrat received only 14,243.

In the multiple-ticket election of 1800, just before the civil war, New Jersey divided her electors between Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas. The Republicans elected four, with a highest total of 58,224 votes, while Douglas got three electors, the highest of whom received 62,801. Here was an instance where nearly 4,000 voters split the electoral ticket, showing that California may yet turn in a divided delegation.

A PROTEST, SAYS PARKER

Calls Wilson's Election a Declaration Against Old Guard.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 9.—John M. Parker, who was the nominee of the Progressives for Vice President, issued this statement tonight:

"President Wilson's re-election is an emphatic protest of the West and the South, particularly of the West, against the domination of the Old Guard Republicans. It is a new declaration of political independence, which means much for the future prosperity and welfare of the nation."

TAMMANY LOYAL, HE SAYS.

Rep. Hulbert Declares Organization Has Proved Its "Regularity."

Representative Murray Hulbert, who was re-elected from the Twenty-first New York District, said yesterday that the charge that Tammany had been disloyal to President Wilson in Tuesday's voting was unfair.

"The suggestion that the President was not loyally supported by the Democratic organization in New York County is an insult to the intelligence of any one who can read or understand the English language," he said. "The vote given to Woodrow Wilson in comparison to that given to Frank L. Dowling, as editorially reviewed in today's NEW YORK TIMES, gives the lie most convincingly to those who hope to continue to gain political prestige by attempting to renew the strife between Tammany Hall and the Wilson Administration.

"Tammany Hall has been without patronage practically for seven years. This year it got little help of any kind from the National Administration, and yet its followers, because of their loyalty to the organization and its leader, Charles F. Murphy, were 'regular' as always."

JAPAN WILL GIVE UP ISLANDS IN SOUTH SEA

TOKIO, Oct. 14. (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The Associated Press learns that Japan has agreed not to make a part of her demands in the peace conference which will follow the war the right to hold permanently the South Sea islands which were wrested from Germany at the outbreak of the war. Several of these islands, which belong to the Caroline and Marianne groups, lie not far from the American island of Guam, the American terminus of the Pacific cable. It is understood the United States has informally expressed a desire that these islands should not become the permanent property of the Japanese Empire.

Inasmuch as they were captured through the joint operations of the British and Japanese fleets, it is understood the United States first took up the question with Great Britain and that a joint suggestion was made by Great Britain and the United States that Japan should not insist upon the permanent maintenance of the islands.

In view of Japan's promise to accede to the joint request, it is believed likely that Japan at the peace conference will seek compensation in some other direction, perhaps in the affirmation of her rights in the Chinese peninsula of Shantung, of which Kiao-Chau is the great naval base.

The islands in question are now administered by the Japanese Government.

WOMAN VOTERS FAIL TO FOLLOW LEADERS

Suffrage States Mostly Favor Wilson, Despite Indorsement of Hughes.

VOTED AS THE MEN DID

Chicago, Which Separates Returns, Shows Men and Women Voting Same Sentiments.

Leaders of the cause of woman suffrage in this city believed yesterday that the votes of women in the West had re-elected President Wilson, although the conclusion forced the admission, as Alice Chittenden Hill, President of the New York State Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, charged that the women's vote could not be delivered by its leaders. Miss Hill last night issued this statement:

In all the uncertainty which surrounds the final outcome of the Presidential election one point stands out clearly, which is, that woman suffrage, indorsed by the two large political parties in their national platforms, merely on the ground of political expediency, did not prove to be an issue in the campaign.

The Republican leaders who made a special effort to capture the woman vote must be greatly chagrined at their failure to swing the woman suffrage States to their candidate. The Republican candidate for President made the highest possible bid for the support of the women voters through his personal indorsement of the Federal amendment—and lost it.

Illinois, where the women voted for President for the first time, is a normal Republican State, which swung to Wilson in 1912, but is now back in the Republican column. The State would have gone for Mr. Hughes without the women's votes.

Montana, which went for Roosevelt in 1904 and Taft in 1908, gave its votes for Wilson in 1912, and did not swing back to the Republican column through the woman vote.

Nevada, which voted for Roosevelt in 1904, is usually found in the Democratic column and still remains there.

Utah, the great Mormon woman suffrage State, is unexpectedly found in the Democratic column this year, since it is usually regarded as a Republican stronghold.

Wyoming, in the Republican column in 1904 and 1908, turned to Wilson in 1912 and also gave its electoral votes to him on Tuesday.

Washington, Republican in 1904 and 1908 and Progressive in 1912, now swings to Wilson.

Colorado, Arizona, and Idaho are all Democratic, as they were four years ago, while California still hangs in the balance.

Let us hope that as a result of this election, future candidates for any political office will not be terrorized by the threat that the woman vote can be "delivered" against them unless they indorse woman suffrage.

The effort to turn the woman vote to Charles E. Hughes resulted from his indorsement of a Federal suffrage amendment to which President Wilson declined to pledge himself. The Congressional Union adopted resolutions pledging itself to work for the defeat of all Democratic candidates. The organization has its greatest strength in the Western States, and it conducted a vigorous campaign for Hughes, but, apparently, was able to hold the women in line only in Oregon.

Inability to count the women's vote separately prevented suffrage leaders from determining with finality whether or not Hughes might have carried other of the suffrage States had it not been for the woman vote, but as matters stood last night Wilson seemed to have garnered 44 of the 91 electoral votes of suffrage States, and Hughes 34, with California's 13 votes still in doubt.

The vote in Chicago, the only place where women vote separately and are counted separately, seemed to bear out the anti-suffragist theory that the woman vote merely duplicates that of the men. Hughes carried both the man vote and the woman vote in Chicago by slight pluralities. Both sexes divided their vote between Hughes and Wilson in about the same percentage. But the Chicago woman vote did not show that the women exactly followed the men. A study of the precinct returns indicated that, where Wilson sentiment was strong, the women gave him a slightly greater percentage of votes than the men did, and that, where Hughes was strong, the women outdid the men in voting for him. The total woman vote of Chicago was cast thus between the two Presidential candidates: Hughes, 135,160; Wilson, 130,061.

There was nothing to indicate that the women in Chicago responded more readily to pacifist arguments than the men did, and no evidence that any special plea to the women in favor of any candidate was effective. A few days before election Dr. Anna Howard Shaw predicted that the argument that President Wilson had kept the country at peace would be shown by the returns to have been very strong with the women of Chicago. Most of the suffrage leaders of the East, though officially neutral, were strongly for President Wilson.

They did not approve the Congressional Union's campaign against Democrats because they thought that women could get the vote by Federal amendment only if they had the friendship and co-operation of both political parties, and that, if Hughes were elected and pushed a Federal amendment through to the vote, it would be killed by the Democrats who had been estranged. Regret that the vote had swerved from the course laid down consequently was not as keen here as elsewhere.

One thing apparently demonstrated by the election was that it is not difficult to bring women to the polls at a general election. Reports from all suffrage States are that the women polled a surprisingly large vote. In Chicago 270,201 women voted on Tuesday, against 154,750 who voted at the primaries in 1915. A big woman vote was reported in Utah in spite of snowstorms.

Woman suffrage leaders in this city looked forward with enthusiasm yesterday to the seating of "the lady from Montana" in the House of Representatives. This is Miss Jeannette Rankin of Missoula, Mont., who, if elected, will be the first woman who has ever sat in Congress. Reports yesterday indicated that she had perhaps an even chance of election, although Miss Rankin had wired to THE NEW YORK TIMES claiming her election. At any rate, Miss Rankin made a close run on the Republican ticket in a State which went heavily Democratic. If elected, Miss Rankin, who has great oratorical power and a striking presence, with the advantages of good looks and brilliant red hair, is likely to make a figure at Washington.

The suffragist leaders of this city were enthusiastic yesterday over the prospect that South Dakota would become the thirteenth State to adopt suffrage. The defeat of suffrage in West Virginia by a considerable margin was anticipated because of the fight being made in that State by the "wets" to get back into power.

LANSING INQUIRES INTO U-BOAT ACTIVITY

Awaits Replies to Questions Concerning Attacks on Vessels That Carried Americans.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Secretary of State Lansing admitted this afternoon that he was awaiting a reply from Germany to an inquiry regarding the character of the campaign of the German naval submarine U-53, which sank five steamers off the New England coast several weeks ago, after having put in at Newport, R. I., for two hours. Mr. Lansing said the inquiry was dispatched to Germany shortly after the U-53 had completed her work of destruction off Nantucket Shoals.

Indications are that the State Department is closely watching the submarine activity now going on in the waters of the war zone. The department is still waiting to hear from the German Government in reply to the inquiry regarding the sinking of the British horse ship Marina and the British steamer Rowanmore, both of which carried Americans among the crews.

Mr. Lansing said he had received additional advices from London regarding the sinking of the Marina, but that the evidence was still too inconclusive and incomplete to present the case to the German Government. It was learned authoritatively that the German Admiralty has not yet received any report on the sinking of the Marina, but is confident that Germany's Sussex pledge has not been violated.

It is probable that the department will shortly forward an inquiry to Germany regarding the sinking of the steamer Lanao off the coast of Portugal several days ago, which was flying an American flag at the time of attack. The question of the registry of the vessel at the time of sinking is still in doubt.

WHITMAN ATTENDS BAZAAR.

Attended by Guardsmen, He Rides in Procession to 69th Armory.

Governor Whitman was the guest of honor last night at the Sixty-ninth Regiment Relief Bazaar at the Armory, Twenty-sixth Street and Lexington Avenue. Preceded by the officers and men of the Depot Unit of the regiment, in command of Major Philip E. Riville, the Governor, riding in an automobile, was escorted down Fifth Avenue to the Armory.

Large crowds followed the procession down the avenue, many people thinking that the presence of the soldiers in uniform indicated that President Wilson, and not the Governor, was in the procession. Governor Whitman was recognized by few people in the streets, but acknowledged the occasional cheers by raising his hat.

In the Armory, moving pictures were taken of the Governor and a battalion of the Women's League for Self Defense, while a military band played selections from the "Chocolate Soldier." All posts of the G. A. R. and the allied and auxiliary bodies and the Spanish War Veterans were represented.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Silk

is one thing,
Style is another.
Sometimes they are combined
As in Pussy Willow.
There's something chic
About Pussy Willow—
Something original in the patterns,
Something luxurious in the quality.
They call it Style,
Another name for
Good old-fashioned
Quality,
Combined with ultra-modern
Taste.
The name on the selvage
Guarantees Two Years' Wear.
Look for it.
Insist.

MALLINSON'S Silks de Luxe

"Pussy Willow" "Indestructible Voile"
"Will o' the Wisp" "Khaki-Kool"

"The New Silks First"—
Trade Mark names protected by law

Advertisers

Advertisements for The New York Times must be in The Times Office before 6 P. M. daily if insertion following day is desired.

Stern Brothers
42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue

Are prepared to receive orders in their

Dressmaking Salons

On the Third Floor, for

Tailored Suits, Afternoon Dresses and Evening Gowns

developed in materials and trimmings in vogue for the coming season.

A choice selection of original models, representative of the latest creations of the leading Paris couturiers, is shown, from which reproductions or adaptations to meet individual requirements will be made

At Very Attractive Prices

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices

Fifth Floor Broadway — Macy's — Fifth Floor Broadway

Herald Square. B'way, 34th to 35th St.

Macy's Has Solved Your Winter Overcoat Problem

When you step off the elevator at the Fifth Floor your Overcoat troubles disappear.

This year's stocks, chosen from the lines of America's Leading Clothing Manufacturers, contain an assortment of styles and fabrics so varied that even the man of the most exacting ideas in dress will approve of them.

Whether you want to spend $14.75 or $64.50,—and no matter what you do pay—it will be less than you will pay elsewhere for a garment of equal quality.

The Models

Not the creations of one designer—but the very best style thoughts of those men who are setting the Overcoat Fashions of the entire country—for surely the out-of-towners look to New York men for their suggestions.

Double-breasted Overcoats in box and semi-form fitting styles.

Chesterfields, conservative style; others closely fitted.

Button-through Models, in loose or form fitting styles.

Smart Pinch Backs
Ulsterettes
New Ulsters
With plain or belted backs.

The Prices

$24.75
$19.75
$17.50
$14.75

Other Overcoats of Imported and Domestic fabrics.
$29.75 to $64.50

The Fabrics

American and foreign mills were drawn upon by the expert designers who modeled these garments. Fabrics were selected because of their warmth and their service giving qualities. Plain colors and mixed effects in warm, lightweight weaves.

Vicuna Kersey
Cheviot Worumbo
Whitney Montagnac and Crombie.

Some lined with silk, others with silk yokes and sleeves and skeleton bodies. Sewn with silk.

When Overcoat Weather Comes—it sends no advance reports.
You know New York Winters—Why be caught napping?

TIFFANY & CO.

WATCHES AND WATCH BRACELETS

PLAIN, JEWELED AND ENAMELED

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

'PHONE 6900 GREELEY

Misses', Juniors' and Girls'

Fashionable Winter Apparel

Will place on Sale TO-DAY—New models of Misses' Strictly Tailored Suits (not fur trimmed), of English bruella, silver velour, wool velour or Oxford mannish suiting 29.50 to 59.50

Misses' Winter Suits

Of broadcloth, wool velour, Bolivia cloth, duvet de laine, silver velour, checked velour, velveteen or chiffon velvet. *Sizes 14 to 20 years.*

24.50 to 245.00

Misses' Winter Coats

Of Bolivia cloth, wool velour, broadcloth, tweeds or plush; also cloth, silk or velvet evening wraps *Sizes 14 to 20 years.*

18.50 to 215.00

SPECIAL FOR TO-DAY

Misses' Fur Trimmed Suits

Mole, seal, nutria or skunk opossum furs

Of wool velour, broadcloth or Callot checks, in a diversity of new winter styles and colors, also velveteen or corduroy suits; fur trimmed. 14 to 20 years. *Special* 39.50

SPECIAL FOR TO-DAY

Misses' Winter Coats

With or without fur trimming

Of wool velour, tweeds, crepe cheviot, wool or seal plush, plain tailored or trimmed with seal, skunk opossum, raccoon or Lapin furs. 14 to 20 years. *Special* 29.50

Misses' Fur Trimmed Suits

Ten distinct models, richly fur trimmed

Of wool velour, broadcloth, duvet de laine or silver velour, in gold, rose, mahogany, burgundy, brown, green, Belgian blue or black. 14 to 20 years. *Special* 59.50

Misses' Winter Coats

Cape collars of fur or fur trimmed

Semi-fitted or belted models of Bolivia cloth, plush, broadcloth or wool velour, in burgundy, green, brown, taupe, navy or black. 14 to 20 years. *Special* 39.50

Girls' Velour Coats

Box model with collar of nutria fur

Box slip-on model, in navy, brown or green wool velour, inset tailor stitched pockets, Venetian lined. 6 to 13 years. *Special* 16.50

Girls' Zibeline Coats

Collar of natural raccoon fur

Russian belted model of zibeline in green, brown or navy; collar of natural raccoon fur; lined and interlined. 8 to 17 years. *Special* 18.50

At Reduced Prices TO-DAY

Misses' Fur-Trimmed Suits

Of wool velour, broadcloth or velveteen in burgundy, green, brown, mahogany, navy or black, also checks, with moleskin, Hudson seal, beaver, natural or skunk raccoon or silver coney fur. 14 to 20 years.

Reduced to 25.00

Much Below Their Former Prices

SPECIAL FOR TO-DAY

Misses' Satin Dresses

Embroidered with beads

In benjais blue, brown, navy, prune or black, bodice embroidered with beads, Georgette collar edged with mole coney fur, self corded pannier skirt. 14 to 20 years. *Special* 18.50

SPECIAL FOR TO-DAY

Girls' Navy Serge Dresses

With plaid silk waist

Of navy French serge with plaid silk blouse and tie, slashed bretelles and cuffs of serge, adjustable collar of Swiss embroidery, box pleated serge skirt. 12 to 16 years. *Special* 9.75

Misses' Evening Gowns

Silk net over self color chiffon taffeta

In pink, turquoise blue, maize, orchid or white; taffeta silk girdle, net tunics picoted with silver thread. 14 to 20 years. *Special* 29.50

Girls' Afternoon Dresses

Of serge combined with plaid silk

Navy or green serge coatee with long loose side panels; collar, pointed cuffs and skirt of navy and green plaid silk. 12 to 16 years. *Special* 16.75

Misses' Velveteen or Chiffon Velvet Dresses

New straight line or waist models of velveteen or chiffon velvet in the fashionable winter shades; many are combined with satin or Georgette and trimmed with fur, embroidery or beads.

18.50 to 79.50

GERMAN GUN FIRE VIOLENT AT VERDUN

Douaumont-Vaux Sector Heavily Bombarded—Curtains of Fire on Somme.

FRENCH REPEL AN ATTACK

Drive Germans Back at Sailly-Saillisel—British Use Gas Near Armentieres.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—There was a violent German bombardment in the Douaumont-Vaux sector of the Verdun front today, but no action of importance on the Somme, according to the French War Office night report.

A German attack on Sailly-Saillisel, on the Somme front, last night was repulsed after a brief hand-to-hand encounter. There was great activity of the artillery during the night.

The text of the French night report reads:

On the Somme front there were no important operations. There were artillery duels and minor infantry engagements near Sailly-Saillisel and south of Pressoire, in which we cleared several positions and captured prisoners. Prisoners confirm reports that the enemy suffered heavy losses at Saillisel.

The enemy artillery violently bombarded the Douaumont-Vaux sector. Our artillery replied. On the remainder of the front nothing occurred.

Following is the French afternoon communique:

On the Somme there was great reciprocal artillery activity. Nervous German infantry asked for a large number of curtains of fire. In the evening the enemy attacked our line at Sailly-Saillisel and was driven back after brief hand-to-hand fighting.

The night was calm on the remainder of the front.

The British official statement issued tonight says:

This morning we discharged gas east of Armentières and bombed the enemy's trench line. Elsewhere there was nothing to report.

BERLIN, Nov. 9, (by Wireless to Sayville).—German artillery yesterday defeated several efforts of the French and British to make advances on the Somme front, the War Office announced today. The text of the statement follows:

Army group of Crown Prince Rupprecht: British and French attempts to attack between Le Sars and Bouchavesnes, as well as to the south of the Somme near Pressoire, were almost without exception stifled by our curtain of fire at their inception.

LORD LUCAS MISSING.

Captured or Killed by Germans While Reconnoitring in Airplane.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—Baron Lucas of Crudwell, a member of the Royal Flying Corps, and formerly Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for War, has either been captured by the Germans or killed on the French battlefield, according to The Evening Star.

Lord Lucas was reconnoitring over the German lines in France in an aeroplane, the newspaper says, and was obliged to descend behind the German lines owing to a gale.

Lord Lucas was born in 1876, and succeeded as Fifth Baron Dingwall and Eighth Baron Lucas of Crudwell in 1905. He also was a co-heir to the Barony of Butler. The Baron was a Captain of the Hampshire Yeomanry, a flying officer in the military wing of the Royal Flying Corps, and for some time was Honorary Colonel of the Hampshire Royal Garrison Artillery.

From 1905 to April, 1908, Lord Lucas was Private Secretary to the then Secretary for War Haldane, and in 1908-11 was Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for War and a member of the Army Council. He was appointed Under Secretary of State for the Colonies in 1911 and Parliamentary Secretary of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries in October, 1911, becoming President of that board in 1914.

BAVARIAN PRINCE SLAIN.

Henry, Nephew of King Louis, Falls in Battle on French Front.

BERLIN, Nov. 9, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Prince Henry of Bavaria, nephew of King Louis and commander of a battalion of the King's Own Infantry, has been killed in battle. The Prince's mother has gone to the front to bring back the body of her only child.

Prince Henry was 32 years old, a Major in the Bavarian Guards, and unmarried. He was reported to have been wounded on the battlefield last June.

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MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

GERMANY FAVORS LEAGUE OF PEACE

Continued from Page 1.

for annexation, to which must be added Alsace and Lorraine, while I have never designated the annexation of Belgium as our intention when I spoke about the aims of the war.

No More "Aggressive Coalitions."

"The first condition for the evaluation of international relations by way of arbitration and peaceful compromise of conflicting interests ought to be that no more aggressive coalitions be formed," the Chancellor continued, "Germany is at all times ready to enter a league of peace which will restrain the disturber of peace.

"The history of international relations before the war stands clear before the eyes of all the world. What made France join with Russia? Alsace and Lorraine. What did Russia want? Constantinople. Why did England join them? Because Germany had become too strong for her, by peaceful toil. And what did we want? Lord Grey says that Germany with her first offer of Belgian and French integrity wanted to purchase from England permission to take of the French colonies whatever she pleased. Even to the most insane person in Germany it never occurred to assault France in order to rob her of her colonies. It was not this which was Europe's doom, but the fact that the British Government favored French and Russian plans of conquest, which could not be obtained without a European war."

Says England Encouraged France.

The Chancellor stated that Lord Grey by giving his explanations to the foreign newspapermen showed that he now held the same opinion as Germany always had in regard to the importance of the origin of the war. For both these reasons, he said, it was necessary once more to discuss the question of the origin of the war.

He referred to the situation on July 30, 1914, two days before Germany declared war on Russia. The German Ambassador at Vienna had been instructed to request Austria-Hungary most urgently to reach an understanding with Russia, making it clear that Germany did not desire to be drawn into a world-war in consequence of disregard of her advice. Austria-Hungary agreed to Germany's suggestion, he said.

"With this," the Chancellor continued, "compare the following steps taken by Lord Grey, (British Foreign Secretary): On July 2, 1914, the Russian Ambassador at London said that German and Austro-Hungarian circles were under the impression that England would remain quiet. Lord Grey replied: 'This impression is removed by the orders which we gave to the main fleet.' On July 29 he informed the French Ambassador of a confidential warning which had been given to our Ambassador in London that Germany ought to be prepared for quick decisions of England, which meant England's participation in the war. Could Lord Grey suppose that such a disclosure made to the French Ambassador would be of service to the cause of peace? Was not the French representative obliged to consider this disclosure as a promise of armed assistance in case of war? Must not France have been encouraged by this to give to Russia a promise of the unconditional fellowship in war asked for so urgently for days? And must Russia not have been strengthened to the utmost by this certainty of a British and French alliance in her intentions to wage war?

"The Russian answer to the morning conversation of Lord Grey, indeed, came as quickly as was expected. On the evening of the same day, July 29, M. Sazonoff (Russian Foreign Minister) instructed the Russian Ambassador at Paris to express to the French Government sincere thanks for the declaration given to him by the French Ambassador that Russia could count completely upon the assistance of France.

Says Viscount Grey Ignores Facts.

"Thus on the night of July 30 Russia was faced by the following situation: Austria-Hungary yielded under German influence, which cleared the road toward peace. At the same time Lord Grey's disclosure to Paul Cambon, (French Ambassador at London,) assured Russia of the armed assistance of England and France, by which only the possibility of war was given to Russia. Russia decided upon mobilization and war. Who has been guilty of this decision, full of fate?"

The Chancellor said that Lord Grey had not mentioned all these facts, but directed the attention of his audience to unessential details.

"The Hague Arbitration Tribunal offered by the Russian Emperor," continued the Chancellor, "no doubt sounds very serious, but the offer was made when Russian troops were already sent to move against us.

"As to Lord Grey's own suggestion of the conference for Rimwalt had submitted for our mediation, this has been repeatedly explained in the Reichstag. And the Belgian question—before a single German soldier had set foot on Belgian soil Lord Grey had already told the French Ambassador, as related in his report: 'If the German Navy should enter the Channel or pass the North Sea with the intention of attacking the French coast or French Navy and harass the French merchant marine, (gentlemen, "harass") then the British Navy would act in order to protect the French Navy in such a fashion that from that moment England and Germany would be in a state of war.'

Can the same man who proclaimed that the sailing of our navy would be a casus belli, can that very same man still asseverate sincerely that only the violation of Belgian neutrality had forced England against her will into war?"

The Chancellor then took up the question of Lord Grey's statement that Germany had asked England to condone the violation of Belgian neutrality.

"I challenge Lord Grey," he said, "to examine the fact in his own Blue Book and in his records."

Russian Mobilization "Fateful."

"The action which made the war unavoidable," he said, "was the Russian mobilization, ordered on the night of July 30-31, (1914.) Russia, England, France, the whole world, knew that this step made it impossible for us to wait any longer, and that this step was synonymous with a declaration of war. The whole world—even England, too—now begins to comprehend the fateful importance of the Russian mobilization. Truth makes headway. An English scholar of world fame recently said: 'Many people would think differently about the end of the war if they were better informed about its origin, especially about the facts of Russian mobilization.' It is no wonder, therefore, if Lord Grey could not leave the Russian mobilization unmentioned."

Lokal-Anzeiger's False Report.

The Chancellor recalled the fact that on Thursday, July 30, 1914, the Lokal-Anzeiger early in the afternoon issued a special edition with the untrue report that the German Emperor had ordered mobilization. The Chancellor added that every one in the Reichstag committee knew that the sale of this special edition was prohibited immediately by the police, and that the Secretary for Foreign Affairs immediately informed the Russian Ambassador by telephone that this news was untrue.

"I may state further," said the Chancellor, "that the Russian Ambassador indeed, had sent a cipher telegram to St. Petersburg as soon as the special edition was issued, and that the telegram, according to the Russian Orange Book, read: 'I understand that an order for mobilization of the German Army and the German Navy has been proclaimed at this moment.' After the explanation given by Secretary von Jagow over the telephone, this telegram was followed by a second telegram not in cipher: 'I beg you to consider my last telegram as null and void. Explanation follows.'

"A few minutes later the Russian Ambassador sent a third telegram in cipher which, according to the Russian Orange Book, stated that the Foreign Minister at that moment had telephoned that the news of the mobilization of the army and navy was untrue, and that the special edition had been confiscated. The quick action of Secretary von Jagow, which is confirmed by the official Russian Orange Book, giving Ambassador Swerbeew's telegram, set right the wrong news and in itself refutes Lord Grey's assertion that we intentionally desired to deceive Russia in order to cause her to mobilize."

The Chancellor added that the German Postal Administration had made certain that, judging from the times at which they were dispatched, the three telegrams of the Russian Ambassador must have reached St. Petersburg at about the same time. He continued:

"At all events, the incorrect report had been set right before the Russian Government ordered a general mobilization.

The Chancellor then recalled that the Russian Emperor's reference to Austro-Hungarian mobilization could be no excuse for a general Russian mobilization, since Austria-Hungary then had mobilized only eight army corps against Serbia, to which Russia on July 29 already had replied by mobilizing thirteen army corps. Only after the general Russian mobilization did Austria-Hungary, on the morning of July 31, order a general mobilization.

Germany the Third to Mobilize.

As to Germany, after the news of the general Russian mobilization, it did not mobilize at once, but at first only proclaimed a state of threatened danger of war, which was by no means mobilization. This was communicated to the Russian Government, and it was added that mobilization must follow if Russia did not stop all war measures against Germany and Austria-Hungary within twelve hours and if it did not inform Germany in clear fashion that this had been done. Thus Russia once more received time, even when, as a result of Russia's guilt, war already seemed unavoidable. Likewise, Russia's allies and friends had the possibility of still using their influence with Russia, in the same direction as Germany with her ally, Austria-Hungary.

Russia, said the Chancellor, gave no answer. England remained silent to Russia. France, through her Prime Minister, on the evening of July 31, merely declared to the German Ambassador that Russia had not mobilized, and ordered her own mobilization some hours before Germany did. The Chancellor continued:

"As to the so called defensive character of the Russian general mobilization, I may state here, in the most explicit fashion, that at the outbreak of the war in 1914 there was still valid a general order of the Russian Government, issued in the year 1912, in which was the following paragraph verbatim:

'From the highest place it is ordered that a proclamation of mobilization is at the same time a proclamation of war against Germany.' Against Germany, gentlemen, against Germany!"

Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg continued:

"Russia never would have decided upon this fateful step if it had not been encouraged to do so from the Thames by actions and by failures to take action."

WHAT VISCOUNT GREY SAID.

Asserted That Russia's Mobilization Followed a Report of Germany's.

In his speech delivered as the guest of the Foreign Press Association at the Hotel Cecil in London on Oct. 23 Viscount Grey said:

"In July, 1914, no one thought of attacking Germany. It is said that Russia was the first to mobilize. That, I understand is what is represented in Germany as the justification for the statement that the war was not an aggressive war on Germany's part, but was forced upon her. Russia never made the mobilization of which Germany complained until after Germany had refused a conference, and never made it until after a report had appeared in Germany [the Lokal-Anzeiger report referred to by the Imperial Chancellor] that Germany had ordered mobilization, and that report had been telegraphed [uncensored] to Petrograd. As a matter of fact, it was the story of 1870 over again. [References to the Ems dispatch forged by Bismarck.] * * *

"Never at any time was there a suggestion that a French or an English soldier should enter Belgium unless it was to prevent the violation of her neutrality, which had been undertaken by Germany. We pointed out that all efforts to avoid war in 1914 failed because you cannot have peace without good will and because in Germany there was a will to war and not the will to peace. * * *

"What was their policy and plan? It was to be a short and successful war. The war was all thought out in Berlin. There was a time table. So long to get to Paris, so long to defeat France, and so long to defeat Russia.

"And England? The plan was that England was to keep out of the war. But if we did enter into the war, it was not thought that our expeditionary force would be sufficient to upset the enemy's plan."

According to the German White Paper, on July 30, 1914, the German Ambassador at Vienna had instructed Austria to reach an understanding with Russia. According to this White Paper and to the Austrian Red Book, Austria had agreed; but, according to the White Paper, the difficulty of Austria's proceeding in the matter was due to Russia's mobilization.

On July 31 Russia presented the formula to London which the German Ambassador there deemed too late. It was:

"If Austria consents to stay the march of her armies upon Serbian territory, and if, recognizing that the Austro-Serbian conflict has assumed the character of a question of European interest, she admits that the great powers examine the reparation which Serbia could accord to the Government of Austria-Hungary without injury to her rights as a sovereign State and to her independence, Russia undertakes to maintain her expectant attitude."

There is no published record of the fact that Austria ever received the foregoing, and on Aug. 1 Germany sent her twelve-hour ultimatum to Russia to demobilize not only in regard to Germany, but also in regard to Austria.

In his speech in the House of Commons Aug. 3, Viscount, then Sir Edward, Grey, explained how Germany had attempted to "bribe" England to stay neutral, but that England could not remain inactive if Belgium was invaded, and that the British fleet must take precautionary measures to prevent hostile operations against the North Sea coast of France, and had so informed the French Government.

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Russo-Rumanian Troops Force Him Back Nearly to Cernavoda-Constanza Line.

BURNING TOWNS AS HE GOES

Hirsova and Topal Set on Fire by the Retreating Bulgar-Turk-German Army.

FIERCE FIGHTING IN NORTH

Teuton Forces Report Capture of Surdoiu, in Rumania, 16 Miles from the Hungarian Border.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—The transference of the famous Russian General Sakharoff from Galicia to the Dobrudja front in command of the Russo-Rumanian army has been followed by the swift rolling back of the entire line thrown across the province by Field Marshal von Mackensen, with his mixed Bulgar-Turk-German forces. How rapid is the retreat of the latter is gathered from the official announcement by Bucharest that the invaders have been driven not only from Hirsova on the Danube, where the army was aided by a gunboat flotilla, but from Topal, twelve miles south of that town, and only thirteen miles north of the Cernavoda-Constanza Railroad.

Heavy fighting is in progress along the Transylvania border.

A semi-official statement from the Rumanian capital says that German claims of captures from the Rumanians between Oct. 1 and Oct. 21 were exaggerated. In comparison it is claimed that the exact figures of Austro-Germans taken by the Rumanians in the same period were 5,822. The Rumanians also captured 25 cannon and 88 machine guns, as well as much booty.

Following is the text of the Bucharest official report:

Northern and Northwestern Fronts—In the Trotus Valley an enemy attack four miles north of Goioasa was repulsed.

At Table Butzi, Bratocea and Predelus and in the Prahovo Valley fighting continues.

In the region of Dragosavele an enemy attack on the left bank of the Alt was repulsed. The combat continues south of Titesti and Racovitza. On the remainder of the front there was nothing to report.

Southern Front—There was great enemy artillery activity, especially along the Danube River.

Dobrudja—Hirsova has been reoccupied with the assistance of Danube naval forces. Before retiring the enemy set fire to Hirsova and also to the village of Topal.

A bulletin issued by the Petrograd War Office reads:

On the Danube front our troops, after driving back the enemy's advanced detachments, progressed southward. The village of Hirsova on the Danube has been set afire.

Transylvania—East of the Buzeu Valley the Rumanians pushed back the Germans, capturing one machine gun and 100 prisoners.

In the Jiul Valley enemy attacks were repulsed.

BERLIN, Nov. 9, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Russian troops which have invaded Hungary on the northern Transylvanian front, in the Georgeny Mountains, were repulsed yesterday, the War Office announces. In Rumania, near Rothenthurm Pass, the Austro-German forces captured hill positions and also the town of Surdoiu, sixteen miles from the border. In Dobrudja advanced forces of Field Marshal von Mackensen's army retired. The announcement follows:

Front of Archduke Charles Francis—In the northern Georgeny Mountains Russian attacks were repulsed. Near Belbor and in the Tulghes sector the Germans by spirited attacks repulsed Russians who had advanced. Southeast of Rothenthurm Pass our attacks continue. The Baiesti sector has been crossed, and Surdoiu, with the heights adjoining on both sides, has been captured. We took about 150 prisoners and also captured two cannon. Rumanian counterattacks in this region were as fruitless as in the Predeal sector and in the Vulcan Mountains.

Front of Field Marshal von Mackensen—Advanced reconnoitring detachments avoided an engagement with hostile infantry, as they had been ordered to do.

RUSSIAN FRONT ACTIVE.

Artillery Fire Increasing in Intensity on Zuckzow-Tarnopol Railroad.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 9.—An official statement issued today by the Russian War Department regarding operations on the western front says:

South of Dorna Watra and Belbor fighting continues. South of the village of Hojis the Austrians counter-attacked.

BERLIN, Nov. 9, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The German official statement dealing with operations on the eastern front, says:

Front of Prince Leopold of Bavaria: On both sides of the Zuckzow-Tarnopol railroad the artillery engagement was considerably increased in intensity.

The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

For a number of days reports have reached us daily to the effect that Mackensen was being driven back in Dobrudja. The rate of this retrogression was not given. Details were lacking; only in rare instances were the names of towns mentioned. Just where the troops were fighting, just what the location of the battle line was unknown. Yesterday's report, nowever, did much to clear the air, although some clouds were still left. We find the right wing of the Rumanian Army at Topal, twelve miles south of Hirsova. The location of the left wing is unknown, but from the nature of the fighting in this section it is probably not far behind.

The Dobrudja campaign has been a campaign of changing tactics. In its earlier days, Mackensen concentrated his efforts along the Danube against the Rumanian right flank. The Rumanian counterattack was delivered along the Black Sea against Mackensen's right. Neither was particularly successful for a while, and the campaign lapsed into what appeared to be a siege operation. Then Mackensen struck another blow, this time along the sea. The point of this attack was probably dictated by the fact that it was regarded as the weaker of the two wings. Mackensen had found the going hard along the Danube, but nevertheless his activities had probably drawn heavily on the other sections of the Rumanian line in order that the right might be reinforced. When the blow came against their left, the Rumanians were found to be in no condition to repel it, and before any help could be sent, Mackensen had literally crashed his way through to Constanza. Holding this terminus of the railroad, it was relatively a simple matter to advance along the road to Cernavoda, and so gain possession of the entire railroad as far as the river.

Apparently there seemed to be a chance of delivering a staggering blow if the pursuit of the defeated army were pushed. Accordingly, Mackensen drove his army northward at a truly amazing rate of speed, the Rumanians retreating as rapidly. There seemed to be no chance for them to escape. Hemmed in as they were by the almost impassable Danube, with no bridges across which their men and guns could be taken, literally pinched between the sea on the one side and the river on the other, it appeared that they were caught in a trap and that Mackensen would eliminate Rumania at one stroke. Critics of the war already saw Mackensen on his way to Odessa, the entire Russian army now in Galicia taken in flank by a movement through Bessarabia, the retirement of the entire Russian line from Riga to the Carpathians and an entire change brought about in the theatre of the war in the east.

And then something happened. Mackensen was first halted, trembled a short time in his new positions, (some fifteen miles north of Hirsova, as near as we can estimate his extreme northern advance,) and then began to fall back. We now find him about twenty-five miles south of his greatest advance and still falling back. The Rumanian attack has apparently been delivered against his left flank instead of, as before, against his right, and has been up to the present just as successful as was Mackensen's attack along the sea. Mackensen's left has apparently been badly defeated, and the Rumanians have advanced as far south as Topal, on the Danube, twelve miles north of Cernavoda.

This shows what has happened so far as territorial considerations are concerned. But these are of the least importance. We are still a long way from knowing what has really occurred. It would do much to solve the problem if we knew whether the same Meckensen strength which drove the Rumanians back from the Cernavoda bridge was defeated by the Rumanions in this latter fighting, or whether it was an army weakened by withdrawals and consequently forced to fall back in order that its line might be shortened. Remember that Dobrudja is an hour glass, and its narrowest point is the line joining Constanza and Cernavoda. Therefore, as Mackenson retreated from the north, his line was constantly contracting, and it will continue to contract until it reaches the railroad. When this is passed, if it is passed, the line will again lengthen out until it reaches its maximum along the southern Dobrudja boundary.

Either one of three things, aside from territorial considerations, has happened: The Rumanians have administered a not inconsiderable defeat to Mackensen's full force, Mackensen has voluntarily retired to shorten his line of communications as well as the battle line itself, or he has weakened his forces to send aid to von Falkenhayn in Transylvania with the purpose of enabling the latter to overcome the Rumanian resistance and link up with Mackensen by cutting across Rumania. Let us consider the latter theory first.

Rumania realizes as we do in this country, that because of the extreme difficulty, not to say the impossibility, of forcing a crossing of the lower Danube, Dobrudja, aside from the railroad at Cernavoda, is of little value to Germany or any one else. Rumania also knows the situation in Transylvania, has a keen appreciation of the dangers of a successful invasion from this quarter and knows, approximately at least, the strength of von Falkenhayn's army and the power of her own resistance. In the case of Transylvania she must play the game absolutely safe; she cannot afford to take the slightest chance. With these facts in her possession could she afford to expend her energies in fighting for what is admittedly not worth while since it is without military value, if the Transylvania situation were not perfectly satisfactory? If in the opinion of the Rumanian, French and Russian strategists who are in control, there were danger in Transylvania would Rumania not have drawn from her forces in Dobrudja to the point where they were able to defend the passage of the Danube and nothing more in order that her full strength might be exerted at the point of greatest danger?

It is therefore improbable that Mackensen has been weakened to aid the Germans in Hungary. Large forces cannot be transferred from one active front to another without the other side being made aware of the fact. As to the other possibilities of the present situation we are not in a position to say much as we know but little. It is a fact which has been frequently stated in this column that that section of Dobrudja north of the railroad is without value. It would therefore be entirely reasonable for Mackensen to fall back even though the Rumanian pressure were not sufficient to force him back. We may possibly find the answer to the puzzle in future happenings on the Transylvania front.

BELGIUM DENOUNCES LABOR DEPORTATION

Its Foreign Minister Protests Against Germany's "Organized Slave Trade."

DRAFTING ABLE-BODIED MEN

Baron Beyens Says They Are Exiled by the Thousands to Free Germans for Fighting.

HAVRE, Nov. 9.—Charges that the German Government is rounding up and sending to unknown destinations practically all the able-bodied men in occupied Belgium are made by Baron Beyens, Belgian Foreign Minister, in a statement issued by him today. Baron Beyens says:

"The German Government is rounding up in large numbers in the towns and villages of occupied Belgium, such as Alost, Ghent, Bruges, Courtrai, and Mons, to name only the first to be victims of the measure—all men fit to bear arms, rich and poor, irrespective of class, whether employed or unemployed. Hunchbacks, cripples, and one-armed men alone are excepted. These men are torn in thousands from their families; 15,000 from Flanders alone are sent God knows where. Whole trainloads are seen going east and south.

"The German authorities seek to justify these deportations by pretending that it is the duty of the occupying power to make, in accordance with The Hague Convention, the necessary regulations to establish public order and public life. They affirm that the unemployed must not fall a charge upon public charities, and that work whereon they are employed has nothing to do with the war. Those who are really responsible for th estagnation and decay of Belgian industry are, according to the Germans, workmen who prefer to live on charity rather than on the proceeds of their labor, and England, who prohibited the importation of raw materials into Belgium.

"Is it necessary to answer that there would be no lack of work in Belgium if the Germans had not made a clean sweep of raw materials, copper and oil, in the factories, as they will perhaps make a clean sweep tomorrow of all leather belting, which must now be declared in detail; if they had not requisitioned in masses machinery, parts of machinery, and machine tools? If, finally, they had not placed prohibitive duties on metal goods exported to Holland, in order to keep them out of the market—the only one remaining open as a competitor for German industry? Is it necessary to add that industries cited by the Germans as having no connection with the war, such as quarries and limekilns, furnish the German Army with materials for concrete wherewith to fortify and consolidate trenches?

"If they desired to use the arms of our workmen to repair and maintain roads, would it be necessary to deport them like cattle, instead of employing them in the neighborhood of their homes and families? The truth is that Germany, by these corrallings of Belgians, intends to liberate an equal number of German workmen to fill the gaps in the regiments of their armies.

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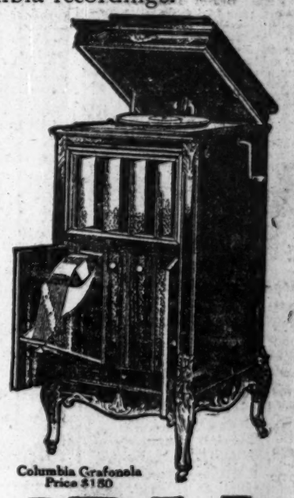

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PRESIDENT PRO TEM. SUNDAY, MARCH 4?

Inauguration Day Question Is Causing Official Discussion in Washington.

NO LAW COVERS THE POINT

But Hayes and Jackson, in Similar Situation, Took the Oath Saturday, March 3.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The fact that March 4, Inauguration Day, falls in 1917 on Sunday is causing more or less academic discussion. The matter has been considered informally by many officials and by members of the Cabinet, Senators, and Congressmen who stand close to President Wilson. No one has reached a definite conclusion as to the precise legal solution.

The outgoing President usually holds office until noon of the day of the inauguration of his successor. Probably a law or State paper signed by him on March 4 before noon would be held by the courts or by Congress to be legal and of full force and effect. Likewise, any similar action by the new President in the afternoon of that day would be of full legal force. Secretary Lansing, on whom would fall the responsibility of acting as President ad interim, according to the view of some authorities, has acknowledged that he has reached no conclusions regarding the technicality and knows of none reached by others. He also feels quite sure that no situation will arise nor will any necessity be likely which will impose on him the brief authority of a Chief Magistrate.

Attorney General Gregory is another member of the Cabinet whose attention has been drawn to the perplexing question of who would be President in the Sunday interval. His view is that no precedent exists under which to formulate a legal opinion as to the necessity for any intermediate holding of the office.

Little light is afforded by examination of the law provided by Congress to meet the contingency of the failure for any cause whatever of a President to perform the duties of his office. This law was drawn by the late Senator Hoar of Massachusetts and went into effect in 1886. It provides that in case of "the removal, death, resignation, or inability of both the President and Vice President of the United States, the Secretary of State shall act as President until the disability of the President or Vice President is removed or a President elected."

In case there should be no Secretary of State, or he should be unable to act, then the Secretary of the Treasury should act, and so on in turn, if each member of the Cabinet according to priority of the office should be unable to act, the one next lower should be President pro tem. This law, however, was not enacted to meet what will happen March 4, 1917, which is not regarded as a legal official or legislative day.

This is not, either, the first time March 4 has rolled around on Sunday. The first inauguration of Andrew Jackson fell on the day of rest. So did Rutherford B. Hayes's inauguration. In those cases the oath of office was taken on March 3, the Saturday before the actual beginning of the term of office, and the new President moved into the White House on Monday, the 5th, which, of course, avoided all criticism from good people who did not believe in moving into a new house on Sunday.

In short, the legal view of induction into office seems to depend on the qualification of the principal rather than the time or place of inauguration. Andrew Johnson took the oath of office as President at the Kirkwood House within an hour after the death of President Lincoln, and later repeated it before the United States Senate. Congress has fixed the time when a term of office begins, and if the President-elect has taken the oath of office in the proper and legal manner any time before his term begins he is regarded as qualified to enter on his duties whether they begin on Sunday or any other day.

If Mr. Hughes were elected President and should take the oath of office on Saturday, March 3, 1917, he would ipso facto be President of the United States according to law and precedents at the stroke of high noon March 4, even if he should happen to be listening to the benediction from Dr. Greene in Calvary Church, or himself singing the doxology.

TWO SOCIALISTS IN ASSEMBLY.

J. A. Whitehorn Elected in Brooklyn, as Well as A. I. Shiplacoff.

Brooklyn politicians were surprised yesterday when it was found that Kings County had elected another Socialist to the Assembly. The tabulated returns from the Twenty-first District showed that Joseph A. Whitehorn, the candidate of the Socialist Party, had won with a plurality of 40 votes. Abraham I. Shiplacoff, Socialist, was re-elected Assemblyman in the Twenty-third District. He and Whitehorn will be the only Socialist members of the Legislature.

The Twenty-first was regarded as a Democratic district, and Assemblyman Isaac Mendelsohn, Democrat, was confident of re-election. It was thought that he had won until the Socialist vote was counted. Whitehorn received 1,739 votes and Mendelsohn 1,699. The vote for Richard Nessler, Republican, was 1,504.

Not the least surprised of the politicians was Assemblyman-elect Whitehorn himself. He said yesterday that, while he hoped to finish second, he had not expected to be elected. Whitehorn is 37 years old, and a native of Rumania. He came to this country in boyhood, and for several years supported himself by selling newspapers on the streets. While in the employ of a clothing firm in this city he studied law in the evening classes at New York University and was admitted to the bar in 1904. He lives at 235A Vernon Avenue.

WHITMAN SPENT $1,000.

Governor Is the First Candidate to File His Expense Account.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 9.—Governor Whitman was the first candidate to file his election expense account with the Secretary of State. It set forth that he received nothing "except as reported by the Whitman Campaign Committee," and that he contributed on Oct. 10 $1,000 to Otis H. Cutter, Treasurer of the Republican State Committee.

The second certificate was filed by Theodore Douglas Robinson, the Republican and Progressive candidate for State Senator in the Thirty-second District. He received nothing and contributed $650 to the Republican Committees of Fulton, Lewis, and Herkimer Counties.

Attorney General Egburt E. Woodbury states that he received nothing and contributed $1,147, all but $2 for postage going to political organizations, including $1,000 to the Republican State Committee.

COLONEL HAS NOT GIVEN UP.

"I'll Stick It Out Till the Last," He Says Grimly.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Nov. 9.—Colonel Roosevelt early this evening had by no means given up hope that Hughes might come out ahead.

"I'll stick it out till the last," he said grimly.

He would make no further comment. The Colonel remained close to his telephone all day. He had few visitors.

ASQUITH EXPOUNDS ESSENTIALS OF PEACE

Continued from Page 1.

opinion in favor of a separate peace, Mr. Asquith said:

"I desire to declare without hesitation or reserve that the Allies are fighting in a common cause; that for the purposes of war their interests are identical, and that a victory securing those interests is, in our judgment, the only condition of a lasting peace."

Continuing, Mr. Asquith said he desired to mention that hitherto no German propagandist had ever suggested that Germany was prepared to concede anything to the demand of the Allies for the reconstruction and independence of Serbia.

Alluding to what he termed the propaganda conducted in Russia, to the effect that Great Britain's only desire to prolong the war and prevent any sort of peace was because she was making huge profits by exploiting her allies unscrupulously, the Premier said:

"For us, who know what terrible sacrifices we are paying in precious lives, in the unceasing, pitiless drain upon our reservoir of potential promise and vitality—who have greater reason than we to long and pray for peace? Peace, yes, but on one condition only—that the war with its vast waste, its sacrifices, its untold sufferings, its glorious and undying example of courage and unselfishness, shall not have been in vain.

No Question of Separate Peace.

"There can be no question of a separate peace, and peace, when it comes, be it soon or late—and I will not disguise from you for a moment my conviction that the struggle will tax all our resources and our whole stock of patience and resolve—the peace must be such as will build upon sure and stable foundations—the security of the weak, the liberties of Europe and a free future for the world."

Mr. Balfour briefly denied the statements that the British Navy had accepted a passive role in the war, saying the Germans had refused to allow their ships to meet the British. Referring to the recent raid by German torpedo craft in the English Channel, Mr. Balfour said:

"It did not disturb our transport services for a moment."

The First Lord of the Admiralty said he would not say that such a raid could not be repeated, but that if it were the Germans would not be able to get out of the Channel again without heavy losses.

SHIP MADAWASCA ASHORE.

British Steamship Runs Aground in Corral Bay, Chile.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Nov. 9.—The British steamship Madawasca is ashore at Corral Bay.

The Madawasca, 4,210 tons gross, is owned in London. She sailed from Calcutta Sept. 4 for Peru, touching at Newcastle, New South Wales, on Oct. 5.

MME. MIURA SINGS IRIS.

Excellently Portrays Mascagni's Heroine—New Tenor Appears.

It was made apparent last night, when the Boston-National Opera Company gave its first performance here of Mascagni's "Iris" at the Lexington Theatre, that within the year separating her first and her present appearance here, Mme. Tamaki Miura, the Japanese soprano of the company, has gone far in making herself an accomplished artist instead of merely a piquant personality. Her presentation of the pathetic heroine of Mascagni's opera was full of fine touches of characterization, deftly and surely carried out; an impersonation that made the fragile figure of Iris stand out as a consistent picture and a deeply moving one. It would be hard to imagine her work in the second act improved upon. From the musical standpoint, while admiration must be a little more tempered, it was noticeable, even more than at her first appearance in "Madama Butterfly" on Tuesday evening, that she had been studying diligently and had vastly improved her voice.

In last night's performance Tovia Kittay, a new tenor, appeared for the first time here as Osaka. He is something of a puzzle. While in his middle voice the quality perhaps inelegantly termed "bleating" for want of a better word was often in evidence, there were other times, especially in the high notes, when better "covering" of the tones produced an unusually fine and warm tone. Then, while he was novice enough to let his nervousness force him into singing half an air entirely wrong and sometimes a whole tone away from the key of the orchestra, bringing about utter disaster, there were other times when his spontaneous and easy phrasing were delightful for the moment. As he is probably one of the younger singers appearing in a principal operatic rôle, it seems possible that if he can wipe out his present serious faults of tone production his voice will be a valuable one.

José Mardones, as the blind father, and Thomas Chalmers, as the villain, Kyoto, did some excellent work. The development of Mr. Chalmers has been evident in its advancing stages from his appearances here since the days when he sang with the Century Opera Company. While he has perhaps not yet acquired all the technique of villainy that could have been used in his part, his acting nevertheless had a place of value in the ensemble. The conducting of Mr. Moranzoni, whose orchestral players seem to get less reliable with each succeeding performance, was excellent. A word is due the excellence of the stage settings and costuming, and there were times when the work of an intelligent stage direction was in evidence.

FEARS FOR RAPPAHANNOCK.

Halifax Anxious About Furness Liner, Twenty-three Days Out.

HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 9.—Anxiety was expressed in shipping circles tonight for the safety of the Furness Line steamer Rappahannock, which sailed from here for London twenty-three days ago. Furness, Withy & Co., agents of the steamer, have received from London two cablegrams saying that no news of her has been received there and indicating that some apprehension is felt.

The theory that the steamer might have met disaster in the hurricane recently reported in the Atlantic was dismissed by the local agents as improbable. They pointed out that the Rappahannock was a notably good sea boat, and other steamers less seaworthy than she passed through the gale safely and reached their destination.

The steamer has ... barrels of apples, besides a general cargo.

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MAYOR TESTIFIES IN ROFRANO CASE

Mitchel Is Unable to Disprove Alibi Set Up by Politician on Trial for Murder.

LITTLETON BEGINS TO SUM UP

Attacks the District Attorney's Aide for Unfairness to His Client—Case May End on Saturday.

After calling Mayor Mitchel as a witness in the effort to disprove an alibi advanced by Michael A. Rofrano, on trial for complicity in the murder of Michael Gaimari, the State rested its case in rebuttal in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court yesterday. Martin W. Littleton, counsel for the defense, announced that he had no additional witnesses to offer, and he was in the midst of summing up the evidence in the case when Justice Bartow S. Weeks adjourned court until this morning. It was obvious from the extended and oftentimes bitter address being made by Mr. Littleton that he did not expect to finish before noon today, and that it would be Saturday morning before the case went to the jury.

Mayor Mitchel's testimony related to a report alleged to have been made to him by Rofrano on Feb. 18, 1915, in a matter affecting the Street-Cleaning Department, of which at that time the defendant was a deputy. The date was important because, according to the defendant's accusers, Rofrano held a murder conference on the telephone on that day with one of the conspirators in the plot to kill Michael Gaimari. The defendant had denied this, asserting that at the time specified he was in his law office at 198 Broadway dictating to his stenographer the report to Mayor Mitchel.

The Mayor testified that he was not able to fix the day he received the report. He said he thought it was some time between Feb. 17 and Feb. 23. Although he had made diligent search, he asserted, he could not find any record that might clear away the confusion. He said, on cross-examination, that he had had occasion at one time to investigate charges against Rofrano, but so far as he could then discover, the defendant's character was satisfactory.

Mr. Mitchel followed as a witness James Knox, the "disinterested" witness whom the State had held in reserve for many weeks. Knox, a chauffeur, testified that he drove Rofrano in an automobile to the neighborhood of Fourteenth Avenue and Fifty-sixth Street, Brooklyn, some time in the Winter of 1915. This is in the neighborhood of the home of Joseph Brundini, where some of the murder conferences were alleged to have been held.

The Assistant District Attorney questioned Knox in an effort to show that he took the defendant to Fourteenth Avenue some time in January, 1915, when the alleged murder conferences were held, but the chauffeur could not recall the date.

Mr. Littleton, in summing up, reiterated his attack on the District Attorney's staff for, as he alleged, having permitted itself to be used by Rofrano's enemies in the present case. The lawyer's obvious purpose was to explain why Rofrano, a shrewd lawyer and a political leader, had left the jurisdiction of the State authorities on the day before he was indicted.

"I cannot escape the conviction," Mr. Littleton said at one point, "that there is evidence here of desperate unfairness to this defendant. I leave it to you gentlemen of the jury if there has not been more zeal and hostility in this case than in almost any case that has come under your observation."

The lawyer for the defense contended that the office of the District Attorney was legitimately subject to criticism when, in a desire to obtain a conviction, it resorted to vindictive or unfair methods such as, according to Mr. Littleton's view, had marked the prosecution of Rofrano.

"I seek no personal quarrel with Mr. Brothers, the Assistant District Attorney in the case," said Mr. Littleton, "but I am not inclined at this moment to forgive John T. Dooling for capturing our witnesses and questioning them before they appeared here."

Mr. Littleton laid stress on the alleged absence of a motive inspiring Rofrano to encourage the murder of Gaimari, and he commented savagely on the character of the gunmen who had testified against the defendant.

MACALUSOS LOSE WARD.

Little Girl Reared by Dancers Sent to Convent by Court.

Mr. and Mrs. Antonio Macaluso, dancers at Rector's and elsewhere, were directed yesterday by Supreme Court Justice Cohalan to give up the custody of Elvira Martini, who is being reared as their own child, and is being cared for by a nurse and governess at the home of the Maciusos at 113 West Forty-seventh Street. The dancers have an income of $1,600 a week, they say, and are able to give the child every luxury.

The case came before Justice Cohalan on a habeas corpus proceeding brought by Mrs. Annie Martine, whose husband was a ragpicker, and who deserted her and her infant child when she came to America from Italy several years ago. Mrs. Martini said she entered the employment of the Macalusos, and that because of her inability to care for the child they took the little girl until she was able to provide for her. She asked for the child recently, and told the Court that she was threatened with imprisonment if she insisted on taking her daughter.

Agents of the Children's Society appeared in the case and produced evidence that the child should be taken from the Macalusos, and also that Mrs. Martini was not able to provide for the little girl properly now. The Court then directed that Elvira be placed in the Dominican Convent of Our Lady of Rosary until the mother is able to provide for the little girl. The Macalusos are to have the privilege of seeing her if they pay for her maintenance.

Evidence presented by the Children's Society agents was to the effect that the child's morals were not sufficiently protected by the Macalusos. Antonio Macaluso was indicted in 1909 in connection with charges made by a Philadelphia builder, at which time Carl Fischer Hansen, an attorney, since disbarred, was also involved. Macaluso fled the country and remained in France for five years. The indictment was dismissed later because of inability to get the necessary witnesses.

INDICT 7 FOR DYNAMITING.

One Accused in Plot of Street Car Men Not Yet Arrested.

The Grand Jury yesterday returned indictments against the six men who were arrested last Friday, charged with having placed the dynamite which exploded in the subway near the station at 110th Street and Lenox Avenue. The indicted men are William Herlihy, Benjamin Hamilton, Louis Kulla, James J. Murnaugh, George Pollack and Thomas J. McGuire. With the exception of McGuire all of the defendants are members of the carmen's union. The Grand Jury also indicted a seventh man who has not yet been arrested.

The Grand Jury inspected the books of the local of which the indicted men were members, but could not trace any payments of money to the defendants. In several of the confessions made to the authorities it was alleged that money had been forthcoming from the union with which to purchase the explosive.

BARES TRAFFIC HERE IN LOTTERY TICKETS

Federal Arrests of Sailors Disclose Sales Reaching $500,000 a Month.

WOMAN IS AMONG AGENTS

Drawings in Hamburg, Germany, Are Paid Through Local Banks, Surveyor of Port Finds.

Evidence gathered by Surveyor of the Port Thomas E. Rush during the last week indicates that more than $500,000 a month is being paid by persons in this city for tickets entitling them to chances in the monthly lottery drawings in Hamburg, Germany. In June, 1912, the postal authorities discovered that the lotteries in Germany, Spain, Cuba, France, and Sweden were soliciting trade in this country. Efforts to stop the illegal traffic took the form of a fraud order on all such mails, and it was supposed that the attempt to get people here to gamble in the chances had been checked.

Mr. Rush has learned, however, that the only effect of the order was to change the form of plying the lottery business in this country. Discovery of the new method came about through the vigilance of Customs Officers J. J. Lynch, G. M. Barron, and H. Holtgrewe.

Just after nightfall on Nov. 1 they were loitering on the pier of the Scandinavian-American Line in Hoboken when they saw two sailors leave the steamship Oscar II., and walk stealthily up the pier toward the street. Thinking the men were seeking to smuggle goods ashore, they arrested them.

The prisoners were searched, and concealed in their clothes were several bundles of lottery tickets. When the sailors were arraigned before United States Commissioner Carpenter in Jersey City, they gave their names as Gustav Johansen and Johan Olsen. In default of $1,000 bail each, they were locked up. In each package of tickets were found the name and address of the person to whom it was to be delivered.

Mr. Rush investigated and soon had evidence enough to warrant drastic action against a number of the persons who dealt in lottery tickets.

Mr. Rush learned that two banks in this city handled all the money collected here, and after settling with the winners sent the balance to Hamburg. During his investigations Mr. Rush found that one of the lottery ticket dealers, who kept a cigar store, was also engaged in the business of selling unstamped cigars. The investigation also revealed that the biggest dealer of all in the lottery tickets was a woman. She is said to be an artful operator and in charge of a number of agencies. So far, all of the information gathered related only to the business of the Hamburg lottery.

The deliveries were made sometimes through the mails and sometimes by the messengers themselves, according to the exigencies of the occasion. The packages found on the prisoners were to have been delivered personally. Surveyor Rush declined to discuss the investigation he has been making further than to say:

"I have sufficient evidence on which to prosecute a number of the agents who have been selling the tickets in this city and in some of the cities in New Jersey. But I cannot talk about it until the Department of Justice has taken action. There will have to be co-operation between the United States Attorneys in three districts in order to round up all of the persons involved."

The estimate that $500,000 worth of lottery tickets was bought every month in this city was based on the value of the tickets taken from the two prisoners, but the impression is that the total amount exceeds this sum.

TO EXAMINE WOMAN WRITER.

Mrs. Burnett Townsend Must Answer Under an Order in a Libel Suit

Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett Townsend, author of "Little Lord Fauntleroy" and other books, was directed by Supreme Court Justice Pendleton yesterday to testify as to her standing as "a prominent and famous character in the literary world, a person of great influence and social standing, and of large wealth."

The order for Mrs. Townsend's examination was obtained by Mrs. Annie P. Fahnestock of Washington, D. C., her niece by marriage, in a suit for $50,000 damages for libel because, as the plaintiff alleged, Mrs. Townsend wrote a letter on Feb. 21, 1915, in which she described Mrs. Fahnestock as a "slanderous, ill-bred meddler, a shrew and brawler, and subject to brainstorms."

Mrs. Fahnestock said the letter was written to her sister, Mrs. Emma Prall Knorr. Mrs. Townsend admitted writing a certain letter, but said it was provoked by Mrs. Fahnestock's statements concerning her mother-in-law, Mrs. Edith Mary Jordan, sister of Mrs. Townsend.

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Adjustable drawer bands on all except $1.25 grade.

130	Natural Gray Wool, winter weight ..... per garment	$1.25
330	Natural Gray Wool, winter weight ..... per garment	1.75
3005	Natural Gray Wool, winter weight (double thread) per garment	2.00
90	Natural Gray Wool, light weight ..... per garment	1.25
C. B.	Imp., Natural Gray Worsted, light weight ..... per garment	1.75
A	Natural Gray Australian Lamb's Wool, light weight per garment	2.00
G. H.	Natural Gray Worsted, medium weight ..... per garment	2.00
A. H.	Natural Gray Australian Lamb's Wool, winter weight per garment	2.50

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But chiefly, the Pianola has found its high place in the regard of all nations because it represents a great and original idea. Because its coming proclaimed the emancipation of music—brought the finest enjoyment in music within the ability of all.

You, whether you know little or much of music, may sit at this remarkable, modern instrument and play. Play with a wealth of artistic power and expression, a beauty of musical effect that few of the most talented amateur pianists can equal.

Such facility and perfection of result is possible with the Pianola alone of all player-pianos. That is why the supremacy of the Pianola has been a permanent one. That is why men of all nations who through culture, education and fine associations have acquired a preference for the best, choose invariably the Pianola.

The Pianola is made by the Aeolian Company in these models only—Steinway, Steck, Wheelock, Stroud and famous Weber. They are priced no higher than other player-pianos—from $550 upward.

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HARVARD AND PRINCETON PUT ON FINISHING TOUCHES FOR THEIR ANNUAL BATTLE

JOHN HARVARD IS READY FOR TIGER

Crimson Eleven Takes Final Drill in Preparation for Tomorrow's Contest.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 9.—The Harvard football team is now ready to go into the Princeton game Saturday. Today's drill was the last before the match, as tomorrow there will be just a little limbering up before the field is turned over to the Princeton team, which will arrive here in the afternoon.

The squad was out early today, the coaches putting the finishing touches on the position play, the kickers going through a long drill, and then the regulars and first substitutes lining up against each other for a short scrimmage in which the new plays planned for the Tigers were worked out to the general satisfaction of the coaches. Later the Stadium was opened to the undergraduates, who saw the team drill on plays for the first time except before a game.

There was a lot of enthusiasm, the students trooping to the field with their band, and all of the 'Varsity players being cheered to the echo. The 'Varsity ran through its offense as it did yesterday, with Murray still at quarter, Horween at half back, and Snow at right guard. Horween handled himself well, and his kicking is said to be as good as it was before he was hurt.

Snow, although he weighs 12 pounds less than Clark, is a 200-pounder, and as he has played with the team three years and is finding himself, he is expected to put up a stalwart game against the experienced Jersey line Saturday.

Robinson has a lame leg and cannot play this week, although hopes are entertained of his return in time to fit himself for the game against Yale two weeks hence.

After the 'Varsity had finished its work today the Freshmen and 'Varsity scrubs played a short match, and then the 'Varsity coaches made up a team and ran up and down the field, much to the amusement of the crowd. Harvard is very confident that it can win the Princeton game, although this year's team is not rated as nearly so good as last year's team, which had all it could do to beat Princeton 10 to 6. The reason for the Crimson's great confidence is apparently that the coaches consider the Tigers not so strong as they were in 1915, and also that the team made up of veterans will not be so slow to come up to form quickly after a slump which has lasted about three weeks.

Harvard, however, while it feels sure it can stop the Tigers' attack, as shown in Princeton's games this year, believes that Rush will have something radical in the way of an attack. Also, the fact that Harvard's defense has had no test in the past month occasions some little misgivings.

CORNELL'S FINAL WORKOUT.

Early Wagers on Michigan Game Are at Even Money.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 9.—There will be no favorite in the betting on the Cornell-Michigan game this year judging from the early wagers laid. A small delegation of Michigan students arrived in town to-day ahead of the Michigan team, which went through a practice on the Hobart College campus in Geneva this afternoon. The Michigan squad will be brought here tomorrow by Coach Yost and will remain in retirement until it is time to go to the field Saturday afternoon.

Dr. Sharpe held the last Cornell practice this afternoon. The 'Varsity tried out all of the new plays with success against the scrubs, and the first eleven held the scrubs in attempts to use the Michigan formations. There was no change in the 'Varsity line.

In Captain Mueller's place at full back, Fischer, a sub who was recently taken from the line to the backfield, had his first real trial on the 'Varsity. His work was so good this afternoon that the coaches may decide to give him a chance against Michigan Saturday. Mueller has not been in scrimmage this week, owing to injuries, but will start the game Saturday.

The Red 'Varsity showed skill this afternoon in the use of the forward pass. The team may open the aerial attack against Michigan, but unless it becomes absolutely necessary, will for the most part stick to straight football.

Jack Moakley, the Cornell track coach, had the linemen in a long drill at getting a speedy start this afternoon. The men are still a bit slow in getting under their opposition.

SEND-OFF FOR WOLVERINES.

Great Enthusiasm Attends Departure for Cornell Game.

Special to The New York Times.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Nov. 9.—Amid a riot of enthusiasm not approached since the 1914 team left for the Harvard game, Michigan's football men left tonight for Ithaca, N. Y. Continuous cheers from more than 3,000 students and masses of Ann Arbor residents lasted until the Michigan Central train was out of sight. Besides the twenty-five 'Varsity men and Head Coach Yost, with assistants Pontius and Douglass, officials of the Michigan Athletic Association accompanied the team. Twenty-six scrubs and two special trains filled with rooters from the student body, and Detroit and Jackson alumni supporters will leave tomorrow. The team will hold light practice on the Hobart College gridiron tomorrow afternoon, and will arrive in Ithaca just before noon Saturday.

The coach stated today that Sharpe's injuries sustained last night will keep him out of Saturday's fray. This news has not kept down the confidence of the Wolverine rooters, however. Raymond will replace Sharpe and do part of the punting. Sparks will start the contest at quarter back.

SHIFT IN ARMY'S LINE.

McEwan and Butler Still Out, Stokes and Schlenker Replacing Them.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Nov. 9.—The Army's workout today was of the heavy order, and lasted until darkness put a stop to it. All the big fellows were out except Captain McEwan and Butler. The absence of these two veterans necessitated a shakeup in the front line. Stokes displayed good form at centre, and Schlenker was sent in at Butler's tackle job.

The return of Redfield to right end after an absence from hard work for a month was another feature of the practice. Redfield's fast down-the-field work and hard tackling were sufficient to convince the coaches that he has not slowed up any during his enforced absence. Shrader, Lewis, Mullind, Ford, and Rundell were all used at intervals at the other wing position. Place, Oliphant, and Vidal carried the ball. A lengthy session for the second-string men on some new plays indicated that the coaches will probably start the reserves against Maine on Saturday, although no definite announcement to this effect has been made.

RUTGERS PRACTICES AGAIN.

Work Resumed After Long Rest to Offset Overtraining.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Nov. 9.—The first practice of the week by the Rutgers football team was held this afternoon, work having been called off previously by Coach Sanford in the belief that the men were overtrained. John Whitehall, who has been substituting in the back field since Kelly was injured, was hurt again yesterday when he spained his ankle slightly. Wallace will take his place against West Virginia on Saturday. Sanford put the men through a short scrimmage, against a scrub team, which has been practicing West Virginia plays all this week. The 'Varsity defense was much stronger than it was a week ago and the coaches believe that they will have little difficulty with the Mountaineers.

YALE 'VARSITY IS RESTING.

No Work for First-String Players Until Next Week.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 9.—Until next week the Yale football coaches insist that the first-string players shall do nothing except rest, having no daily practice and staying on the side lines in the game scheduled with Brown on Saturday. Practically a substitute eleven will be sent against the Providence collegians.

Today only two regulars were in the 'Varsity line-up, Quarter Back Travers Smith and Half Back Harry Legore. Captain Black, Gates and Hutchinson may play part of Saturday's game, but they will be excused from practice till then. They did not report at the Bowl today. There is no chance that Charley Taft and Galt will play against the Brunonians.

Robert S. Bingham, veteran half back, who has been out of the game for two weeks on account of illness, will be unable to play any more this season. This was announced tonight by Dr. Greenway, the team's medical adviser. Bingham has an organic weakness and the physician told him that to play further would be dangerous to his health.

This afternoon the scrubs defeated the makeshift 'Varsity combination by two touchdowns to one. Howell van Nostrand, the former 'Varsity quarter back, ran the scrubs brilliantly and interfered cleverly for Half Back Effie Waite, the ground-gaining hero of the afternoon. Nearly all the long runs which paved the way for the scrubs' two touchdowns were made by Waite, and he went over the goal line for both scores on end runs of 20 and 15 yards respectively. After the scrubs had scored twice Travis Smith, acting captain of the 'Varsity, appealed to the regulars not to be whitewashed, and they braced and carried the ball the length of the field for a touchdown. Legore and Carey each registered a 15-yard gain, taking the ball to the scrubs' ten-yard line, whence Legore plunged across for a tally.

The visiting coaches included Carl Flanders, Pudge Heffelfinger, Paul Veeder and Foster Rockwell. Because of the death of his mother Heffelfinger has been called to his home in Minneapolis.

Today's 'Varsity line-up was as follows: Left end, Lynch; left tackle Coxe; left guard, Callahan; centre, Leisenring; right guard, Vorys; right tackle, Fox; right end, Church; quarter back, Smith; left half back, Carri; right half back, Legore; full back, Stuart.

BROWN LINEUP DOUBTFUL.

Captain Farnum and Purdy May Not Play Against Yale.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 9.—Brown held its last real practice in preparation for the Yale game this afternoon, and at its conclusion the coaches expressed satisfaction and were optimistic. Today the workout was devoted principally to signals, with four elevens running up and down the field, although for about ten minutes the second team, which has game tomorrow, scrimmaged with the 'Varsity. One touchdown was made on a long run by Purdy, aided by splendid interference.

The second team, which had the ball in its possession most of the time, found difficulty in making consistent gains. Just what the Brown lineup will be Saturday is uncertain. Coach Robinson's chief hope is to bring his squad through without injury to any of the men counted upon for service in the Harvard game one week later. As a result, Captain Farnum and Purdy may be kept out of the Yale game. Jimmy Murphy, who will play quarter in case it is decided not to take chances with Purdy, ran the team brilliantly in the Rutgers game, and his work all season has been better than at any time since he joined the squad, two years ago. There are several capable substitutes for Captain Farnum at guard, where the big fellow now seems to be a fixture. As a matter of fact, Brown was never so well off for substitute material this year, and it would be difficult to say just who comprise the real 'Varsity eleven.

QUAKERS HAVE AN OUTING.

'Varsity Goes to Wayne to Get Ready for Dartmouth.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9.—Fifteen members of Penn's 'Varsity eleven, in charge of Coach Bob Folwell, went to Wayne this afternoon, where they were put through a stiff drill on the field of St. Luke's School. The players will remain at Wayne until Saturday morning.

Special attention was paid by Folwell in today's workout to the kicking of Jimmy Bryant, the Red and Blue quarter back. This was done in an effort to counteract the work of Cannell, the Dartmouth quarter back, said to be one of the cleverest handlers of kicks in the East this season. After the kicking practice several new plays, which will be sprung on the Green team, were tried. Folwell said he was pleased with the ginger displayed by the men.

The fifteen men who went to Wayne are Captain Mathews, Littie, Henning, Ertresvaag, Wray, Miller, Urquhart, Bryant, Derr, Williams, Light, Berry, Quigley, Bell, and Berg.

HOPES OF GREEN RISE.

Announcement That Regular Backfield Will Face Penn Encouraging.

Special to The New York Times.

HANOVER, N. H.—Coach Cavanaugh announced here today just before the team left for Pennsylvania that the regular Green backfield, Gerrish, Thielscher and Duhamel will start the game Saturday.

The announcement bolsters up the hopes of Dartmouth followers. Thielscher will do the punting in the Penn game and this fact in itself will boost Dartmouth's chances of carrying off the honors.

In a short practice here today Coach Cavanaugh laid stress upon line defense when the opposing team drops into kicking formation. This work is done with a view toward hurrying the Pennsylvania punters and if possible blocking the ball. Dartmouth has had much success with this style of defensive play this year and it is very probable that it will cause Pennsylvania no little trouble Saturday.

The line-up: Left end, Dusossoit; left tackle, Trier; left guard, Neely; centre, Gile; right guard, Youngstrom; right tackle, Cotton; right end, Austin; quarter back, Cannell; left half, Gerris; right half, Thielscher; full back, Duhamel.

WESLEYAN RENEWS WORK.

Begins Strenuous Preparations for Columbia Game Nov. 18.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Nov. 9.—The Wesleyan football squad resumed activities here in earnest this afternoon in preparation for the Columbia game in New York on Nov. 18. The practice opened with a strenuous workout for the linemen on tackling dummy. The back field men practiced in catching and running pack of punts. Special emphasis was placed upon the ends going down under kicks, and in their open field tackling.

'Varsity and second teams were then formed, and a snappy signal drill was engaged in. No new plays or formations were tried, and it is the plan of the coaches to perfect the plays on hand for Columbia.

It is quite probable that no changes will be made in the line-up for the final game of the season. Lawson at quarter back or at half back is fast rounding into shape, and will be worked considerably to determine his real ability.

Union Has No Fear of Amherst.

Special to The New York Times.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Nov. 9.—Union, confident of victory against Amherst Saturday, lined up today for a hard scrimmage with the second team. A long signal drill followed. Captain Rosenkrans's line plunging and open-field running was the feature as usual. Travis, who is improving steadily, will probably start the game on Saturday.

ALL PRINCETON IS ON THE SIDELINES

Whole College Turns Out for Final Practice and Will Go to Cambridge for Game.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 9.—Princeton's undergraduates and a host of former Tiger gridiron stars turned out this afternoon to view the Princeton eleven in its final practice for the Harvard game in the Stadium. Enthusiasm over Saturday's contest has reached great heights here, in spite of the unusual interest in the election, and about three-fourths of the college marched down to the field. Tonight a mass meeting was held in Alexander Hall to give the team a good send-off. Sam White, who brought Princeton a championship in 1911, Big Bill Edwards, Parke S. Davis, Howard Henry, Ross McClave, and many other stars of former days were among the favored ones allowed to watch the eleven in its secret drill in the early part of the afternoon.

The entire squad of coaches, players, trainers, and rubbers will leave Princeton tomorrow morning about 8 o'clock. Eddie Hart, captain of the 1911 championship team, and Hobey Baker, who was captain in 1913, will accompany the squad to Cambridge. Hart has remarkable power in instilling fighting spirit and determination into a team, and his appearance on the bench at Saturday's game may be of great help to the Tigers. A brief practice will probably be held for the entire squad late in the afternoon in the Harvard Stadium, so that the players can accustom themselves to the conditions there.

No scrimmage was allowed at today's practice, most of the time being spent in perfecting the offensive plays that will be used against Harvard. Moore, Brown, Driggs, and Eddy composed the backfield most of the time, and this will probably be the combination which will start against the Crimson. Toward the end of the practice the 'Varsity was sent against the scrubs for a short dummy scrimmage. Harvard formations, as far as they are known here, were used by the second-string men.

Although Coach Rush has been unwilling to announce his line-up, or even any probable one, some idea of how the Tigers will go on the field could be gathered from today's practice. McGraw was used in the one doubtful tackle and he will probably start Saturday. Mc Graw is heavy and fast, but so far he has shown a tendency to tackle high, which has counterbalanced his ability to cover punts and to break through the line when on the defensive. McLean will probably be at the other tackle, while Nourse, Gennert, and Captain Hogg will compose the centre trio.

Two sets of ends were used on the first team, Highley and Wilson receiving the first call, while Funk and Winn were given a trial later. Highley and Wilson are both fast and aggressive, but they are rather light and wear out faster than the other pair.

Ames ran the second team through its signals today. There is hardly any probability that he will start at quarter back, but he will probably be sent in to relieve Eddy in case relief is necessary. Conny, another strong candidate, would probably go in at the position if he was not handicapped so much by lack of weight and experience.

Princeton will seem like a deserted town tomorrow night, as most of the undergraduates are planning to see the game. The enthusiasm which exists throughout the college could hardly be called confidence, but there is hope. Rush and his assistants are, as usual, unwilling to commit themselves as to the probable outcome of the game.

ONLY EASY WORK FOR PITT.

Panthers to Put Full Powers Against Traditional Foe, W. and J.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Nov. 9.—Coach Warner let his men off with a light workout today, contenting himself with special lessons in the ways and means of attack and defense against the style that Sol Metzger has in training the Washington and Jefferson team. There is no doubt that the game Saturday will abound in speed and spectacular plays, as the Red and Black team is the most ancient rival Pitt has, and is only in the last three years that Pitt has been able to hold the Washington boys back.

When the Pitt squad trotted out of the training house this afternoon Warner began at once on formations and signal work. The whole plan of team direction has been changed since the Pennsylvania and Allegheny games because of the presence of the W. & J. scouts, and after the scrubs had scrimmaged with the regulars today a secret practice followed. Pitt will present her full strength, except Soppitt, who is out altogether. Sies will be displaced by Stahl, the Bellefonte Academy boy. Sies will no doubt get in during the game, either in the line or backfield, where he worked today.

SWITCH GARNET FORWARDS.

Swarthmore Line Is Shaken Up by the Coaches.

SWATHMORE, Penn., Nov. 9.—The followers of the Garnet eleven were surprised today when Coach Billy Roper shifted McGovern from tackle to centre. The change was due to the difficulty of finding a man who could satisfactorily fill Fred Donnelly's shoes. Donnelly was injured in the Ursinus game. Clarke and Ridpath have each taken a try at the pivot position, but McGovern is an iron man at defense and Roper seems to think that a general shakeup in the line will improve matters. Ridpath has taken McGovern's place at left tackle.

Stowe is out on account of a painful bruise on his side, and the guard positions were held today by Clarke and Wilson. Captain Endicott was in togs, but did not take part in the scrimmage. Dr. Mercer spent several minutes in instructing the back field in a new system of forward passing. The line received a thirty-minute drill at charging and opening up holes. During the practice there was an open-air mass meeting on the sidelines, where the student body practiced cheers to encourage the team in Saturday's battle with Columbia.

LEHIGH BOLSTERS DEFENSE.

Coach Keady Prepares 'Varsity to Withstand Penn State Attack.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Nov. 9.—There will be no more hard work for the Lehigh eleven prior to the Penn State game, the last heavy work having been accomplished today, when Coach Keady spent most of his time in building up a defense calculated to meet the strong Penn State offensive.

The scrubs, which all week have been coached in Penn State's plays, in a scrimmage were allowed to demonstrate them against the 'Varsity. Honors were even. Frequently Coach Keady would call a halt and hold an impromptu session of field tactics, during which the men were quizzed on what they would do during certain critical periods if they should arise during a game.

Wesley Martin, than whom Lehigh has had few better punters, arrived today to help perfect Brunner's style. This lad is booting the ball consistently for averages of fifty yards and more, and, with additional individual coaching, it is believed he will be able to increase that distance. Brunner also devoted a great deal of time to drop kicking today, being singularly successful, in that he made fifty out of sixty attempts, the distances varying from thirty to forty-five yards. Quist and Maginnes are causing the coaches some worry, as they are not recovering from their injuries as fast as was hoped for, and they may not be able to start in Saturday's game.

YALE—PRINCETON.
Limited number of seats—public sale—Spalding stores—up and downtown—beginning Saturday, 9 a.m. —Adv.

VOLLMER TO PLAY TACKLE.

Swimmer Chosen for Capt. Healy's Place in Columbia Line.

No relief for the weakened Columbia eleven was in sight at yesterday's long practice on South Field. Captain Jeff Healy was confined in bed with an injury to his left knee that is certain to keep him from games for the rest of the season, and the daily report from the physicians in charge of Howard Miller, quarter back, showed that Miller's condition is less favorable than was hoped. Instead of the possibility that he will play in at least the last game or two on the schedule, it is practically admitted that there is no hope that he will enter the N. Y. U. battle on Nov. 25.

Practice yesterday was centred on an endeavor to provide a dependable substitute for Captain Healy at left tackle in time for the Swarthmore game tomorrow. Head Coach Metcalf alternated practically the entire squad of line rushers at guard and tackle positions. There was no hard work, but until long after twilight the 'Varsity regulars charged against the second eleven in dummy scrimmaging.

After practice Metcalf announced he had selected Vollmer, the swimmer, to take Healy's berth. Vollmer himself was injured last week and was not expected to finish the season. Donaldson will continue as left guard and Brown will be returned to his place at centre. Cleveland will remain at right guard, and Goldberg or Raegener will start at right tackle tomorrow.

FORDHAM LOSES TWO MEN.

O'Connell and Lowe Out for the Season with Broken Bones.

With several of its regulars absent, the Fordham University football team yesterday had its first workout since the Georgetown game on Tuesday. The X-ray examination of Lowe and O'Connell, which was made in the afternoon, confirmed the fears of the rooters, and it is believed that both of the Maroon stars are lost for the season.

O'Connell, who was hurt when Fordham held Georgetown on the 1-yard line, has three fractured ribs on his left side. Although in pain, he refused to remain in the infirmary, and surprised everybody by showing up at practice for a short while to get an idea of the new plays which are being prepared for Holy Cross.

Lowe's injury turned out to be a smashed collar bone. His loss will be a big setback to the Maroon, as he was the best lineman on the team. Hendrick, who was out with a case of blood poisoning for two weeks, was in his place yesterday.

Only one episode yesterday relieved the gloom that has settled over Fordham during the last few days, and that was the reappearance of Calnan in the line-up. Calnan was the regular quarter back in the Lafayette game, but was forced out with a fractured ankle. However, he appeared to be in good shape after his month's rest, and will probably get in against Holy Cross. The practice lasted only an hour.

N.Y.U. SCRUBS SHOW POWER

Give the Violet 'Varsity a Hard Rub in Practice.

The scrubs gave the 'Varsity a hard rub yesterday at New York University. The playing of the regular line was poor, and time and again the scrubs broke through. Jordan and Goldberg, the guards, showed up so well that they threaten to displace the regulars. The 'Varsity back field consisted of Weinheimer at full back, Howard and Ted Cann at half back, and Mackenzie at quarter back.

Although Howard Cann's injured shoulder was strong enough to permit him to scrimmage yesterday, it is doubtful whether the coaches will put him in the Colby game. It is expected that he will be saved for the Columbia game, which is now only two weeks distant. Captain Barrett did not put in an appearance yesterday, and it is probable that Coach Eustis will save him also for the Columbia contest. Brin, at centre, had a bad knee and he will not be in the line-up on Saturday. Tedd Cann will probably play against Colby.

STEVENS PILOT STILL SORE.

Musk Nor Hopkins Likely to be in Lineup Tomorrow.

The Stevens squad was put through its first workout since the game at Columbia on Tuesday. All the regulars were in uniform with the exception of Musk, the quarter back, and Hopkins, end. They are the lightest men on the Stevens squad and both were somewhat bruised in the Election Day game. Neither is expected to get in Saturday and in all probability Harter will run the team against the Aggies. Carlson will probably start at end. Rodgers moved the giant up from the third team today and the way he tore into the scrub plays was extremely pleasing to him. The scrubs sought to launch a general attack through his position, but after a few plays abandoned their plan.

AMATEUR BOXERS IN RING.

Opening Tournament of the Season Begins at N. Y. A. C.

The amateur boxing season at the New York A. C. opened last night, when the preliminary trials in the club's open-ring tournament were pulled off. The bouts, staged in the spacious gymnasium, attracted a large gallery, and a larger entry of aspiring young amateur boxers, and the competition was interesting. The lighter classes attracted the greatest number of competitors, and the contests in these divisions were the liveliest. Several of the exhibitions ended abruptly due to the prescribed distance had been traveled.

Leading competitors in the evening's entertainment were George Etcell, Union Settlement R. C., metropolitan champion at 115 pounds, and Bob Gleason, Dominican Lyceum, formerly metropolitan welterweight title holder. Both won their respective bouts in jig time, Etcell disposing of Tom Loughlin, Jersey City, in one round, while Gleason, competing in the middleweight division, registered a decisive victory over Abe Silverstein, Union Settlement A. C., in two rounds. The tournament will be concluded tomorrow night. The summaries:

108-Pound Class, (preliminary trials.)—Archie Walker, Adonis A. C., won from T. Attle, unattached, one round; G. Gennetti, unattached, defeated M. Seidman, unattached, three rounds, judges' decision; T. Murphy, unattached, won from J. McCloskey, unattached, three rounds, (referee disqualified McCloskey for fouling;) Sam Snyder, New West Side A. C., defeated Mike Costello, unattached, one round; Edward Halloran, unattached, won from James Fryan, Paulist A. C., one round; Jimmie Devlin, St. Jerome A. C., defeated Leo Vorheiser, unattached, two rounds, referee's decision; Fred Klaudt, New West Side A. C., defeated Nat Forman, Educational Alliance, three rounds, judges' decision.

115-Pound Class, Second Trials.—Abe Davidson, Pennant A. C., defeated Arthur Hirschberger, unattached, three rounds, judges' decision; Max Kaufman, Rutgers Street Gymnasium, defeated Edward Walsh, Wesley House, three rounds, judges' decision; Willie Grippie, St. Joseph's Club, defeated Harry Lenerson, Rutgers Street Gymnasium, two rounds, referee's decision.

135-Pound Class, Second Trials.—George Shaman, Seminole Club, defeated Hugh Gaynor, unattached, two rounds, referee's decision; Jim Sullivan, Union Settlement A. C., defeated Jack Koak, unattached, one round, referee's decision; George Shapiro, Educational Alliance, defeated Meyer Wein, unattached two rounds, referee's decision; Frank Minnais, unattached, defeated Louis Aldrin, Norwegian Y. and A. C., one round, referee's decision.

158-Pound Class, Preliminary Trials.—Bob Gleason, Dominican Lyceum, defeated Abe Silverstein, Union Settlement, two rounds, referee's decision.

MISKE KNOCKS OUT O'NEIL.

St. Paul Boxer Floors Chicagoan in the Sixth Round.

Billy Miske, the St. Paul light heavyweight who gave the local boxing enthusiasts a rude shock recently by earning the honors over Battling Levinsky in a ten-round bout, scored another surprising victory last night at the Clermont A. C. in Brooklyn when he knocked out Tim O'Neil of Chicago in the sixth round of their scheduled ten-round bout. O'Neil recently stood off Jack Dillon for ten rounds. He was outclassed from the first bell until his seconds threw in the sponge in the sixth session last night.

CELTO NIPS XYLON IN A CLOSE FINISH

Jockey Club Handicap at Pimlico Track Is Captured by J. S. Tyree's Colt.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 9.—With the Jockey Club Handicap as the attraction of the day, there was a large mid-week crowd at the Pimlico course this afternoon. The track conditions and admirable weather were favorable to first-class racing and the majority of the events furnished interesting contests.

The Jockey Club Handicap is for three-year-olds and upward, at seven furlongs. In a rousing good finish the honors went to J. S. Tyree's Celto, which nosed out L. Wood's Xylon, with Anita, from the Bedwell Stable, receiving the short end of the prize.

The summaries, with straight, place, and show odds:

FIRST RACE.—For all ages, selling handicap, purse $700; six furlongs. Time—1:14.
Gloaming, W. Shannon's ch. c., 4 years, 120 pounds, by Star Shoot-Autumn Leaves, $7.00, $3.80, $2.60, (J. Butwell)..... 1
Timesaving, R. T. McKeever's ch. g., 5, 114, $2.70, $2.60, (E. Ambrose)..... 2
Etruscan, E. G. Vivell's ch. g., 4, 113, $3.20, third, (F. Robinson)..... 3
Sherwood, Lord Byron, Wet Sail, Garnet, Superstition, Lorace also ran. Ben Hampson scratched.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds; the Elkridge Steeplechase; with $2,000 added; two miles. Time—3:54.
The Brook, H. W. Sage's br. g., 3 years, 132 pounds, by Troutbeck-Hattie, $11.80, $5.40, $5.70, (T. Tuckey)..... 1
Bet, W. R. Coe's b. f., 3, 140, $5.90, $4.10, (W. Blake)..... 2
Simon Jones, H. W. Sage's ch. c., 3, 132, $5.70, third, (D. Holly)..... 3
Brooks, Socony, Masterful, Marshena, Raconteuse also ran.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds; free handicap; the Juvenile Handicap; purse $700; one mile. Time—1:13 4-5.
Cadillac, J. K. L. Ross's ch. c., 110 pounds, by Toddington-Winnie G., $17.30, $7.60, $4.10, (F. Robinson)..... 1
Manokin, H. G. Bedwell's b. c., 117, $9.60, $5.70, (J. Butwell)..... 2
Jock Scott, G. A. Cochran's br. c., 113, $8.30, third, (A. Keogh)..... 3
Bondage, Friendless, Gloomy Gus, King Baggot, Hyannis, and Straightforward also ran. Bullion, Nebraska, and Lottery scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; selling handicap; purse $700; one mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:50.
Bonanza, M. Shields's b. g., 7 years, 109 pounds, by Broomstick-Ophirdale, $6.80, $3.60, $3.50, (E. Haynes)..... 1
Charles Francis, W. Fuechtner's b. g., 5, 116, $4.90, $3.60, (J. McTaggart)..... 2
Captain Parr, R. Parr's b. g., 4, 100, $6.10, third, (F. Robinson)..... 3
Stalwart Helen, Ahara, Buzz Around, Menlo Park, Song of Valley, Napier, Blackford, Tin Pin, and Harry Lauder also ran. Borax scratched.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; The Jockey Club Handicap, with $700 added; seven furlongs. Time—1:27 4-5.
Celto, J. S. Tyree's blk. c., 4 years, 117 pounds, by Celt-Toots, $21, $9.20, $5.90, (C. Fairbrother)..... 1
Xylon, L. Wood's gr. c., 4, 119, $4, $2.90, (J. Robinson)..... 2
Anita, H. G. Bedwell's b. f., 3, 115, $5.60, third, (J. Butwell)..... 3
The Decision, Julia L., Venetia, Sand Hill, and Eagle also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; non-winners of the meeting, free selling handicap, purse $700; one mile and one-eighth. Time—1:56.
Armament, H. J. Morris's b. g., 5 years, 103 pounds, by Armeath, Ill.-Hot Bird, $8.10, $2.80, $2.40, (R. Ball)..... 1
Sevillian, E. Hera's b. g., 5, 105, $2.50, $2.20, (A. Schuttinger)..... 2
Solid Rock, J. Livingston's b. g., 3, 105, $2.60, third, (F. Robinson)..... 3
Handful, Disturber, Ed Bond, Marsh Court, Obolus also ran. Stalwart Helen, Between Us scratched.

SEVENTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling handicap, purse $700; six furlongs. Time—1:14.
Amazon, F. E. Brown's blk. f., 4 years, 112 pounds, by Yankee-Bold Girl, $3.00, $5, $2.90, (J. Brown)..... 1
Anxiety, F. W. Coleman's ch. g., 4, 107, $1.10, $8.70, (R. McDermott)..... 2
Tom Elward, D. A. O'Meara's br. c., 3, 101, $6.90, third, (J. McTaggart)..... 3
O'Sullivan, Golden Lint, Corsican, Water Lily, Money Fox also ran. Schrapnel, Royalist scratched.

TODAY'S PIMLICO ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—Claiming; maidens, two years old; six furlongs. *Daybreak, 104 pounds; Magnetina, 100; Bendlet, 112; Bar of Phoenix, 112; Linda, 112; Oneto, 112; *Sweeter Than Sugar, 104; Charmingly, 109; Delos, 112; Bright Star, 109; Rebel, 109; Merchant, 112; *Booties Baby, 104; Freshet, 109, and Capital Prize, 112.

SECOND RACE.—The Emerson Steeplechase; maidens; three years old and upward; two miles. Runway, 149 pounds; Torero, (imp.,) 144; Aviator, 149; *Hugh Hunter, 139; Chevron, 144; Martasha, 144; Kilix, 149, and Red Rose, 139.

THIRD RACE.—The Bowie Handicap; three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a half. Fair Mac, (imp.,) 112 pounds; Half Rock, 106; Rhine Maiden, 100; Gainer, 106; Ultimo, 95; Dovedale, 90; Merrildom, (imp.,) 105; Short Grass, (imp.,) 128, and Holiday, 113.

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds and upward; one mile. Lady Little, 107 pounds; Dramaturge, 110; Matilda Mullens, 89; Captain Ray, 92; Sea Urchin, 110; Pinch, (imp.,) 112; Billy Oliver, 110; Mary Powell, 89; Melodrama, 92, and Turmoil, 110.

FIFTH RACE.—The Roland Park; three-year-olds and upward; one mile and seventy yards. Marse Henry, 118 pounds; Benevolent, 126; Colonel Vennie, 114; Prince Hermis, 100; Holiday, 116; Orastorium, 98.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; handicap; three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth. Superstition, 100 pounds; Jack Hanover, 100; Man Slayer, 104; Repton, 98; Scorpil, 106; Fairy, 108; Jack Reeves, 104; March Court, 96; Sand Bar, 108; Thrill, 100; Freda Johnson, 105; Lady Little, 97; Oakhurst, 100; Voluspa, 95; Uncle Will, 95.

SEVENTH RACE.—For two-year-olds and upward; one mile. Man Slayer, 110 pounds; Trumpeter, 110; Punin, 110; Gray Squirrel, 112; Rake Off, 110; Curraghaleen, 110; Grand Opera, (imp.,) 110; †Lottery, 92; Red Wing, 112; Tioga, 92. †Widener entry. *Apprentice allowance claimed.

HERRMANN IS RESENTFUL.

Says Request of Fultz Anent Injury Clause Is Unwarranted.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 9.—August Herrmann, Chairman of the National Baseball Commission, today issued a statement replying to a request by David Fultz, President of the Baseball Players' Fraternity, that some players' contracts be changed to prevent players injured in the services of a club from being suspended without compensation during their illness. Mr. Herrmann's statement says, in part:

"This request on the part of Mr. Fultz, in my judgment, is wholly unwarranted and uncalled for and creates a false impression in the mind of the baseball public, to wit: That they may be given to understand that the practice now is that players injured in the service of a club, after a certain period, may be suspended without compensation. This is not a fact, and the commission has at all times ruled that a player must be compensated when injured in the service of a club, regardless of the length of the period of his injury, or else be given his release after a certain period."

Hudson County K. C. Show Dec. 6.

The Hudson County Kennel Club will hold an open match show at Union Hill, N. J., on Dec. 6. There will be classes for nearly all breeds and the club officials have received assurances that there will be a number of entries from New York in addition to the large contingent of the members. There will be afternoon and night sessions and a list of judges will be announced shortly.

DEWAR'S
WHITE LABEL
THE SCOTCH of QUALITY

MAHER, GREAT JOCKEY, DIES

American Rider Made Wonderful Record on British Turf.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—Danny Maher, the American jockey, died at a nursing home in London early today after a lingering illness, which caused his retirement from the turf three years ago.

Danny Maher's record as a rider of thoroughbreds has never been surpassed. In England he was the star performer for the nine years prior to his retirement. In this time he rode three Derby winners, his mounts being Rock Sand, Cicero, and Spearmint. He also captured The Oaks in 1906 with Keystone II., the Doncaster St. Leger in 1903 with Rock Sand, and the same classic in 1909 with Bagardo.

Maher would never have attained the success that he did had he not gone to Europe. His unwillingness to take chances gained for him the reputation of being a timid rider, but he possessed an intuitive knowledge of pace that was well-nigh infallible.

The late Pierre Lorillard recognized Maher's remarkable gifts, and, purchasing his contract in the Autumn of 1900, sent him to Great Britain to ride for the English division of his own stable. From that moment Maher's success was assured, and he became the most popular jockey the British turf had known since Fred Archer's time.

Maher retired from the turf in 1914 with a fortune of nearly three-quarters of a million dollars, and until his death lived the life of a country gentleman on an estate which he had bought near Newmarket. Maher had only been in England two or three years when he won the regard of Lord Rosebery and Lord Derby, two of the most powerful of British sportsmen, and they have never tired in showing him marks of their favor.

REVIEWS GIRLS' SWIMMING.

Miss Epstein States Life Saving League's Position on Control.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The many recent comments in the New York press touching on the present and proposed status of women swimmers, and the frequent mention of the National Women's Life Saving League in connection therewith, seems to call for a statement of our position.

In your own article of about a week ago you credit the writer with the statement that two years ago the league would have been willing to undertake the handling of women's swimming matters in the United States, but no longer cared to do so. As a matter of fact, the league stands ready today, as it always has, to do anything and everything in its power to further swimming among women. However, the A. A. U.'s connection during the last two years has considerably changed the face of the situation. In the first place, we have thrown through the country (due largely to the excellent work of Miss Galligan) as a competing and not a governing body. It hardly seems probable that our recent competitors will be particularly anxious to come under our wing, so to speak, at this time.

Whether or not the A. A. U. relinquishes control, there is absolutely no doubt that eventually a women's organization will be formed to supervise the sport, but if we are left to our own resources now, totally unprepared to control such matters, much harm could and probably would come to it. Surely, the A. A. U. is sufficiently interested not to desire that. On the other hand, if they retain control, and the officials in the various districts will secure the co-operation of competent women, interested in the game, practically relieving them of all work and responsibility in connection therewith, we will, in a comparatively short time, have a nucleus which would lead to just such an organization as that advocated by the A. A. U., without a dangerous, unprotected period intervening.

CHARLOTTE EPSTEIN,
Chairman Athletic Branch National Women's Life Saving League.
New York, Nov. 9, 1916.

YOAKUM IN RING TONIGHT.

Will Meet Benny Leonard at the Harlem S. C.—Other Bouts.

Stanley Yoakum of Denver, who comes to this city with a reputation as a leading contender for the lightweight championship, will make his debut before metropolitan boxing enthusiasts in a ten-round bout at the Harlem Sporting Club, 135th Street and Madison Avenue, tonight. Yoakum, a rugged type of boxer, will try conclusions with Benny Leonard, New York's leading lightweight. It will be Leonard's first local appearance since his knockout victory over Ever Hammer out West. Another ten-round bout will bring together Jimmy O'Hagen, the Albany middleweight, and Kid Alberts of Elizabeth, N. J.

Several improvements have been made in the construction of the Harlem Club, among them being the erection of an entire new set of iron boxes in place of the old wooden box se

'THE YELLOW JACKET' AUGUSTLY REVIVED

New York Has Another Honorable Chance to See This Exquisite Chinese Fantasy.

FOR TEN MATINEES ONLY

The Coburns' Admirable Company Includes the Original Property Man and the Original Daffodil.

THE YELLOW JACKET, A play in three parts by George C. Hazelton and Benrimo. Presented by Mr. and Mrs. Coburn for a series of matinees at the Cort.

Property Man	Arthur Shaw
Chorus	Mr. Coburn
Wu Sin Yin	Howard Kyle
Due Jung Fah	Beatrice Wood
Tso	Beatrice Prentice
Tai Fah Min	Albert Bruning
Chee Moo	Mrs. Coburn
Lee Sin	George Farren
Suey Sin Fah	Mabel Wright
Ling Won	Henry Buckler
Wu Hoo Git	George Gaul
Wu Fah Din	Schuyler Ladd
Yin Suey Gong	Albert Bruning
Mow Dan Fah	Mabel Vanet
Yong Soo Kow	Winifred Ridgley
See Quee Fah	Beatrice Wood
Chow Wah	Beatrice Prentice
Moy Fah Loy	Margaret Carroll
See Noi	Victory Bateman
Tai Char Shoong	Henry Buckler
The Widow Ching	Margaret Calvert
Maid	Winifred Ridgley
Git Hok Gar	Howard Kyle
Loy Gong	George Farren
Kom Loi	Henry Buckler

"The Yellow Jacket" was augustly revived yesterday afternoon—the first of a series of ten perfumed matinées which will be distributed through November's calendar on all the week-day afternoons when "Upstairs and Down" is not preempting the stage of the Cort Theatre. Although this was the revival of a comparatively recent play which did not thrive on its first and only other visit to this city, it was an event of exceptional importance and significance. This quaint and memorably beautiful Chinese play withdrew somewhat disconsolately from the Fulton Theatre a little less than four years ago after a gallant but profitless engagement; in the interim, it has visited all the great cities of this country and Europe and it returns to us with an international prestige. Its return is an instance of that rare occurrence—a second attempt to make New York accept a play. Mr. and Mrs. Coburn had so abiding a faith in the charm of "The Yellow Jacket" that they decided to give it another try. Or rather to give New York another try. For it was New York that failed when, early in 1913, Hazelton and Benrimo's fantastic play had to be withdrawn.

"'The Yellow Jacket' is a wonderful play," Charles Frohman said, "and it will be seen all over the world." And he was right. For a while it toured with the original company, and then it was absorbed into the répertoire of the Coburns, and here and there in this country it has been played ever since. It ran at Mr. Frohman's theatre in London for 150 nights. Munich, Vienna, Budapest—these and all the provincial cities of the Central Empires received it after Reinhardt produced it at his little theatre in Berlin. Then came Moscow and Petrograd. Only last Spring it was presented in Madrid and received there with a sort of critical ecstasy.

So, having traveled further probably than any other play of American authorship, "The Yellow Jacket" returns to New York. It has always been felt that it was withdrawn just before its tide would have turned. Not many people went to see it at the Fulton, but those who did, went a dozen times each. Volunteer press agents took up the good cause. They felt that, coming into New York on the eve of an exciting election and rudely jostled by half a dozen more conspicuous new plays, it had never had a fair start. Columbia professors talked their heads off, and George M. Cohan observed chastely that it was "a whale of a play." Even with this last indorsement the wave of interest came too late, and "The Yellow Jacket" was withdrawn just when every one had about decided to go to see it. A number of tardy folk felt outraged at its abrupt departure, and probably some of them are represented among those who have virtually bought out the Cort for the first six of the ten matinées. Indeed, the interest is so vigorous that there is small doubt the play could run on and on if by December the entirely artificial shortage of theatres is sufficiently relieved to provide one for "The Yellow Jacket."

"The Yellow Jacket" is a story of mother-love, rake's progress, young romance, and retribution that is of universal appeal. It is a reworking of ancient Chinese materials and is presented in the ancient Chinese way—or in the ancient Chinese way liberally accented for the enlightenment and the diversion of the Occidental playgoer. Much has already been said and written about the curious complexity of its appeal to us. We are at once amused by its outlandish conventions and yet touched and delighted by its moments of beauty despite the alien idiom in which it is expressed. We love it for its quaintnesses and respond to its drama in spite of them. In particular we rejoice in "The Yellow Jacket" as a purely aesthetic adventure, an artistic *tour de force* of re-creation in an ancient other-world beauty. It is this that makes smiling in our hearts.

The present performance is augustly admirable. Original enthusiasts for "The Yellow Jacket" will learn with pleasure that two all-important members of that original cast remain—Arthur Shaw as the bored and intensely invisible property man, and Schuyler Ladd as the exquisite Daffodil. Mr. Coburn is honorably successful in Perugini's rôle of Chorus, and Mrs. Coburn acceptable as Chee Moo. Albert Bruning doubles successfully as the wicked father-in-law and the still wickeder Purveyor of Hearts—two rôles played originally by Reginald Barlow, who is now down at the Thirty-ninth Street in the title rôle of the charming "Old Lady 31." Howard Kyle is excellent as Wu Sin Yin, and Beatrice Prentice is particularly pleasing as Tso and as the celestially meretricious Autumn Cloud. Only George Gaul as Wu Hoo Git is disappointing. He is youthful and romantic enough, but he is also a trifle too bumptious, and he permits himself to appear augustly—not to say obviously—amused by the proceedings. That will never do.

The original décor remains. It all goes to make this Chinese play a thing of beauty. The authors, who doubtless wept enough tears to fill a crystal vase when their piece was shouldered out of New York, must have been honorably exalted by the warm welcome that met it yesterday afternoon. "The Yellow Jacket" has come back to town. May it be here this time for many moons!

Hughes Sees "Nothing but the Truth."

Charles Evans Hughes, accompanied by Mrs. Hughes and Charles Evans, Jr., saw William Collier in "Nothing But the Truth" last night at the Longacre. The Hughes party arrived just before the first curtain, and when the audience saw them making their way to one of the boxes it arose en masse and cheered. The applause lasted for several minutes, during which the Republican Presidential candidate bowed from the front of the box.

MANAGERS TO FIGHT SUNDAY CLOSING LAW

Seek to Open Theatres on Gala New Year's Eve, Which Falls on Sabbath This Year.

MAY COMBAT VAUDEVILLE

Plan "Sacred Concerts," if Their Efforts for a Special Ruling for Legitimate Houses, Fail.

A meeting of managers of the legitimate theatres of New York will be held next Tuesday at the Hotel Astor to consider the problem presented by New Year's Eve falling on Sunday night this year. New Year's Eve from time immemorial has been the biggest night in the year for the playhouses; on that festive occasion a special scale of increased prices is adopted and every seat is sold.

The Sunday closing law, which forbids the performance of plays on the Sabbath and restricts the kinds of acts that can be given at so-called "sacred concerts" in vaudeville theatres, music halls, and motion picture theatres, makes a general opening of theatres impossible that night without a special dispensation from the Police and License Departments.

For more than a month managers of the legitimate theatres which must remain idle every Sunday night, have been canvassing the proposition of ways and means of reaping the annual harvest of revelers' gold this year. At first the clever suggestion of having the public celebrate two New Year's Eve on Saturday and Monday nights, just as the Fourth of July comes in for a double observance once every seven years, was made, and then the realization came that there could be only one midnight separating 1916 and 1917.

The managers have been making suggestions about giving a special performance on the gala night in the hope that some one would step forward and wink official approval, but to date there has been not a wink. On the other hand, a feeling has got abroad that in the event of any attempt to abrogate the law the penalty, usually a cancellation of the offending theatre's license, will be enforced. The principal champion of a strict enforcement of the closing law is the Sabbath League, whose last interference with a proposed entertainment was in the case of Maud Allan, the dancer, who had announced a recital for a recent Sunday night at the Forty-fourth Street Theatre. The league put its foot down and would not allow Miss Allan to put her's down, and there was no recital.

One of the prime movers in the movement to open all theatres the night of Dec. 31 is William A. Brady. Mr. Brady has always been opposed to the Sunday closing law, particularly as it is now enforced. It is common knowledge that a Sunday night rarely passes that the law is not violated in one or more of the theatres which give "sacred concerts" regularly. Sometimes dancing acts are given, which is forbidden by the statute; often the players appear in costume and the curtain is raised and lowered and the settings changed, also against the law.

At their meeting Tuesday the managers will discuss the possibility of having a special ruling made, giving them the right to present dramatic and musical plays in costume on the holiday eve. As an alternative they will consider the proposition of giving "sacred concerts" in every theatre, demanding that the music halls, vaudeville and motion picture theatres, which openly violate the letter of the law, be made to keep within it or that they be given the same privilege.

Mr. Brady has already announced his intention of giving entertainments of some kind in his playhouses in case the regular attractions in them at the time cannot be presented. There is some feeling among a certain group of managers of making the present situation the occasion of breaking open the Sunday night proposition and having it settled in a way they say will be fairer to the dramatic managers.

The present arrangement, these managers aver, is distinctly discriminatory in that it diverts the whole volume of business on Sunday nights into a few theatres. These theatres, they assert, are enabled to earn large sums, in some instances sufficient to pay their annual rent, as a result of a discrimination which allows them to violate the law at certain periods while holding the other theatres to a strict accountability.

A TSCHAIKOWSKY PROGRAM.

Philharmonic Society, with Mischa Elman, Heard by a Great Audience.

The Philharmonic Society, with the assistance of Mr. Mischa Elman, aroused a widespread popular interest in the Tschaikowsky program given at its second concert last evening in Carnegie Hall. The hall was completely filled, and the sign "All seats sold" was conspicuously displayed. The program was made up of three pieces: the overture of "The Voyevode" and the fifth symphony for the orchestra, and the violin concerto, played by Mr. Elman. The overture rarely appears upon even "all Tschaikowsky" programs, and had something of the interest of novelty. The fifth symphony has been one of the Russian master's works most often played by the Philharmonic Society in recent years, and the performance of it was on familiar lines.

Mr. Elman has often played the concerto, also; but not in the mannered and erratic way in which he played it last evening. He did some strange things with its rhythms, sometimes to such a degree that Mr. Stransky, whose strong point is not at best the accompaniment of solo players, found it hard to keep the orchestra with him. Mr. Elman often did strange things, too, with the cantabile passages in producing exaggerated and lachrymose effects. Of course, there was the enormous brilliancy and technical certainty in his playing that the audience enjoyed and heartily applauded.

MR. HERSCHMANN'S RECITAL

A Program with Interesting Novelties for Baritone.

Arthur Herschmann, baritone, who has deserved and won commendation in recitals he has given in New York, offered a program last evening with several new and unfamiliar songs on it at Aeolian Hall. An air from Handel's "Belshazzar" and a cantata in the old meaning of the word—a composition for solo voice in several sections—by the same master, "Dalla Guerra Amorosa," were among the most important; there was a group of German songs by Hans Moser, Arthur Heyland, and Von Wolkowsky-Biedau, whose names are not household words, said to be given for the first time in America. There were songs in English, including the air "Spe Modo Vivitur" from Horatio Parker's "Hora Novissima," and in Italian.

Mr. Herschmann's voice was not in as good condition as when he was last heard here. It was always under perfect control in its placing; and there was trouble with his upper tones, which were often deficient in beauty of quality. Mr. Herschmann's artistic intentions were in evidence, as well as his sympathy with a variety of styles, and his desire to introduce an element of novelty into his program. The cantata by Handel was sung in an arrangement made by Dr. Otto Kinkeldey for pianoforte and organ, as were the air from "Belshazzar" and Professor Parker's air.

WILL DISTRIBUTE FILMS.

Superpictures, Inc., Is New Company Headed by W. W. Hodkinson.

Superpictures, Inc., is the name of a new motion picture sales and distribution company chartered under the laws of the State of Delaware with $6,000,000 preferred and $3,000,000 common stock. The officers of the new company are: President, W. W. Hodkinson, formerly President of the Paramount Pictures Corporation; Vice President, Frederick L. Collins, President of the McClure Publications; Secretary, Holland S. Duell; Treasurer, Raymond Pawley.

The announcement is made that within a short time the company will be in control of one of the largest distributing organizations in the country. Its first releases will be seven pictures made by the McClure Company, featuring Nance O'Neill, H. B. Warner, Ann Murdock, Holbrook Blinn, Charlotte Walker, and other stars. The company will not confine its activities to any group of producers, but will distribute the films of various studios.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Adele Rowland has been added to the cast of "Her Soldier Boy," the musical play in which Clifton Crawford and Margaret Romaine will be seen here shortly.

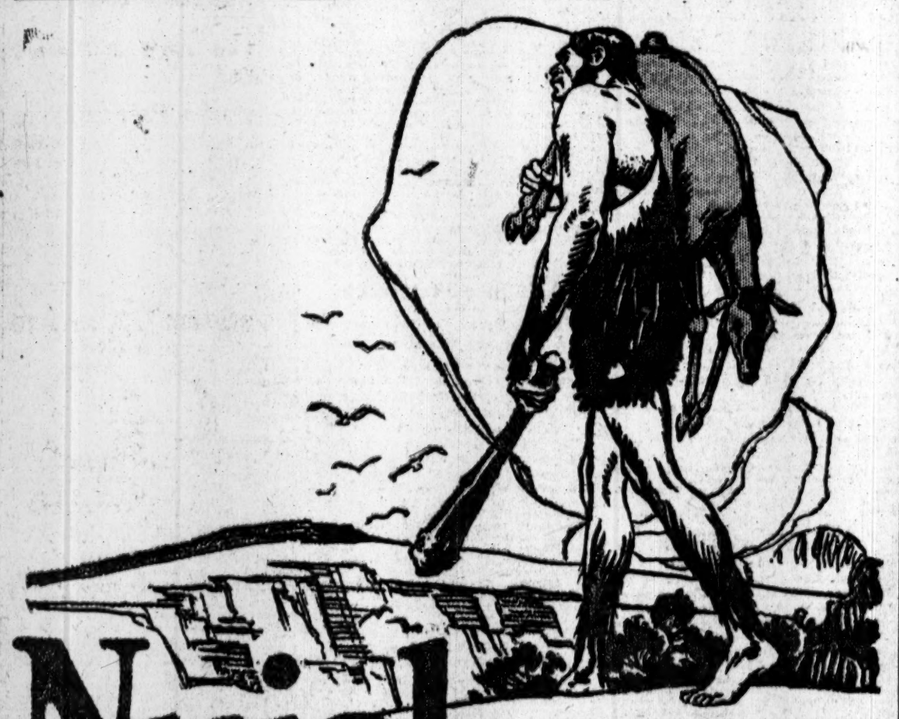
The cast of "Such Is Life," the comedy by Harold Owen, in which Sam Sothern will be starred, will include Ferdinand Gottschalk, Cathleen Nesbitt, Ann Cleaver, Kate Berjeanston, Nancy Bower, Edward Douglas, and Bradley Ward.

Emma Dunn will have as her guest at tomorrow afternoon's performance of "Old Lady 31" the woman who was the inspiration of the character of Angie Rose in Louise Forsslund's story of that title, from which the play was made.

At Ziegfeld's "Midnight Frolic" atop the New Amsterdam at 12:30 o'clock this morning Eddie Cantor interrupted his monologue to say that THE TIMES had announced the re-election of President Wilson. The orchestra immediately struck up "The Star-Spangled Banner" and the audience arose and cheered.

Dixie Girard and Joseph Parsons introduced a new song called "Honeymoon in a Motor Boat" in the Brighton Beach scene at the Hippodrome yesterday.

Members of the First Field Artillery of New York, just back from the Mexican border, will march from the Armory at Broadway and Sixty-eighth Street, headed by their band, this afternoon to the Strand to be the guests of the theatre management at the regular performance.



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The "Times" says: "See it before all else in the Theatres of New York."
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Evenings at 8:45 LITTLE THEATRE, W. 44th St. Matinees Tomorrow & Wed. at 2:30.

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THE MAN WHO CAME BACK
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Oliver Morosco's Great Musical Farce
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Thurs. Eve. at 8:15, Manon Lescaut. Aida, Perini; Caruso, Scotti, Segurola. Cond., Papi (Debut).
Fri. Eve. at 8, Rosenkavalier. Oliver, Hempel, Mason; Gerits, Weil, Althouse, Reiss. Cond., Bodanzky.
Sat. Mat. at 2, Prince Igor. Alda, Perini, Lelaunois; Amato, Botta, Didur, Bada, Segurola. Cond., Polacco.
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MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE, 34th, W. of B'way.
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These Prices.

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The Feminine Gnome is a GNOMIDE

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Pollyanna
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More Thrills, Daring, Laughs Than Ever Before.
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Tom Dobson in a Recital of Unique Songs
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Knabe Piano Used.
Aeolian Hall, Mon. Eve., Nov. 13, at 8:15
SONG RECITAL BY CLARA OSSIP
Clemens GABRILOWITSCH At the Piano.
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Aeolian Hall, Thurs. Aft., Nov. 16, at 3
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Chansons des Soldats de France
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All TCHAIKOVSKY Programme

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Prices $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50 (Knabe Piano) Seats Wolfsohn Bureau, 1 W. 34th, or Hall
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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, NOV. 10, 1916.

THE TRIUMPH OF THE PEOPLE.

An electoral victory that counts its determining pluralities by hundreds gives no occasion for empty exulting and delivers to the victor no compelling mandate. When the decision taken by 16,000,000 American voters in the choice of their Chief Executive remains in doubt forty-eight hours after the balloting has ceased and the delicate balance during those hours of uncertainty is swayed this way and that by returns from small and remote precincts, the joy of the victorious party and its candidate must be sobered by the consideration that the result might have been changed by the working of the slightest forces or even by a belated campaign argument.

For President WILSON, however, since he appealed to the country upon his record of public achievement, the victory is veritably a vote of confidence. It is an express approval of his acts, his policies, his Administration. No issue was settled, because no issue was raised by Mr. HUGHES. From his own utterances the country reached the conclusion, it could reach no other, that in Mr. WILSON'S place he would have adopted Mr. WILSON'S policies, that if elected he would continue Mr. WILSON'S policies. The voters had before them two candidates very much alike, both worthy of trust, both able, both distinguished. That goes far to explain the closeness of the vote and of the decision. The electorate chose Mr. WILSON because it knew him better, understood him better, because it was averse to a change.

It is only when we put out of view the slender majorities in the States so long in doubt, only when we cease to think of Mr. WILSON'S triumph in terms of votes in the Electoral College and contemplate his plurality in the popular vote, that we reach a true measure of the pronounced indorsement he has received from the people. In 1912 Mr. TAFT and Mr. ROOSEVELT together had a plurality of 1,311,444 over Mr. WILSON. In this election Mr. WILSON has gained much more than a million votes from the forces that opposed him four years ago. In the face of that prodigious showing of gain in the confidence of the people, how petty and futile all the campaign attacks upon him now seem, how void of merit the criticism of his policies at home and abroad!

It was altogether and purely an American choice, made for American reasons, upon considerations that concern our own affairs only. There was much of the old-time party division, even. Republican New England, Republican New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Illinois spoke with a clear and strong voice for a Republican President. The South declared, as it always does, for a Democratic President. It was in the West and beyond the Rocky Mountains that reversals of established party form were registered. In those States, where the Republican forces were much shaken and disordered by the Roosevelt foray, by a doubtless growing inclination toward principles and practices more progressive than those of the Republican Party, and by a belief that popular Government should be in fact a Government for all the people and for all the States, not for the special protection of any interest or to give effect to the views prevailing in great States or any group of great States, there was an astonishing change, a transformation. The States of the West, in a new political alliance with the States of the South, decided the election. That is a geographical and political fact of which party managers will necessarily take notice.

The spirit of THOMAS JEFFERSON, could we imagine a spirit submitting to a newspaper interview, would express a deep and solemn joy at the outcome of this election. JEFFERSON believed that the party he founded and of which he has been for more than a century the tutelary saint, should be and should continue to be the party of the people. He believed in the soundness of the people's judgments, he trusted them, he was a popular chieftain, oftentimes supplementing his declarations of confidence in the people by extreme expressions of distrust in that other class of which the Federalist Party was so largely made up. The people triumphed on Tuesday and it was a Jeffersonian triumph. They turned away from the party hitherto in the majority, that is a lineal descendant of the Federalists, they gave their votes to a candidate who may be called the political heir of JEFFERSON. The South and the West united for a reaffirmation of JEFFERSON'S political philosophy. It is fortunate for the country, it is of good augury for the Democratic Party, that this triumph was won, not with a leader like Mr. BRYAN, who was not only popular but Populist, that the popular plurality was given to no reckless radical, "ambitious, unsteady, unsafe," that the exponent today of the philosophy of JEFFERSON is WOODROW WILSON, wise, moderate, experienced, capable.

"HALF THE UNION DRY."

Two worthy Drys, former Governor HANLY of Indiana and Dr. LAMBERTH of Tennessee, have run or walked on that quadrennial Quixotism, the national Prohibition ticket. The wonder grows why the agitation for prohibition by a Federal amendment is kept up when State prohibition has made such remarkable conquests. According to the Anti-Saloon League, five more States, Michigan, Montana, Nebraska, South Dakota, Utah, voted in favor of prohibition amendments Tuesday. Eighteen States already dry were Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Georgia, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Mississippi, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Washington, Virginia, West Virginia. Thus twenty-three States, almost "one-half of the Union," as the Anti-Saloon League boasts, are dry.

It is to be noted, however, that the tendency of some of the new prohibition enactments has been away from absolute prohibition. A certain moderate monthly allowance of liquor, beer, and wine is permitted. People who want to drink can do so in their homes; the public saloon, with its invitations and temptations to excess, is put out of the way. This compromise, this concession to private habit kept private, may not be satisfactory to extreme prohibitionists, but it may serve to lessen an acknowledged evil. Enforcement must depend, of course, on public sentiment, and juries are sometimes blind to the facts. But limited prohibition, in Alabama, for instance, is surely preferable to the rigid "Maine law" system, which, in Maine cities, is notoriously dishonored all or most of the time. On the other hand, in Kansas thirst is swallowed up, so to speak, in the general virtue of a community which is morally almost homogeneous. "Blind tigers," "speak-easies," "bootleggers," spring up, but enforcement is not difficult where prohibition is accepted as a sort of corollary of the moral law. The substitution of strong and vile drink for beers and wines, on account of the greater bulk of the latter, has often been cited as a typical result of prohibition. Presumably the "near" prohibition, the rum-quota, States avoid that.

It will be interesting to see how prohibition will work in a city of the size of Detroit. Meanwhile, in States where public restriction of private habit is not relished, prohibition, inhibition of immoderate drinking, is actively and generally practiced. Public opinion, the practice of society, the interest of self-preservation, social usage, and the zeal for business and professional success are immitigable reasons for sobriety; and voluntary prohibition by the will is growing more and more common. Elective prohibition rests on a sounder basis than prohibition by exterior will, by the law of a majority. Indeed, the old Adam is so strong in some abstainers that compulsory prohibition would probably send them scurrying for "the old familiar juice." Forbidden fruit is sweetest.

THE WOMEN WHO VOTED.

The effect of the votes of the women in the States where the privilege of voting has been accorded to them will be closely studied. The early returns, except those from Illinois, throw very little light on the drift of the feminine vote, but in Illinois the women, with few exceptions, must have voted as the men in their families voted. This was apparent the day after election. Late returns, however, illustrate the point more clearly. To be sure, while the women cast about 40 per cent. of the total vote in Chicago, they cast something less than 25 per cent. of the vote for the Socialist candidate and they cast nearly 50 per cent. of the vote for the Prohibitionist ticket. That proportion, in each case, is clearly understandable. For Mr. HUGHES and for President WILSON, however, the women's vote was just about 40 per cent. of the men's. There is in the Chicago returns no sort of proof of the assertion that the women supported Mr. HUGHES because he favored a suffrage amendment to the Constitution. There is, on the other hand, no proof that the women were inclined to vote for President WILSON because they believed that a Republican victory might precipitate war with Mexico. The women, it seems, voted as Democrats and Republicans according to the traditions of their domestic environment or the influences to which they were directly subjected.

In other words, they voted just like the men, increasing the number of ballots cast and the election expenses without benefiting their sex or the State in any way. To be sure, the whole subject is worthy of the closer study which can only be made in the woman suffrage States with the official returns to judge from. In Kansas it is declared that women voted for WILSON for the sake of national peace, but many men in Kansas voted for WILSON who had never before voted the Democratic ticket. The overturn in Kansas was not due to the women voters. It remains to be proved that their votes appreciably affected the general result.

The only States which voted on Tuesday on the question of suffrage extension were West Virginia and South Dakota. The majority against giving the women the right to vote in the former promises to be uncommonly large when the returns are all in. The 60,000 or so votes out of 90,000 against the proposed amendment to the State Constitution shown by the early returns cannot be overcome. In South Dakota returns from three-fourths of the State give the victory to the anti-suffragists. New York must vote again on this question next year. There is no doubt about the result.

THE OPEN-SHOP VOTE.

The further labor leaders go in appealing from the law to the people for the approval of their schemes for benevolence at the cost of others the worse they fare. The closed shop has been denounced as inhumane by law, but never until this election has it been submitted to an electorate. In San Francisco a ballot was taken upon an amendment to the charter forbidding picketing. San Francisco has suffered from labor troubles above most other cities, and the Law and Order Committee of the Chamber of Commerce raised a fund of $1,000,000 in support of an open-shop campaign. Almost complete returns show 66,743 for and 63,407 against the proposal to protect workingmen in the right to work without the license of those of their own class who assume to deny them that right.

As the dispatches read, the issue bears somewhat too much the complexion of a contest between men and money. Rich as the trade unions are, they have no such funds to spare as the Chamber of Commerce is said to have commanded. On the other hand, the unions have means of enforcing their will which money cannot buy, and should not be allowed to buy. A fair ballot on a labor question could not be held anywhere, least of all in San Francisco, unless the ballot were protected by other means than the law alone. Even after this first ballot in favor of the open shop it may be doubted that the decision will settle the point. There is likely to be need of expensive support of the mandate after its adoption, for trade unionism never surrenders any more than the Old Guard.

There have been countless decisions supporting injunctions and forbidding the boycott. Yet within a few days Mr. GOMPERS handed down a decision overruling the Supreme Court regarding injunctions, and asserting that Congress had repealed the law against boycotting. No doubt he knew of the conviction of the Boston agriculturists who had cited the Clayton law in their defense, asserting the likeness of their acts to the acts of unions, but that made no difference. San Francisco may have beaten the closed shop at the polls, but it will take more than that to enable non-union men to work if the unions dislike it. Considering the nature of the claim of the unions to shut shops against those wishing to work, the San Francisco election is none too favorable. A majority of 3,000 in a vote of 130,000 on an issue involving fundamental rights of citizens is rather cautionary than decisive.

THE VOTE FOR CURRAN.

Generally speaking, a candidate who is defeated is supposed to lose prestige. A little comparison of the vote by Assembly Districts for President of the Board of Aldermen will show that Mr. HENRY H. CURRAN has every reason to felicitate himself on having gained the support of many independent voters. The contest he was forced to make as a Republican candidate in a Democratic city in a year when national and State issues absorbed nearly all of the attention of the voters was not one in which a fair test could be made of the disposition to support a nonpartisan municipal government. But the recognition of Mr. CURRAN'S fitness in some of the districts was significant.

In the Sixth Assembly District of Manhattan, for instance, where Mr. HUGHES'S majority was 504 and Governor WHITMAN'S 159, CURRAN ran 741 ahead of his opponent. In the Fifteenth Manhattan District, where HUGHES had a majority of 1,424 and WHITMAN one of 1,416, CURRAN'S majority was 2,451. In the Seventeenth District CURRAN had 881 majority, against 251 for HUGHES and 233 for WHITMAN, and in the Twenty-seventh, where HUGHES had 1,352 and WHITMAN 1,400, CURRAN'S majority was 1,775.

While the total vote for President in the Greater City was more than 666,000, the vote for President of the Board of Aldermen was only about 581,000. Mr. CURRAN had a majority of 5,615 in the Eighteenth Brooklyn District, which was carried by WHITMAN by 3,247, while in the Fifth Brooklyn District, which Mr. HUGHES carried by 1,438, CURRAN'S majority was 2,000. These are illuminating figures. They show that in spite of the fact that the minds of the great body of voters were fixed so closely on the main issues, there were independent voters in many districts who had the municipal situation in mind. There is no encouragement for Tammany in the Curran-Dowling vote; there is ample encouragement in it for Mr. CURRAN. Recognition can scarcely be withheld from a man who made such a splendid showing as a candidate under the most disadvantageous conditions.

AN INQUIRY ABOUT PRICES.

An "immediate and thorough investigation of the high cost of living" is to be made in all parts of the country by order of the Department of Justice, whose local representatives and agents have already begun the work. Notice is given that wherever an increase of price "is found to have been due "to conspiracy or other unlawful "action," those responsible for it will be punished to the full extent of the law.

Such an inquiry should be made, although in all probability it will show that very few, if any, of the price advances have been caused by illegal conspiracy. In response to many complaints, the Department some time ago made an investigation concerning wheat, but found no unlawful combination. It is true, however, that a great many persons believe that conspirators or "trusts" are responsible for the upward movement. An official report showing the real causes will have a good effect upon public opinion.

It will show, for example, how crop shortage and the abnormal foreign war demand have raised the prices of wheat and flour. Owing to a small yield, the price of cotton is now 19½ cents a pound, and this advance has sharply affected the cost and selling prices of cotton goods. This year's crop of potatoes was only 288,000,000 bushels, against last year's 359,000,000 and a recent average of 360,000,000. Explaining price changes, the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture points to this reduction and to recent large purchases by foreign Governments in Maine and elsewhere. Foreign demand has increased the prices of all manufactured goods composed of or containing metals, with copper at 30 cents a pound and many steel products showing an advance of about 100 per cent. Exports and a declining home supply have increased the price of meat. The effect of a foreign demand for leather and shoes is seen in our market. It may be that unlawful acts will be disclosed in the coal trade, but indications at present are that the additions to prices have been due mainly to lack of labor at the mines, forced reduction of output in recent months, and insufficient shipping facilities. It is noticeable that charges of conspiracy are also made in Canada, where a special committee is considering complaints that price advances really due to the war have been caused by "combines."

In pursuing and completing the investigation ordered by the Attorney General there should be no delay that can be avoided. An official statement is needed to satisfy complainants and to dispose of beliefs or suspicions that may be unwarranted.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Delay of Returns Unnecessary.

It is far easier to find explanations than to find excuses for the slowness with which too many States have collected and announced their vote this year. In all of these dilatory States there are, of course, many small communities more or less remote from any railway, and not a few where there is no telegraph office, and in each of these sequestered hamlets there is presumably a feeling that the few votes cast by their citizens will not make enough difference in the totals to create any very strong obligation to hurry off the returns in troublesome or expensive ways. The not unnatural inclination, therefore, on the part of the responsible officials is to take their time about the performance of their duties. In other words, they do not drive to town just to carry their part of the vote, but wait till they have some other errand to take them there.

The harm thus done in any one instance is microscopic, but it is the aggregate of such delays that creates such a period of uncertainty as has existed for the past two days—an uncertainty that is not only an annoyance to the whole country but involves some really serious dangers. It is in such periods that bitterness of feeling is aroused, and fierce accusations are exchanged—not without reason, either, for the delays do provide opportunities for fraudlent manipulation of the missing votes, and, whether those opportunities are utilized or not, there is the appearance of evil.

Now, as a matter of fact, the prompt making of returns is well within the realm of possibility for so nearly every city, town, and village in the country that the exceptions are not worth counting. There is always a telephone not very far away in these days, and over it the vote can be sent in with quite enough of authenticity to serve all immediate purposes, for a telephone message can be identified as to origin to a high degree of probability, and though the official documents may not come till later, they will still be in time for that final and formal count to which, in most cases, nobody except those who make it pays any attention.

The way to insure promptness in making election returns is to penalize delay when it extends beyond a reasonable point, and the limit, especially in States like California, Minnesota, and New Hampshire, need not extend beyond a single day at most.

Nobody Mentioned Cowards.

A National Guardsman who, in a letter printed on this page yesterday, undertook to refute criticism of the 800 and odd guard officers who have resigned since their regiments were sent to the Mexican border, wrote not a little that was true in their defense, but he ignored the one real count in the indictment that has been found against them. More than that, with some heat he denied, on their behalf, the charge of cowardice—a charge which nobody has made or thought of making, a fault of which they have never been suspected.

They went to what they thought to be "the front" with as little thought, everybody knows, of the immediate and prospective dangers as could be expected of any soldiers in the world, and everybody knows, too, that they have resigned, not because they are afraid of getting shot, but because they are weary of making heavy sacrifices of personal interests in a form of service which they are unable to see as a national emergency of a kind sufficiently grave to warrant the demand for such sacrifices from them.

All this is obvious enough, but what our correspondent forgot is that these officers not only assumed, quite voluntarily, the task of performing any military task the Government might need or demand, but they—or some of them, with the rest consenting—prevented the creation of just such a force as their defender says, correctly enough, should now be guarding the border from bandit forays. That they do not like the work they undertook to perform is not a good reason for abandoning it, and this is a late day for discovering that there are other things for an army to do than to risk or lose lives in battle.

Their dissatisfaction with the conditions in which they find themselves is perfectly comprehensible; but the work they were doing somebody must do, and it was they who took good care that there should be nobody else to do it. That is the whole case against them, and it is not at all lightened by irrelevant references to folk who stay at home and write about the resignations.

Illinois Law Peculiar.

As reason for releasing certain wretches arrested out in Illinois for selling their votes to other wretches as yet unnamed, it is announced that there is no law under which they could be held! This is in effect a declaration that while it is a crime in Illinois to buy votes, it is not a crime there to sell them—a distinction hard to base on any of the accepted definitions of bribery.

Certainly it was not recognized some years ago in Ohio, when something like a majority of the voters in one county of that State confessed—under strong pressure of indubitable evidence against them—that they had been taking money for their votes. Every one of them submissively accepted the penalty imposed by a stern Judge—the penalty presumably provided by Ohio law—and it is hard to believe that Illinois is without a like protection against corrupt practices.

It is a fact, of course, that the bribetaker is not quite as bad as the bribegiver, but he is a decidedly miserable specimen of humanity, and he ought to be taught better behavior in what is probably the only way he would understand.

The Service of the Guard.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial article "With Their Eyes Open" seems to me to fail wholly to grasp the situation as it presents itself to those affected by the drafting of the National Guard into the Federal service, for you have left out of account what Charles Peguy called "la mystique de l'action."

The training of the guardsmen in the piping times of peace means something more than the mere acquiring of the manual of arms, for the background of all of the training is the obligation to place it at the service of the State if this is required; the sense of this obligation becomes a habit of thought, the knowledge that the summons to service will be an extreme measure makes of it when it comes a mandate of such compelling force as to amount to conscription. No one can resign in the face of immediate need.

On the other hand, Lincoln's first call for volunteers—that is, for civilians from which to form an army to meet an impending danger—was for three months. The National Guard is a body of civilians who have voluntarily submitted to training for the common defense. During four months they have paced the border many of them have sacrificed large interests, all of them have been wrested from civil obligations, not a few of them are vulnerable to the demoralization that comes from an inactive life in camp. The wastefulness, the injustice, the stupidity of a measure which maintains under arms a body of civilians, irrespective of their value to the community, their obligations for other service, their fitness for this, is apparent. To carp at the guardsmen is to lose the significance of a costly experience. It is the Government that has bungled.

ISABELLA P. MacKAY.
Philadelphia, Nov. 7, 1916.

Chichester at Manila.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The following letter, which speaks for itself, is just at hand from a noted Englishman who has been a warm friend of our country.

HENRY A. WISE WOOD.
New York, Nov. 8, 1916.

Oct. 21, 1916.
Trafalgar Day.

Dear Wise Wood: Recent episodes off Nantucket have reminded me of a certain dinner which was given early in 1900 by the merchants of Cape Town to Captain Sir Edward Chichester, R. N., who had done very well for them in the early part of the South African war.

After dinner his health was proposed, and the United States Consul, present in an unofficial capacity, said: "And let me assure you, Sir Edward, my countrymen can never forget what you did for them at Manila in 1898, and if only you will come to my country I can promise you a welcome that would make Lieutenant Hobson blush."

Sir Edward's reply was: "My only regret about that day is that I unnecessarily cleared my decks for action."

I need say no more.

A Remarkable Group of Boulders.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Allow me to call the attention of your readers to the collection of boulders which has recently been exposed on the high ground about half a mile east of the Queensboro Bridge. This is a collection of boulders ranging from two to four or more feet in diameter, which from the number of the specimens and the closeness with which they lie together, makes a very striking picture. Most of them consist of trap rock and were transported from the Palisades of the Hudson by the glacier which covered this part of the country in Pleistocene times, perhaps 20,000 years ago. There are also boulders of granite, Manhattan schist, gneiss, and, in fact, of specimens of all the rocks to be found to the northwestward, in New Jersey, and Manhattan Island, and the Bronx. There is in the Museum of Natural History in New York City a collection made by the writer of rock specimens from the glacial drift at Jamaica and Hollis, L. I. This collection is almost a duplicate as regards the kinds of rock, of the set of specimens of rock taken from their native beds in Manhattan and the Bronx.

DAVID T. MARSHALL, M. D.
Hollis, L. I., Nov. 6, 1916.

"You All" in the Bible.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the New Testament the expressions "You all, ye all, we all, they all" occur often. So that for their recognition as English we have the authority of King James the Scholar, as well as the colloquial Greek of the first century. May not the fact that the Bible is the chief source of language impressions account for the prevalence of the expression?

PAUL T. SHULTZ.
Stapleton, N. Y., Oct. 10, 1916.

From Collector Malone.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 9.—California is absolutely safe. Warmest congratulations on the great fight of THE TIMES for the President.

DUDLEY FIELD MALONE.

ANTI-SUFFRAGE CLAIMS.

The President of the National Association on the Election.

New York, Nov. 9, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The returns indicate that the women's vote in the Western States was practically indentical with that of the men of their families. This is most impressively shown in Illinois, the only State where the votes of men and women are counted separately.

Had women not voted, the result of the election apparently would have been the same—at less expense to the people and with less bother to the women.

The evidence shows that suffragists were not able to "deliver" the women's vote anywhere to the candidate they favored. "Sex solidarity" in this election has proved a myth, as the anti-suffragists prophesied it would.

The so-called "Woman's Party" failed completely to make good its claims with the women voters. It failed absolutely to carry out the purpose for which it was organized—to defeat the Democratic candidate in the States where women vote.

It had no effect whatever upon the election—unless its methods were responsible for the fact that the man it was organized to defeat carried the State of its birthplace, Colorado, the State of its militant President, Nevada, and most of the other States in which it was active.

Western women voters have shown no preference for a candidate who favored the Federal suffrage amendment.

The war cry of the Woman's Party against the President, "He Kept Us Out of Suffrage," did not influence the women voters. No astute politician hereafter can be bluffed or threatened by the alleged "women's vote." There is no such commodity for anybody to "deliver."

One peculiarity has been noticed in Illinois which may also obtain elsewhere. In many Republican districts the women were more Republican than the men. In many Democratic districts the women were more Democratic than the men. This would seem to indicate a more intense partizanship, where it exists, among the women voters, but no general party preference.

The woman in politics and the woman trying to get into politics have contributed nothing to politics, but increased election costs, more expensive and spectacular stunts, more bitter partisanship and bigger bluffs than the men have made.

The dignity, power, and status of woman in public life have not been elevated. Politics has not been purified. The exhibit at this election shows suffrage is an expensive experiment to the State and a burden of no benefit to women.

Latest reports indicate that the anti-suffragists have won an overwhelming victory in West Virginia, and will carry South Dakota by a safe margin.

Mrs. ARTHUR M. DODGE,
President National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage.

The South and the West.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

This is a great day for the solid South. The Republican Party, inspired by the vindictive spirit of Thad Stevens and Zach Chandler, crucified and humiliated us with carpetbag rule and attempted to destroy us politically with the Force bill. In this election they invaded the sanctity of the Supreme Court for a candidate, and fifty years after Appomattox sought to revive sectional hatred.

The solid South with a son of Old Virginia has changed all this, and now in a sympathetic and natural alliance with the great West notifies New York and the East that the solid South can no longer be used by Democratic politicians of that section to nominate Presidential candidates of their own choice without regard to the interests of the rest of the country. This election sends to the rear pro-Germans and pro-Jews, pro-Allies and pro-Irish and proclaims the doctrine of pro-America for Americans. The Chairman of the Republican National Committee, I see, still calls us "the enemy."

Yes, the South is the enemy of all sections and all persons, however small, who attempt to divide our common country by preaching the doctrine of sectionalism and the superiority of wealth and financial power over any true American, however humble he may be.

THOMAS F. RYAN.
Oakridge, Va., Nov. 9, 1916.

Morale of Plattsburg Camps.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The "Plattsburg Idea" obtained a splendid impetus this year, but it is about to be ruined by an error of judgment. The men who gave a month to studying the necessities of preparedness, gave their money as well as their time, and were glad to do so. They paid their own expenses for the most part. As a result they were earnest in the work, and the slackers in the camps were few and soon eliminated.

By refunding the expense, as it is now planned to do each year, there will be attracted to these camps a much inferior class of men whose main object will be a free vacation at the Government expense, and who will have neither the spirit nor the inclination to get all they can out of the work.

The refund of expenses is a legislative error.

PLATTSBURGER.
New York, Oct. 26, 1916.

A Woman at the Polls.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As an educated woman who grew up in a Republican environment and who has become a Democrat chiefly on the tariff question, and who ardently desired the re-election of Mr. Wilson, it was very hard yesterday, after acting as my husband's chauffeur to the polls—it was very hard, I repeat—to have to sit outside while he was voting and observe persons whose mentality in some cases was obviously inferior to my own enter the polls.

HELEN WILLISTON BROWN.
White Plains, N. Y., Nov. 8, 1916.

How Will Hexamer Explain?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It would be rather interesting to know Dr. Hexamer's opinion about the German-American strongholds—Cincinnati and Milwaukee—voting strong for Wilson, while Wisconsin voted for Hughes, so much the more because German wards in Milwaukee voted for Wilson. Have not German-Americans threatened to show Mr. Wilson what they would do on Nov. 7?

ROBERT W. KIEWERT.
Milwaukee, Nov. 8, 1916.

THIS NOVEMBER.

I've always watched the signs of Autumn come
With sudden, wistful fear,
But not this year!
I used to feel Love's richness pass me by
With southbound birds down each November sky.
Today, each gold or crimson leaf that studs
The subtly lessening green
Of the forest's screen
Becomes a flaring torch or glowing coal—
Lights fuel on the hearthstones of my soul.
I've no more need for poetry or pen
Or lip; I made my poems when
I had not lived this fairest one of all.
Now, there's no time—
Head, heart and sense
Are brimming with infinitudes of rhyme.
But Love makes poems small.
Does Winter cross tomorrow's frost-bright hill?
What do I care?
Is not my shelter still
In safest keeping, everywhere?

EDNA MEAD.

PICKS NEW BRIGADIERS.

President Selects Marine Corps Officers for Promotion.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Five officers of the United States Marine Corps have been selected by President Wilson for promotion to the rank of Brigadier General, under the Naval Appropriation bill. They are Major General Commandant George Barnett, Colonel Littleton W. T. Waller, Colonel Joseph H. Pendleton, Colonel John A. Lejeune, and Colonel Eli K. Cole.

Before taking their new rank the officers must pass the required physical and mental examination. General Barnett and Colonel Lejeune will take their examinations at once. Colonel Waller will be examined on his return to the United States on leave in the near future. Colonel Pendleton and Colonel Cole will be examined on their return from duty in Haiti and Santo Domingo.

General Barnett was born in Lancaster, Wis., Dec. 9, 1859. He was appointed a naval cadet in June, 1877, and was graduated from Annapolis in the Class of '81. He was assigned to the Marine Corps, and was appointed Second Lieutenant July 1, 1883. He was promoted First Lieutenant Sept. 1, 1890; Captain, Aug. 11, 1898; Major, March 3, 1901; Lieutenant Colonel, Feb. 28, 1905, and Colonel, Oct. 11, 910. He was appointed Major General Commandant of the Marine Corps Feb. 25, 1914, for a period of four years.

Colonel Waller was born in York County, Virginia, Sept. 20, 1856. He was appointed a Second Lieutenant in the Marine Corps June 16, 1880. He was promoted First Lieutenant Sept. 26, 1885; Captain, June 14, 1898; Major, July 25, 1899; Lieutenant Colonel, March 3, 1903; Colonel, March 11, 1905; brevetted Lieutenant Colonel July 13, 1900, and advanced two numbers for eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle with reking relief column.

Colonel Pendleton was born at Rochester, Penn., June 2, 1860. He was appointed to the Naval Academy in October, 1878. He was graduated in the class of 1882. He was assigned to the Marine Corps, and was appointed Second Lieutenant on July 1, 1884. He was promoted First Lieutenant June 28, 1891; Captain, March 3, 1899; Major, March 3, 1903; Lieutenant Colonel, May 13, 1908, and Colonel, Feb. 25, 1914.

Colonel Cole was born in Carmel, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1867. He was appointed a Naval Cadet in September, 1883, and was graduated with the class of 1888. He was assigned to the Marine Corps on July 12, 1890. He was promoted First Lieutenant June 5, 1892; Captain, March 3, 1899; Major, March 3, 1903; Lieutenant Colonel, May 13, 1908, and Colonel, Sept. 27, 1914.

GARY FOUND JAPAN KINDLY.

Sees No Reason to Fear Irreconcilable Differences.

Judge Elbert H. Gary, Chairman of the Board of the United States Steel Corporation, who recently returned to New York from a tour of Japan, was the guest of the Japan Society at luncheon yesterday afternoon at the Bankers' Club, 120 Broadway. Among those present were many leading business and professional men of New York, as well as prominent Japanese. A. Barton Hepburn, Chairman of the Board of the Chase National Bank, presided, and the only other speaker besides Judge Gary was Dr. T. Iyenaga, Director of the East and West News Bureau.

Judge Gary's speech was in part the story of his visit to Japan, and he painted a picture in every respect pleasing.

"Japan is strong, healthy, virile, and progressive," said Judge Gary, "and is destined to be one of the greatest of nations. One of her principal assets consists in the sublime loyalty of all her people to their country, represented by their Emperor. They believe, as I do, that he is a good man, who desires to protect and promote the welfare of all the people, and they are quite willing to die, if necessary, in his cause or at his command.

"It was my endeavor to ascertain the real sentiment of the people of Japan toward the people of the United States and to inform them what I believed to be the feeling of the American people generally toward the Japanese. I wish to say that I have no doubt the leading and controlling men in Japan earnestly desire to maintain cordial, close, and continuous relations with the people of the United States. It seems to me, if we ever have serious trouble with Japan, it will be as much the fault of the United States as it is the fault of Japan, and perhaps more.

"But there is not going to be any irreconcilable difference between these nations. Both are equally anxious to avoid it. Both desire peace and tranquility, friendship and fraternity."

TO EQUIP FOR AMAZON.

Dr. Rice's Yacht Coming Here for Coal and Provisions.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 9.—The steam yacht Alberta, with Dr. and Mrs. Alexander Hamilton Rice and Ernest How of Newport aboard, steamed to New York tonight. Members of the Royal Geographical Society of England will join the party at New York for a scientific expedition to the Amazon. The region to be covered will be in part that which Dr. Rice explored in 1901.

The start from New York will probably be made on Nov. 15. While in New York the Alberta will be coaled and provisioned. Everything necessary for exploration work is now on board the Alberta, or will be placed there while the yacht is in New York. The equipment includes numerous instruments which were received this week from the Royal Geographical Society of England.

Tribesmen will meet the party in the Amazon for the land explorations.

Captain F. W. Baldwin commands the Alberta, which is owned by Commodore Frederick G. Bourne of New York. She has a crew of fifty-four in all. From Barbados the Alberta is first expected to sail for Para, thence to Manose and Iquitos, ports on the Amazon. She will probably return to New York next May. Her speed is 18 knots.

Dr. Rice, in discussing his trip tonight, said that the main object of the expedition was topographical. Investigations will be carried on of diseases peculiar to the Indians of the Amazon, and a study will be made of the bird and fish life and the large mammals peculiar to South America. The expedition will explore the Casiquare Canal, which brings the waters of the Orinoco into the Amazon basin.

The staff which will accompany Dr. and Mrs. Rice includes William T. Councilman, Professor of Pathology at Harvard; Ernest Howe of Newport, geologist; Earl F. Church of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, topographer, and John W. Swanson of New York, a wireless expert.

Mrs. Rice was formerly Mrs. George D. Widener, and was widowed by the Titanic disaster. She is the daughter of the late William L. Elkins.

GRAIN STANDARDS RULES.

Copies Now Available at the Department of Agriculture.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The Secretary of Agriculture has issued rules and regulations governing the administration of the United States Grain Standards act, effective Dec. 1, 1916.

The regulations define terms, provide for the licensing of inspectors, appeals from inspectors' decisions, the reference and disposition of disputes as to grade, the taking of samples in appeals and disputes, the assessment of departmental fees and charges, the making of reports on shipments of uninspected grain, the holding of hearings governing misgrading and misrepresentations as to grade, and other procedure under the act.

Copies may be had by grain dealers, shippers, millers, and other interested persons by application to the Department of Agriculture.

ROADS BEGIN FIGHT AGAINST 8-HOUR LAW

Santa Fe Follows Union Pacific, Asking Injunction to Stop Act Going Into Effect.

EASTERN LINES TO TAKE PART

National Conference Committee Meets Here—Santa Fe Charges Arbitrary Increase of Wages.

With the filing yesterday in Kansas City, Kan., of the Santa Fé Railroad's injunction suit against the Adamson eight-hour law and the starting of a suit by the Union Pacific in Omaha on Wednesday, the railroads of the United States began their fight against the eight-hour law. After a meeting yesterday of the National Conference Committee of the Railways at the Grand Central Terminal, it was learned that a number of other suits against the eight-hour law would be filed next week, among them being actions brought by several large Eastern railroads.

The railroads deferred court action against the Adamson law until after election so that no political significance would be given to the railroad attorneys' condemnation of the act. Railroad Presidents who were Democrats believed that sharp criticism of the act would have hurt President Wilson, and their Republican colleagues agreed with them that it would be better to wait until after Nov. 7. Again, the railroads wished to avoid all allegations that their fight against the Adamson law had any political motive and was not based entirely on the merits of the case. High railroad officials said yesterday that the fact that the first of the suits was filed while the result of the election was in doubt showed that there was no politics in the situation.

In the two months since the law was passed many of the highest-paid lawyers in the United States have been studying the law in a search for something unconstitutional in it. The plea of confiscation, it was said, would not be effective in a suit brought before the law was put into operation, and so the injunction suits will be largely based upon the allegation that the law violates the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution in that it affects the making of contracts for labor between the railroads and their employes, and that it is not a proper regulation of interstate commerce. If the injunction actions fail suits of another nature may be brought after the Adamson law goes into effect on Jan. 1.

Arguments In About Three Weeks.

In most cases it will take about three weeks for the injunction suits to come up for argument, it is said. This will bring the matter to an issue about the time of the opening of the short session of Congress. If at that time the Democratic leaders show a disposition to modify the law, or change it in a manner to block the arguments of the railroads, it is considered probable in some quarters that the injunction suits may be dropped.

There remains to be enacted that part of the President's strike settlement program favorable to the railroads. President Wilson issued a statement at the adjournment of Congress in which he said that the short session would take up the enactment of the rest of the program, which includes compulsory investigation of disputes and a resolution stating that it is the sense of Congress that if the operation of the Adamson law imposes a hardship on the railroads the Interstate Commerce Commission should allow an increase

GLORIOUS FLORAL SHOW IN MUSEUM

Bush Plants in Horticultural Society's Display Have Never Been Surpassed.

RARE ROSES AND ORCHIDS

Adolph Lewisohn, Clement Moore, and Mrs. Constable Among Winners—American Institute Exhibit.

The most beautiful exhibition that the Horticultural Society of New York has ever given was opened last evening to its members and friends in the Museum of Natural History. The magnificent bush plants which are staged in the big foyer hall of the museum, wonderful masses of color against the gray walls, the experts say have never been surpassed.

Of these the principal pieces are the great bush plants and the pillars and fans from Heatherdell Farm, the Adolph Lewisohn estate at Ardsley, with others by F. E. Lewis of Ridgefield, Conn., and W. B. Thompson of Yonkers, effectively backed by a beautiful collection of palms exhibited by Mrs. F. A. Constable of Mamaroneck.

From this central exhibit last evening the visitors passed down the corridor of the east wing of the museum, where was exhibited a fine collection of roses and carnations. In the long hall back from the foyer were the orchids, an exhibition by Clement Moore of Hackensack, large in numbers and fine in quality—prize winners. There was a charming little table of orchids exhibited by Samuel Untermyer, another prize winner, the blossoms banked in delicate masses of maiden-hair fern.

Joseph A. Manda also took prizes for orchids, and a beautiful new orchid took a first prize for Julius Roehrs—a blossom of dark green and green and white stripes.

Gold Medal For Begonias.

Near the entrance to the west wing of the museum was an exhibit of Winter flowering begonias, shown by John Scheepers of New York, which was awarded a gold medal. In this wing is the exhibition of greenhouse plants of W. B. Thompson, which took the first prize and called forth many exclamations of admiration from the visitors. There were many tall, drooping plants in the exhibit, and the combinations of color were excellent, red and green and white, with a touch of blue in the background and in the foreground many colors; small orange trees in fruit, full-flowered spireas, lilies of different kinds, with foliage plants.

Mrs. F. A. Constable took the first prize for a big vase of chrysanthemums, an effective arrangement, deep bronze-yellow blossoms, with a few of dark red, and there was a fine bunch of barberry or other red-leaved plant. Turning north down another corridor at the end of lines of chrysanthemums was another beautiful arrangement of flowering plants from the J. B. Duke farm, Somerville, A. A. MacDonald, gardener. At the back of this was one of the most interesting features of the exhibition, a tree attached to the branches of which, apparently growing in their natural parasitic way, were yellow flowering orchids. Below were different kinds of flowering and foliage plants, lilies in blossom, and all clustering around a beautiful little fountain. The Duke farms took a number of prizes for chrysanthemums, one for American Beauty roses, and had on exhibition some hothouse grapes and melons so perfect that many of the visitors thought they were artificial.

On Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock there will be an exhibition of table decorations, among those showing being Mrs. G. Nichols, Mrs. John H. Flagler, E. L. Meyers, Huntington, L. I.; Henry Gant, Glen Cove; Mrs. Payne Whitney of Manhasset, and Adolph Lewisohn. The exhibition will be open to the public today and tomorrow from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and from 7 to 10 in the evening, and on Sunday from 1 to 5 P. M.

American Institute's Show.

There are many prominent names in the list of prize winners at the eighty-fifth annual floral exhibition of the American Institute, which opened yesterday, and will continue through this evening. The show is a beautiful one, well arranged, and there is music.

Among those taking first prizes are Ralph Pulitzer for six big white blossoms, Japanese incurved; Richard Mortimer of Tuxedo, collection of Japanese anemone seedlings, all colors; Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, Convent Station, N. J., twenty-four blossoms, in twenty-four varieties, beautiful large blooms; Howard Gould of Fort Washington, ten blooms in very dark crimson; also first for six blossoms Japanese reflexed, in white. Mr. Gould also took first prize for a beautiful exhibit of flowering begonias, for a magnificent collection of rex begonias, and also in the roses for a collection of fifteen red blossoms, for another of fifteen white, and for one of twelve American Beauty roses.

Ten great bronze chrysanthemums took the first prize in that class for Percival Chubb; another first for ten blooms, any color, went to Mr. Chubb, and he showed pink, white, and yellow. Mr. Chubb took first for six varieties of one blossom with ten-inch stems; for six tall pink Beauties and the same honor for six beautiful white chrysanthemums; twenty-four beautiful white blossoms with long stems took a first for Mr. Chubb. Mrs. Payne Whitney took a first for Japanese incurved blossoms, dark red.

special bush chrysanthemums, "Garya," white single petaled flowers with bushy yellow centre, took a first for Ralph Pulitzer, who carried off first honors also for ten chrysanthemum plants, one big blossom each.

Mrs. Brown, Prize Winner.

In growing plants Mrs. John Crosby Brown of Orange, N. J., took first prize for a specimen bush, bronze; the same honor for another crimson bush and also for a tall standard chrysanthemum in pink.

Daniel Guggenheim, Elberon, N. J., took first for five beautiful blossoms, yellow incurved Japanese, yellow; W. B. Thompson carried off the honors for a standard chrysanthemum plant. C. W. McAlpin for ten vases of pompons in different colors, and Herbert L. Pratt for twenty vases of hardy chrysanthemums. Mr. Guggenheim also carried off three firsts for as many vases of roses.

There were some fine vegetable exhibits, and William R. Coe took a silver vase for a collection of forty-two different varieties. In this lot there were parsnips four feet long and Chinese cabbages, looking more like lettuce, nearly three feet long. Mrs. H. McK. Twombly took a first for twelve kinds of vegetables, including mushrooms and asparagus. J. Cook of Hackensack, N. J., took first for the best arrangement of six kinds of vegetables. C. K. G. Billings of Oyster Bay took honors for a special big drooping fern.

CONSUMERS' LEAGUE EXHIBIT

Drawings Show Its Work in Improving Industrial Conditions.

A new exhibition of charts and drawings to illustrate the work of the Consumers' League in New York was opened yesterday afternoon in the rooms of the Women's City Club at the Vanderbilt Hotel. The exhibit showed several phases of the work of the league in its efforts toward the improvement of industrial conditions for women and girls, and will be used for publicity and lecture propaganda.

Mrs. Frederick Nathan, Mrs. Willard Straight, Miss Beatrice Bend, Mrs. Morris Kellogg, and Mrs. Amos Pinchot, members of the Governing Board of the league, were in charge of the exhibition and reception.

DR. C. F. COLLINS MARRIES.

Weds Mrs. Helena G. Lefferts in Cathedral of St. John the Divine.

Dr. Charles Farnham Collins of 50 West Fifty-fifth Street, and Mrs. Helena Gillet Lefferts of 39 West Fifty-fifth Street were married at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Italian Chapel of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Burch in the presence of a few relatives. The bride, in a moleskin cloth costume, topped by a moleskin hat, walked with her brother-in-law, Marshall C. Lefferts, who gave her in marriage. Dr. Collins was unattended. When they return from their bridal trip Dr. Collins and his bride will occupy an apartment on Park Avenue.

Mrs. Collins's first husband was Louis Eugene Lefferts, who died in Switzerland on July 26, 1911, while traveling with Mrs. Lefferts and their children. He had been the Captain of Company K, Seventh Regiment, N. Y. N. G. Mrs. Collins has three sons, Allen, Gillet, and Halleck Lefferts, the latter a student at Yale.

Dr. Collins is a brother of Dr. Howard D. Collins. He was graduated from Yale in 1883, and is a member of the Union, University, and Century Clubs.

GO DRIVING AND MARRY.

Lewis Luckenbach and Lillian Lundbeck Surprise Parents.

Lewis Luckenbach, a son of Edgar F. Luckenbach, head of the Luckenbach Steamship Company, of Seagate, L. I., and Mrs. Luckenbach, and Miss Lillian Lundbeck, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. Hilmer Lundbeck of 363 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, went driving last Monday afternoon and returned married. The ceremony was performed in New York by the Rev. Percival J. McIntire of 782 West End Avenue. So far as their parents knew, there was no engagement between the young couple. He is 22 and she is 19, but they had been acquainted for some time. The bridegroom is a member of the Riding and Driving Club. His father was at one time the Commodore of the Atlantic Yacht Club.

Mr. and Mrs. Lundbeck have forgiven their daughter and son-in-law, who have left Brooklyn for a honeymoon trip. Efforts to reach the bridegroom's parents last night were unsuccessful. It was said at their residence that they were out of town for a few days.

The bride's father is head of the Swedish-American Line.

Jas. O. Spearing Weds Miss Mead.

Miss Edna Belknap Mead, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Morris B. Mead of Scotland Road, South Orange, N. J., and James Orioff Spearing of New York, were married last night in the Church of the Holy Communion, South Orange, by the Rev. Arthur Romeyn Gray of New York, assisted by the Rev. George Albert Hanna, rector of the church. The bride's father gave her in marriage. She was attended by her sister, Mrs. Alexander King of Bayonne, as matron of honor, and the Misses Amelia Colby of East Orange and Constance Prehn of New York as bridesmaids. The best man was the Rev. R. Bland Mitchell of New York. There was a special music service before and during the ceremony by Miss Gertrude Hall. A reception followed at the home of the bride's parents.

Miss Harriet L. Muir Engaged.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Muir of this city, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Harriet Louise Muir, to Karl Schroder, son of Mr. and Mrs. Wilhelm Schroder of Amsterdam, Holland. No date has been set for the wedding.

Taussig-Lawrence Engagement.

Mrs. George Taussig of Englewood, N. J., formerly of Cincinnati, Ohio, announces the engagement of her only daughter, Miss Marianna Wright Taussig to Augustine Hicks Lawrence, youngest son of Mrs. Joseph Dalngerfield Lawrence of Staten Island. No date has been set for the wedding.

HAGGARD—FOLEY.

Mrs. P. J. Foley of New Haven, Conn., announces the marriage of her daughter, Miss Josephine Cecilia Foley, to Howard Wilcox Haggard of Rockville, Ill., which took place at her home on Monday last.

The bride is a sister of Mrs. Hicks Arnold Weatherbee of New York and of Miss Marie M. Foley, a student at the college of New Rochelle.

Mr. Haggard was graduated from Yale, class of '14, and is a student at the Yale Medical School.

An Acknowledgment.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges receipt of $2 from George Amborn for a mountain boy who is in financial need and $1 from Anonymous, $2.55 from Edgar & Adele Samuel toward the Infantile Paralysis Fund.

MISS PLACE BRIDE OF JAS. F. ADAMS

Only Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ira A. Place Weds in the Church of the Messiah

AMIDST CHRYSANTHEMUMS

The Bridesmaids in Deep Apricot Shades Matching Their Bouquets —Reception at the Biltmore.

The wedding of Miss Katharine Place, the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ira A. Place of 268 West Seventy-seventh Street, and James Fairchild Adams, a son of Mr. and Mrs. William Crittenden Adams of 165 West Fifty-eighth Street, was celebrated at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Church of the Messiah at Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue, the pastor, the Rev. John Hanyes Holmes, performing the ceremony. The church chancel was gay with masses of pastel-colored chrysanthemums and Autumn leaves, combined with farleyance ferns and growing plants.

The bride, who walked up the nave with her father, wore an ankle-length frock of white satin, the skirt laid in wide kilt plaits, the front panel being of tulle. The low corsage showed satin bretelles, and the full tulle sleeves were bound above the elbow with satin to form two puffs. The veil of Brussels lace was held over her black hair with a coronet of lace and orange blossoms, and her flowers were lilies of the valley and white orchids.

The maid of honor, Miss Dorothy Cobb, was in pale pink taffeta, and the bridesmaids, the Misses Dorothy Taylor, Marion Holden, Katharine Barcus, Ellen Finley, Althea Rudd, Eveleth Derby, Katharine Biggs, and Hazel Benedict, were in deep apricot shades, almost matching the sheaf bouquets they carried of small apricot, orange, and brown chrysanthemums. Their frocks were made alike—nad short skirts of the taffeta, with straight, long tunics of brown tulle broken by a star-pointed top tunic of white lace embroidered in silver. The corsages of lace and tulle over taffeta had square-cut necks, outlined by narrow brown velvet ribbon tied at the back in cravat bows with long ends, and bands of the velvet also outlined the top of the wide apricot girdles. The lace sleeves were finished in silver. The girls all wore large, round, brown hats with velvet crowns, and the wide tulle brims had clusters of silver roses at the right side.

Mr. Adams's best man was Eberhard Faber, and the ushers were his brother, Darwin J. Adams, Hermann G. Place, and Willard F. Place, brothers of the bride; also Howard Froelich, Reuel B. Kimball, Rudolf von Hoevenberg, J. Vincent Forrester, and Andrew Fletcher, Jr. A small reception followed at the Biltmore. After their honeymoon trip Mr. and Mrs. Adams will live in New Kensington, near Pittsburgh, Penn., where Mr. Adams is in business.

Mrs. Adams was graduated from Vassar last June. Her father is the President of the New York Central Railroad. Mr. Adams was graduated from Princeton in the class of 1915. The engagement was announced in the Winter of 1915.

Fraternity Honors Goethals.

General George W. Goethals was the guest of honor at a meeting of the Delta Upsilon Club last night and was presented with "The Shield of Recognition" for distinguished service at the Aldine Club. General Goethals told of his work on the canal and with moving pictures described its progress. Discussing the purchase of the canal strip, the General said: "The only mistake we made, as I told Colonel Roosevelt, was that we didn't take it all. We got a strip ten miles wide. At either end is a city controlled by a foreign Government, and we will always have trouble."

Diplomats Sail on the Oscar II.

The Scandinavian-American liner Oscar II. sailed for Copenhagen yesterday afternoon with four United States Consuls and three foreign diplomats among her cabin passengers. They were: Felix Cole, Consul at Petrograd; Roland A. Durkee, Consul General at Constantinople; William J. Pike, Consul General at Coburg, Germany; and Rudolph Schoenfeld, Consul at Fiume, Austria. The others on board were: Saul Aguilar, Argentine Consul at Copenhagen; Leonardo Bravo, Chancellor of the Cuban Legation at Christiania, and Alberto De Ybanez, Cuban Consul at Petrograd. Dr. E. M. Dodd of Montclair, N. J., with Miss Helen T. Grove, and Miss Jean Wells also sailed on the Oscar II. on their way to Persia for the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions.

"Tod" Burnett's Wife Asks Divorce.

The matrimonial affairs of Charlton R. Burnett, known as "Tod" Burnett in Broadway when he was acquiring a reputation as a spender, are to be aired again in a divorce suit filed yesterday by Belle Burnett. Burnett sued his wife for divorce some years ago, but lost. His wife then got a separation. Burnett refused to pay $10 a week alimony and in 1911 stayed in Ludlow Street Jail for a while.

OCEAN VOYAGERS.

Some of the Passengers for Liverpool—The Arrivals.

Among the passengers sailing yesterday for Liverpool on the White Star liner Baltic were:

Travers Allan, James H. Ardern, Miss B. M. Y. Biggs, A. C. Cooper, William J. Elliott, Horace C. M. Fitton, J. G. Fordham, W. O. Harter, William Kennett, Alfred H. Lofft, George Macbeth, Charles Magee, Mrs. F. T. Mappin, Mr. and Mrs. W. Prentice, Andrew Ritchie Gordon, R. G. Scott, R. W. Smyth, Charles E. Sowden, E. Taylor, Mrs. H. T. Thompson, Miss M. Thompson, Alfred Wilson, the Right Rev. Bishop of Worcester, the Archdeacon of Worcester.

Some of the passengers arriving yesterday from Bordeaux on the Espagne were:

G. Biddle, Mrs. C. Blauvelt, Mrs. E. Bloxham, Mrs. H. Biron, Miss Ada Butler, D. Bates, Mr. and Mrs. J. Barron, Mr. and Mrs. W. Cole, Clarence Cabell, Benedict Carter, Mrs. R. Clark, Miss A. Coleman, Miss C. Doner, Mrs. Donald Swan, F. L. Foote, Mrs. Chester Gross, John W. Harrington, C. H. Henderson, Miss Elizabeth George, Hector Dufranne, Mrs. C. King, Max Linder, Junius S. Morgan, Miss M. Martin, Mrs. F. Parsons, Dr. W. T. Porter, Mrs. A. Stewart, Mrs. W. Taylor, Miss Elsie de Wolfe, and Miss Caroline Wilson.

Tourists from Cuba.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday from Antilla on the Munson Line steamship Munamar were:

William Barr, Joseph Beham, R. T. Bowen, George Buxton, Miss M. Bryant, Rufus Danforth, William P. Hancock, C. T. Morton, F. C. Osborn, R. A. Prentice, Amos M. Stone, F. M. Wolf.

LOW PRICES FOR PAINTINGS.

115 Works of English Royal Society Members Bring $4,230.

The first of two evenings' sales of the paintings of the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colors of England took place at the American Art Galleries last evening. The prices were low, bringing dollars it was said at the close of the sale where in England under normal conditions they would bring pounds. It was, according to the statement of the President, Alfred Parsons, in a preface to the catalogue, a representative exhibition of the work of the society and the first time that as a body it had exhibited its work outside of its own galleries.

During the sale a woman in the audience, who bought a number of the pictures, sent up a note to Auctioneer Thomas E. Kirby, which he read. It said:

"Can't you possibly say that these are men who are war victims, and it is a shame that we who live in security should profit by their misfortunes?"

The returns for the 115 pictures sold were $4,230. The highest price of the evening was given by Seaman, agent for "Marlow-on-Thames from the Complete Angler Gardens," by Charles Gregory, $160. "Love Birds," by Henry Henshall, went to William T. Baird for $100, and the same buyer paid $135 for "Autumn in the Vale," by William T. Woods. "By the River Lee, County Cork," went to K. Stenhope for $100; Edwin S. E. Whitman paid $100 for "Cherry Trees on Buckingham Common," by Alfred Parsons; the Rosenbach Company gave $100 for "Bolton Abbey," by Ernest A. Waterlow. The sale will be concluded this evening.

LEFT $500 TO MILLIONAIRE.

James Herbert Moore Remembered Marshall Field in His Will.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—From the vaults of the Wallworth County Court at Elkhorn, Wis., was brought to light today the will of James Hobart Moore, who died July 17 at Lynn, Wis. The instrument, suppressed until today, it is said, at the request of the widow, disposes of an estate of more than $10,000,000. It was drawn in 1905.

Among the bequests are several for $500 each. The recipients of these include Marshall Field, who died several years ago leaving an estate of $100,000,000.

Mr. Moore, with his brother, organized the Diamond Match Company and they were active in the formation of the United States Steel Corporation.

MRS. WILSON LEFT $1,386,914

Broker's Widow Gives Bulk of Her Estate to Her Daughter.

The estate of Mrs. Caroline Augusta Wilson, widow of Henry Suydam Wilson, member and officer of the New York Stock Exchange, who died April 19 last, was appraised yesterday at $1,386,914. She gave $617,649 to her daughter, Mrs. Alice L. Harlan, and $500,206 to her grandson, Henry S. Reynolds. Her sister-in-law, Mrs. Adeline Poillon, got $35,000. She gave $25,000 to the Presbyterian Hospital and $10,000 each to the New York City Mission, Free Home for Girls, and Wilson Industrial School for Girls.

The bulk of the estate consisted of securities valued at $1,175,726.

ARTIST CHASE LEFT $40,000.

Widow and Eight Children to Share Estate in Absence of a Will.

William M. Chase, the painter, who died on Oct. 25, left an estate estimated at only $40,000. He made no will. His wife, Mrs. Alice Gerson Chase of 234 East Fifteenth Street, filed a petition in the Surrogate's Court yesterday, asking to be appointed administratrix.

She will share the estate with six daughters and two sons.

Mrs. Chase said in her petition that her husband had $25,000 in personal property and about $15,000 in real estate.

Joseph W. Ogden Left a Million.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Nov. 9.—Joseph W. Ogden, who died in New York Oct. 27, left $7,000 to local institutions. To the Memorial Hospital is left $5,000, to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals $1,000 and to the "Fresh Air Society, with which Miss Louise Shelton is connected," $1,000, evidently referring to the Summer Shelter. All the rest of the estate, which is estimated at $1,000,000, is left to near relatives. Mr. Ogden resided in Morris Township, his estate fronting on South Street and Loantaka Terrace.

Leaves Park to New Rochelle.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Nov. 9.—According to the will of Mrs. Lydia W. Thorne of New Rochelle, filed with Surrogate Sawyer of White Plains today, and which disposes of an estate worth close to $150,000, the city of New Rochelle will receive her country estate known as "Davenport Grange," on Davenports Neck overlooking the Sound, upon the death of her sister and nephew, to whom it is left for life. By her direction the property when it goes to the city is to be transformed into a park for the benefit of the people.

Bequests to Brooklyn Charities.

The will of Catherine E. Brown, who died Oct. 21 at St. Peter's Hospital in Brooklyn, left many charitable bequests. She gave $1,000 each to the Catholic University, St. Patrick's Cathedral School, and St. Gabriel's Church, and $500 each to St. Francis Xavier's Church, St. Joseph's Hospital, St. Francis's Hospital, Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Home for the Blind, and St. Rose's Home for Incurable Cancer. The residuary estate goes to first cousins and friends.

George Isham Scott Left $584,225.

George Isham Scott, retired banker, who died Oct. 29, 1915, left an estate appraised yesterday at $584,225. The bulk of the property went to his daughter, Jeanne Marie Scott, in trust, and on her death it goes to her issue or heirs at law. The larger part of the estate consisted of securities.

Vanderbilt Memorial for Trinity.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 9.—The corporation of Trinity Church tonight accepted a white marble memorial tablet from Mrs. Vanderbilt for her son, Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, who was lost on the steamship Lusitania, which will stand on the north wall of Trinity. A large American flag and Rhode Island State flag, the gifts of Mrs. Robinson in memory of her husband, Colonel Charles L. F. Robinson, to be hung in Trinity, were also accepted.

William J. Burlee.

William J. Burlee, shipbuilder and bank President, died on Tuesday at his home, 845 Hamilton Avenue, Fort Richmond, Staten Island, in his fifty-fifth year. He was born in Parkersville, Penn., and came here thirty-one years ago. Mr. Burlee organized the Staten Island Shipbuilding Company, of which he was President at the time of his death, in 1898.

William H. Little Dies at 100.

William H. Little, a retired commission merchant, died on Wednesday at his home, 142 West Eighty-second Street, in his 101st year. He was a native of Windham, Me., and came to this city when 20 years old. Mr. Little was first connected with Arnold, Hearn & Co., which later became Arnold, Constable & Co. A son and daughter survive him.

TO DISCUSS MEXICAN AFFAIRS AGAIN TODAY

Joint Commission Will Resume Its Sittings—May Take Up Submarine Question.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, Nov. 9.—It is believed that the subject of alleged German submarine operations in Mexican waters will receive attention from the members of the American-Mexican Commission when it resumes its sittings tomorrow.

There is also some talk of reviving the Mexican demands for the withdrawal of the troops under General Pershing, but the Mexican Commissioners are not believed to be ready to risk antagonising the Government by pressing the matter at this juncture.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—State Department officials expect to learn by tomorrow the fate of the Americans reported to have been murdered by Villista bandits several days ago at Parral and San Rosalia. The Mexican Government has ordered its military commanders near those towns to make every effort to obtain news of the situation there.

EL PASO, Tex., Nov. 9.—Ten wealthy British residents of Chihuahua, half of their number women, arrived at Juarez tonight with other refugees. They reported that the foreign consuls, including the British, still remained in the city, although few of the foreign colony, except the Germans, were staying behind.

Three moving vans brought the trunks and personal belongings of Mrs. Trevino, wife of General Trevino, the Carranza Commander at Chihuahua, and Mrs. Gonzalez, wife of General Gonzales, Commander in Juarez, from Juarez to the American side late today.

LAREDO, Texas, Nov. 9.—Severe fighting between Carranza and Villa soldiers at Santa Rosalia, with the Villa men victorious, is reported by persons reaching the border from Monterey. The body of General Fortunato Maycotte, a Carranza commander, is said to have been brought to Monterey, and several wounded officers are reported as having arrived there.

POWELL GIVES NEW WORK.

Young Pianist and Composer Plays His "Sonata Teutonica."

At a preliminary concert of the Society of the Friends of Music at the Ritz yesterday afternoon John Powell, the young American pianist and composer, provided the program by playing for the first time here his "Sonata Teutonica," preceding the performance by an explanatory talk. In this talk Mr. Powell gave some idea of his general musical philosophy and dwelt in some detail on the problem of self-expression for the composer. Then he turned to his sonata, expounding its structure and playing the principal themes to show their relation to the work and to his theories. At the top of the program the words "The ocean is in the drop as the drop is in the ocean" were placed, and in reference to them Mr. Powell explained his idea that each movement should reflect the thematic material of the whole work.

The sonata itself is in three movements, of which the second consists of variations on a German folksong. Most of those who heard it yesterday were apparently unable to make a definite judgment as to its merits, for so long—perhaps one is justified in thinking, too long—and rather complicated in structure. Perhaps the composer was misled by trying to get too much into one Sonata. Certain excellencies were easily recognizable, and on its face the work deserves the commendation due an ambitious and high-minded task sincerely done.

Fernando Carpi, New Tenor, Here.

Fernando Carpi, a new Italian lyric tenor for the Metropolitan Opera House, arrived yesterday from Florence via Bordeaux on the French liner Espagne, accompanied by his wife.

He has sung four seasons at Covent Garden Opera House in London, one season at the National Opera House in Paris, and also at La Scala in Milan and the Constanzia in Rome. He is a son of Carlo Carpi, who toured the United States thirty years ago as tenor with Adelina Patti under the management of Colonel Mapleson. Fernando Carpi is 35 years old.

Old Sexton of St. George's Is Dead.

Robert Riley, assistant sexton of St. George's Church for forty-five years, a friend of the late J. P. Morgan, and known to many prominent men and women here, died on Wednesday at his home, 204 East Eighteenth Street, in his eighty-first year. He was born in Ireland, and came here fifty years ago. Mr. Riley is survived by two daughters. His body will lie in state at the church from 9 A. M. until 1 P. M. today.

Obituary Notes.

CHRISTOPHER A. HINCK, formerly in the woolen business, died yesterday at his home in Montclair, N. J., in his eighty-sixth year. He was a native of Germany and came to this country in 1831.

Mrs. ETHEL GLADSTONE SIGEL, wife of Frans Sigel, 2d, grandson of the late General Frans Sigel of civil war fame, died yesterday at her home, 37 Sherman Avenue, Yonkers, in her thirtieth year. She was a daughter of the late Morton C. Smith, Treasurer of the American Bank Note Company, and was born in this city.

GEORGE J. BRACKNER, a member of the New Jersey Assembly, died yesterday at his home, 94 Franklin Street, Jersey City, in his fifty-fourth year. He was an undertaker and was formerly Coroner of Hudson County and a member of the Jersey City Street and Water Board. His wife survives him.

Mrs. WILLIAM M. CUMMINS, a resident of Hackettstown, N. J., for many years, died yesterday at her home there, leaving her husband and daughter.

Mrs. JOHN KELLY, whose husband was Overseer of the Poor of Summit, N. J., for twenty years, died yesterday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Charles Thomas, in that village, in her eighty-seventh year.

CARL O. LILJEROS, an inventor and an officer of the Athenia Steel Company, died on Wednesday at his home in Clifton, N. J., in his forty-sixth year. He left a widow and five children.

WHITFIELD C. COOPER, for many years an undertaker in Rye, N. Y., died on Wednesday at his home in Port Chester, N. Y.

SYLVESTER STILES, for thirty years with the Westcott Express Company, died on Tuesday at his home in Hoboken, N. J., in his sixty-seventh year.

EDWARD CONSTABLE, a baker in Flushing, L. I., for many years, died yesterday in the Flushing Hospital.

Miss ANNA SMITH, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Levi A. Smith of Whitestone, L. I., died yesterday at her home there. She was a graduate of the Flushing High School.

RICHARD TUERS, for many years a resident of northern Montclair, N. J., died on Wednesday night at his home there. He was seventy-ninth year, leaving three brothers.

JAMES YOUNG, 57 years old, died from pneumonia on Wednesday at his home, 13 Middagh Street, Brooklyn, leaving four sons and three daughters.

Mrs. JANE S. VANDERVEER HOVEY, widow of Christopher P. Hovey, a restaurant owner of Brooklyn, and a daughter of the late Jerome Vanderveer, died on Tuesday at the home of her niece, 428 Halsey Street, Brooklyn. She was 77 years old and was one of the oldest members of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church.

Mrs. RACHEL LA TOURETTE PROVOST, wife of Edgar Provost, died at her home, 1,087 Flushing Avenue, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, aged 59 years.

JULIUS C. BISHOP, a well-known hotel man and formerly proprietor of the Long Island House in Centre Moriches, L. I., died at his home in that town on Tuesday. Mr. Bishop was the owner of the Senekes Lodge, which he ran as a Summer hotel. He was 60 years old and left a widow and a daughter.

Mrs. ANASTASIA B. KENNEDY, 83 years old, widow of William Grenville Kennedy, died at her home, 913 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, leaving four sons and a daughter.

Mrs. METTA C. M. BOGEL, a resident of the Eastern District of Brooklyn for fifty years and an old member of the German Lutheran Church of St. Paul, died on Wednesday at her home, 1,141 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn, in her seventy-third year. She was the widow of Claus H. Bogel.

Mrs. CELIA BISSELL WALDRON, widow of the Rev. Albert Waldron of Dansville, N. Y., died yesterday at her home, 857 Union Street, Brooklyn, at the age of 79 years. She was a daughter of the late Norman and Ruth Ward Bissell and was a lineal descendant of General Artemas Ward, who was in command of the Colonial forces during the Revolutionary period.

Mrs. ADELINE S. ROUGET, wife of William E. Rouget, died in the Jamaica Hospital on Wednesday after an operation. She was 43 years old and lived at 925 Greenwood Avenue, Richmond Hill.

JAMES F. BURNS, a sporting writer for The Globe and The Sun, died on Tuesday at his home, 2,615 East Sixteenth Street, Flatbush, aged 40 years.

Mrs. AMELIA COHEN SIMON, widow of Jacob Simon, a fruit merchant, died on Wednesday from diabetes at her home, 625 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn. Mrs. Simon was 56 years old. On Election Day she witnessed the marriage of her daughter, Minnetta Beatrice, to James F. Landers. The wedding was originally set for Christmas Day, but was hastened at the request of the dying woman. She is survived by a son and three daughters.

THOMAS BARNETT MILLER, for many years a member of the shipbuilding firm of Alexander, Miller & Brothers, in Jersey City, died on Wednesday at his home, 20 Cambridge Place, Brooklyn, aged 52 years. He left a widow and two daughters.

Mrs. HILDA S. SINGLETON PETRY, wife of John A. Petry and a daughter of Joseph M. Singleton, died at her father's home in Lakehurst, N. J., on Tuesday, and the funeral services will be held in Rockville Centre, L. I., tonight. She was 26 years old.

Mrs. VIRGINIA EMERY, widow of William Emery, a book publisher, died on Tuesday at her home, 344 East Twenty-second Street, Flatbush, from heart disease. She was 82 years old, and is survived by four daughters.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

OGILVY.—To Dr. and Mrs. Charles Ogilvy of New Rochelle, a son, Nov. 9.

Married.

BYRNE—SEXTON.—On Wednesday, Nov. 8, 1916, at the Church of the Sacred Heart, Wilmington, Del., by the Right Rev. John J. Monaghan, Bishop of Delaware, assisted by the Rev. Father Leonard, Mary Agnes, daughter of Michael Sexton, to Frederick J. Byrne of New York City.

COLLINS—LEFFERTS.—Nov. 9, at Cathedral of St. John the Divine, by Rt. Rev. Bishop Burch, Mrs. Helena Gillett Lefferts to Dr. Charles Farnham Collins.

COOKE—SPOONER.—Mr. and Mrs. C. Spooner announce the marriage of their daughter, Charlotte Anne, to Captain Stuart V. Cooke of the Canadian Ordnance Corps, at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. Dr. Palmer, Nov. 9, 1916, at 4 P. M.

EDHOLM—MURPHY.—At noon on Thursday, Nov. 9, 1916, Edith M. Murphy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John B. Murphy, to Charles G. Edholm, at the Flatbush Congregational Church of Brooklyn, N. Y.

JACOBSON — WOLF. — Nov. 8, Florence A. Wolf to Harry S. Jacobson.

Brooklyn.

KELLOGG — DE LONG. — Nov. 8, Sara De Long to Carl L. Kellogg.

Died.

ABROMET.—On Thursday, Nov. 9, in his fiftieth year, John C. Abromet, at his late residence, Blue Point, L. I. Funeral services at Patchogue, L. I. Interment at Indianapolis, Ind. Springfield, Mass., papers please copy.

ANDERSON.—At Watch Hill, R. I., Nov. 9, after two months' illness, Davis Carneal Anderson, son of the late Lars and Catherine Longworth Anderson. Funeral and interment at Cincinnati.

BAKER.—Wednesday, Nov. 8, 1916, at Carmichael, Md., Elizabeth Browning Baker, widow of the late James Baker, formerly of New York City and Lawrence, L. I. Funeral services Friday. Interment in Greenwood Cemetery Saturday morning at 11 o'clock.

BARRETT.—On Thursday, Nov. 9, John A. Barrett, formerly of Brooklyn, N. Y., in his 58th year. Funeral services at his late residence, Maplewood, N. J., 3 o'clock, Friday, Nov. 10. Interment at Rutland, Vt.

COHEN.—Suddenly, Harry M., beloved husband of Jennie T. Cohen. Funeral at convenience of family.

COLEMAN.—On Thursday, Nov. 9, at his residence, 2,170 Broadway, Meyer Coleman, in his 75th year, beloved father of Jacob, Aaron, Nathan, and Mirian C. Nordeman. Notice of funeral hereafter. Baltimore and Cleveland papers please copy.

DICKEY.—At Highland Falls, N. Y., Alton B. Dickey, aged 28 years.

DOWD.—Suddenly, Nov. 7, James Dowd, aged 79 years, native County Cavan, Ireland. Funeral from his late residence, 402 West 50th St., on Saturday, Nov. 11, at 9:30 A. M., thence to Paulist Fathers' Church, 59th St. and Columbus Av.

GALLATIN.—At Saranac Lake, Nov. 7, 1916, James Nicholson, beloved son of Elizabeth Nelson and the late James Gallatin. Funeral services private.

GOODSON.—George A. Funeral from THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th and 67th. (Campbell Building.) Time later.

HAM.—On Nov. 8, Frances Louise Ham, beloved daughter of Mrs. Charles Ham. Funeral services at her late residence, 32 West 130th St., Friday evening, 9 o'clock.

HINCK.—At Montclair, N. J., Nov. 9, 1916, Christopher A. Hinck, aged 85 years. Funeral service will be held at his home, 305 Grove St., Sunday, Nov. 12, at 3 P. M. Interment at convenience of the family.

KEENEY.—Sarah, on Nov. 8, daughter of Sarah Shopter and the late Nelson Henry Keeney. Funeral Saturday, 10 A. M., at her home, 48 West 94th St. Interment private.

KENNER.—Thursday, Nov. 9, Phillip Kenner, at residence, 372 1st Av., beloved husband of Dora, and beloved father of Anna, Tillie, Abraham J. and Irving. Funeral according to Hebrew Orthodox rites, at noon today, from late residence. Please omit flowers. Friends please pay last respects.

KENNEY.—Suddenly, Nov. 9, Bartholomew F., beloved husband of Mary E. Kenney, (nee Hoey,) and ex-Alderman of Ninth Ward. Funeral from his late residence, 735 St. Nicholas Av., Monday, Nov. 13, at 10 A. M., thence to Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, West 142d St., where a solemn mass of requiem will be offered for the happy repose of his soul. Interment Calvary.

KIRBY.—Nov. 8, Emma J. Kirby, widow of John B. Kirby, formerly of Amenia, N. Y. Funeral at residence of her daughter, Mrs. G. G. Camp, 1,072 Union Av., Bronx, at 4 P. M. Friday.

LEWIS.—On Thursday, Nov. 9, Carrie Hobby, wife of William Davies Lewis. Funeral service at her late residence, 205 West 85th St., on Saturday, at 1 o'clock. Interment at Kensico.

LITTLE.—On Wednesday, Nov. 8, at his residence, 142 West 82d St., William Hanson Little, in the 101st year of his age. Funeral services will be held at All Angels' Church, 81st St. and West End Av., on Friday, Nov. 10, at 12 o'clock noon. Interment at Greenwood. Portland (Me.) papers please copy.

LIVONIUS.—Alfred von, on Nov. 9. Funeral service at his late residence, 243 West 118th St., Sunday, Nov. 12, at 10 A. M.

McMASTER.—On Nov. 7, Nathaniel McMaster, M. D., at his late residence, 63 East 90th St. Funeral services on Saturday morning at 10 A. M., in St. James's Episcopal Church, 71st St. and Madison Av.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Specialties Move Sharply Upward in a Session Confused by Political Uncertainty.

It looked at times yesterday as though the stock market had given up waiting for a determination of the election results, and was going ahead along the lines marked out last week. The issues whose popularity comes from the prospect of big earning arising out of the extraordinary war conditions forged rapidly ahead, while others, among them some of the leaders in activity, fluctuated, now up and now down, according to the moment's election news. On the whole it was a strong market, although it was not clear even at 3 o'clock which way the deciding electoral votes of California and Minnesota would be cast.

There was a marked falling off in activity, although the day's total again ran easily over 1,000,000 shares. Dealings in Steel were only a little more than half the amount done on Wednesday. This issue proved more susceptible to the political news than most of the list, and after opening with an overnight gain of ⅞ it dropped back to 122½ with the growing conviction that Wilson had carried California. It closed at 124, only ¼ below Wednesday's final price. That, however, was raised suddenly in the last few minutes of trading by short covering, so that yesterday's level represented better buying support than the price changes indicated.

Attention was centred very largely upon the ease with which certain of the specialties moved up, entirely without regard to the trend of the election. Central Leather advanced without any real reactions, opening at 108¾ and selling up to 119, the closing price, on very active dealings. Allis-Chalmers became active, both issues advancing 4 points. American Locomotive also sold up 4 points, closing at 97, and American Writing Paper 4½. Baldwin sold at 90, but dropped back to 88¾ at the close. International Paper moved from 64 to a new high price at 70; Lackawanna Steel gained 3¾ and South Porto Rico Sugar 3¾. Most of the rails lost slightly on the day's movements, and the closing was irregular.

Exchange on several European points declined, marks dropping an eighth below Wednesday's price to the lowest point seen in a month. Rubles sold at 29, but closed at 29.00. Delay in completing the Russian loan has given rise to reports that the amount will be only half that provisionally decided upon, although bankers in close touch with the matter said that the situation had undergone no real change in the last few days.

Politics dominated business to the exclusion of everything else, but it was apparent that traders had become impatient over the wait to learn who has been elected and were buying stocks that they thought should sell higher no matter which way the decision goes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10, up to 30.	Over 30, up to 60.	Over 60, up to 90.
Boston	.....	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3½	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4½	4½
Richmond	3½	4	4	4
Atlanta	.....	4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis	.....	4	4	4½
Kansas City	4½	4½	4½	4½
Dallas	.....	4	4	4½
S. Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul., Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	3½	3½	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	.....
Philadelphia	4½	3½	3½	3½
Cleveland	5	3½	4	.....
Richmond	4½	3½	3½	3½
Atlanta	4	3½	3½	3
Chicago	5	4	4	.....
St. Louis	5	3	3½	3
Minneapolis	5	3½	3½	3½
Kansas City	5	4	4	4
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	4
S. Francisco	5½	3	3½	3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	Call. Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
High.			
2½	2¼	2½	2¼

Time.

60 days.....3 @3¼ | 5 months.....3¼@3½
90 days.....3¼ | 6 months.....3¼@3½
4 months.....3¼@3½

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30 to 90 days.....3 @3¼
4 to 6 months.....3¼@3½

Other Names.

4 to 6 months.....3½@3¾

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Demand	4.75½	4.75⅝	4.75⅝	..
Cables	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	..
France—				
Demand	5.84½	5.84¾	5.84¾	..
Cables	5.83½	5.83⅝	5.83⅝	..
Marks—				
Demand	69.93⅝	69.93⅝	69.93⅝	—.06¼
Cables	70.00	70.00	70.00	—.06¼

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound, German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs and lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close— Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8665 London	4.75⅝	4.76⅛
5.1826 Paris	5.84½	5.83⅝
95.28 Berlin	69.93⅝	70.00
5.1826 Switzerland	5.23¼	5.22½
19.295 Greece	19.48	19.55
5.1826 Italy	6.69	6.68
20.26 Austria	11.86	11.87
51.45 Russia	29.90	29.95
26.75 Scandinavia	.....	.....
.... Copenhagen	27.00	27.10
.... Stockholm	28.43	28.50
.... Christiana	27.65	27.75
19.20 Spain	20.40	20.45
40.14 Holland	40.81¼	40.87½
China—		
.... Hongkong	56.00	56.10
.... Peking	85.00	85.12½
.... Shanghai	80.00	80.12½
India—		
38.44 Bombay	32.25	32.37½
32.44 Calcutta	32.25	32.37½
Japan—		
49.84 Kobe	50.75	50.87½
49.84 Yokohama	50.75	50.87½
Philippine Islands—		
50.00 Manila	50.12½	50.25
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	43.15	43.25
32.46 Rio	23.74	23.84

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71¾	$4.69¾	$4.70¾	$4.68¾

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House Exchanges, $718,537,987; balance, $50,273,483; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $1,293,815.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, 10@15c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, .1525 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 34¼d, up ¼d; in New York, 71¾c, up ¼c; Mexican dollars, 55⅝@58⅝c.

French Bank Statement.

PARIS, Nov. 9.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Gold in hand, increased	17,879,000
Silver in hand, decreased	295,000
Notes in circulation, decreased	155,744,000
Treasury deposits, decreased	58,885,000
General deposits, increased	54,528,000
Bills discounted, increased	55,795,000
Advances, decreased	18,191,000

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, NOV. 9, 1916. Shares.

Total sales	1,494,846
Same day last year	942,138
Same day two years ago	Ex. closed.
Year to date	177,108,165
Same period last year	149,903,839
Same period in 1914	41,989,158

Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
64	65	200	Acme Tea	65	65	65	65	...
74	74½	1,700	Ajax Rubber	73	75	73	74½	+1½
12	12⅝	1,900	Alaska Gold Mines	12	12⅝	11⅞	12	— ⅛
7	7¼	700	Alaska Juneau	7	7	7	7	...
82¾	82⅞	42,500	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	29	84¼	29	82⅝	+4
80⅞	90¼	11,700	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	88½	92	88½	90	+4
86	86¾	900	Am. Agricul. Chem	87⅝	88	87⅛	88	+2¾
43	44	100	Am. Bank Note	44	44	44	44	...
102½	103½	4,500	Am. Beet Sugar	103¾	104	102¼	102¼	-1
190	194	100	Am. B. S.& F.pf.tr.	194	194	194	194	+4
63	63¼	6,100	Am. Can	63	63⅝	62⅜	63	...
114	114⅞	300	Am. Can pf	114	114	113½	114	...
70¾	70¾	10,300	Am. Car & Fdry	69	71	69	70⅝	+1½
54½	54⅝	300	Am. Cotton Oil	54½	55	54⅞	55	+1½
16⅞	16⅞	3,400	Am. H. & Leather	17¼	17⅜	16⅜	16⅝	+⅛
72½	73	3,300	Am. H. & Leath. pf	71	74½	71	72⅝	+1⅝
28⅞	29	200	Am. Ice Securities	29	29	28⅜	28⅝	— ⅛
26½	27	16,400	Am. Linseed	26¾	27⅜	25⅞	26½	+¼
59¾	60	15,900	Am. Linseed pf	58	60	57½	60	...
97	97⅛	48,800	Am. Locomotive	94	98¾	92¾	97	+4
109	110	400	Am. Locomotive pf	108	109	108	109	+1
9¾	10	200	Am. Malt	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
111	111¼	8,400	Am. Smelt. & Ref	111¼	111⅝	110⅝	111¼	+⅛
117	117½	200	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	117	117	117	117	+1
99¼	101½	900	Am. Smelt. Sec. A	99⅞	100	98⅞	100	+⅛
65¾	65⅞	3,000	Am. Steel Fdries	64½	66	64⅜	65½	+1
119½	120⅜	2,400	Am. Sugar Ref	119½	121¼	119¼	120⅜	+⅛
133½	134	900	Am. Tel. & Tel	133⅜	134¼	133⅜	134	+⅛
226	229⅜	200	Am. Tobacco	229⅜	229⅜	229⅜	229⅜	+⅜
107½	108½	200	Am. Tob. pf. new	108	108	108	108	...
55	55⅜	14,200	Am. Woolen	55	56¼	54⅜	55	+1¼
98¼	99⅜	200	Am. Woolen pf	99¼	99¾	99⅞	99¼	+⅛
55½	55⅝	52,100	Am. Writing P. pf	52½	57½	52½	53½	+4½
54¼	54⅜	4,700	Am. Zinc L. S	54¼	55½	54¼	54½	+⅜
82½	83⅜	700	Am. Zinc L. S. pf	84	84	83	83	+½
97⅞	97⅞	27,300	Anaconda Cop. Co	96¾	98⅝	97¼	97⅜	— ⅜
106½	107	1,900	Atch., Top & S. F	107	107½	106⅝	106⅞	— ⅛
100½	100⅞	200	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	100⅜	100⅝	100⅜	100⅝	+⅛
107½	108¼	4,200	At., Gulf & W. I	108	100	106½	108	+1
71	72	500	At., Gulf & W. I.pf	72	72	71	71½	+⅝
88½	88⅞	19,700	Baldwin Loco	88¼	90	86¼	88½	— ½
88	88⅛	1,600	Baltimore & Ohio	88⅝	88⅝	88	88⅛	— ⅛
75⅛	75⅜	100	Baltimore & O. pf	75⅝	75⅝	75⅛	75⅛	— ⅛
157	158	100	Barrett Co	150¾	160¾	158½	158½	—1¼
655	675	10	Bethlehem Steel	680	680	680	680	...
84½	85¼	100	Bklyn Rapid Tran	84⅜	84⅝	84⅜	84⅜	— ¼
84	84½	500	Burns Brothers	84½	84½	84	84	— ¼
110	113	100	Bush Terminal	112½	112½	112½	112½	+½
67	67¼	5,100	Butte & Superior	68	68¼	67	67	...
50½	51	100	California Pet. pf	50½	50½	50½	50¼	— ¼
173	173½	400	Canadian Pacific	173	173	172⅝	172⅝	— ⅛
88	90	100	Case (J. I.) pt. ext	88	88	88	88	+3
118½	119	140,075	Central Leather Co	108¾	119	108½	119	+11¾
115	116¼	400	Central Leather pf	116	116	116	116	...
105	105½	400	Chandler Motor	105¾	105½	105¾	105¾	— ⅛
98¼	98½	3,500	Cheasapeake & Ohio	98¾	99	98¼	98¼	— ⅛
17	18¾	200	Chicago & Alton	17⅝	17½	17⅝	17⅝	—2⅜
25	27	100	Chi. & Alton pf	26½	28½	26½	28½	—1
15	15¼	1,600	Chi. Great Western	15⅜	15⅝	15¼	15¼	+⅛
46	46¼	3,000	Chi. Gt. Western pf	45	46⅜	45	45⅝	+⅛
95¼	95⅞	400	Chi., Mil. & St. P	95¼	96	95¼	95⅝	+⅛
126½	127	200	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	125¾	125¾	125¾	125¾	—1¼
129½	130	200	Chi. & Northwest	129½	129½	129½	129½	— ¼
35½	35¾	18,900	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	35	36	34⅝	35¼	+1¼
22¼	22½	400	Chile Copper	22¼	22¾	22¼	22¼	— ⅜
64	64½	9,300	Chino Copper	64	64½	63⅝	64	+½
110	110½	200	Clueti, Peabody pf	111	111	111	111	...
55¼	55⅞	16,700	Col. Fuel & Iron	54	56⅛	53⅞	55⅝	+1⅛
43¾	44¼	6,200	Columbia Gas & El	43¾	44⅝	43½	44	+⅛
47	50	600	Comput. Tab. Rec	48	49	48	49	+1⅜
25½	24½	100	Con. Inst. Cal. Min	24	24	24	24	+1½
126½	126⅝	500	Consol. Gas, Balt	125⅝	126¼	125¾	126¾	+¾
...	...	500	Con. Gas, Balt. rts	2½	2½	2	2	...
102½	103	600	Continental Can	103	103	102¼	103	...
19¼	19½	3,200	Corn Products Ref	19¼	19¾	19¼	19½	+½
95	95½	200	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	95½	95½	95½	95½	—1
92¾	92⅝	37,900	Crucible Steel	92¾	94	91½	92½	+½
123½	124⅛	1,200	Crucible Steel pf	123½	124	123½	124	...
71¼	71½	11,700	Cuba Cane Sugar	71⅜	72½	71⅜	71⅝	+⅝
98¾	99¼	1,300	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	98⅞	100	98½	99¼	+⅝
107	112	100	Cuban-Am. Sug. pf	109	109	109	109	—1
152½	155½	100	Delaware & Hud	152½	152½	152½	152½	—3
20½	22	400	Den. & Rio Grande	21	21	21	21	...
47½	48	2,600	Den. & Rio. Gr. pf	47	48	46	48	+2
45¼	45¾	2,200	Distillers Securities	45½	45¾	45	45	+⅛
24⅞	25	700	Dome Mines	24½	25	24½	25	+⅝
94	95	700	Driggs-Seabury	96	96¾	94	94½	—3½
13¾	15¼	100	Dul., S. S. & A. pf	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	...
38¼	38⅝	5,300	Erie	38⅝	38⅞	38½	38¾	— ⅛
53	53¼	800	Erie 1st pf	53¼	53½	53¼	53¼	— ⅛
44	44½	100	Erie 2d pf	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼	— ⅛
43	44	420	Gaston, Wms. & W	44½	44	44	44	—1
181	182	800	General Electric	182	182½	182	182	— ½
71½	71¾	2,750	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	71⅝	71⅞	71¼	71½	— ⅛
93	94	300	Granby Consol	93¾	94	93¾	93¾	— ⅛
119	119¼	400	Great Northern pf	119¼	119½	119	119¼	+⅛
44⅜	45	23,900	G. N. ctfs. for o. p	43¾	45¼	42¾	44⅞	+1⅜
53⅜	53⅞	900	Greene-Cananea	53⅜	53⅝	53½	53⅝	...
104⅜	104⅝	400	Gulf States Steel	101½	105	101½	103	+2
101	105	300	Gulf States S. 1st pf	101	103	101	103	+2
110	110	900	Gulf States S. 2d pf	102	106¾	102	106	+2
106⅜	106⅝	800	Illinois Central x d	106½	106⅝	106¼	106¼	— ⅜
10,700	Inpiration Copper	67½	67⅞	67½	67⅝	+⅛		
1,350	Interboro Consol	18¾	19⅜	18½	19⅛	+⅜		
500	Interboro Con. pf	76	78	77	77	+2		
800	Int. Agricultural	25¼	25¾	25¼	25½	+⅛		
200	Int. Agricultural pf	56½	56½	56	56	—1		
70	Do., odd lot	55½	55½	55½	55½	...		
100	Int. Harvester Corp	78½	78½	78½	78½	— ½		
100	Int. Harv. Corp. pf	112	112	112	112	—2		
38,500	Int. Mer. Mar. tr. r	43¼	43¾	43¼	43⅝	— ⅞		
56,950	Int. Mer. Mar.pf.tr.	119½	122⅝	119¼	120⅝	+1½		
5,500	Int. Nickel	51	51½	50½	51½	+⅝		
54,800	Int. Paper	64	70	64	68⅝	+8		
5,800	Int. Paper pf	104½	107	104	105¼	+1½		
800	Kansas City South	28	28	27⅝	27⅝	...		
200	Kan. City South. pf	61¼	61⅝	61¼	61⅝	...		
700	Kelly Spring Tire	77½	78¾	77½	78½	+⅝		
21,100	Kennecott Copper	54⅝	55	54⅝	54⅝	+⅛		
100	Keokuk & Des M	4½	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛		
100	Kings Co. E. L.& P	127½	127½	127½	127½	— ⅛		
32,000	Lackawanna Steel	91¼	96⅜	91¼	95	+3¾		
300	Laclede Gas	114¾	115	114¾	115	+1		
300	Lake Erie & West	24¼	24¼	24	24	—1½		
100	Lake Erie & W. pf	64	64	64	64	...		
1,000	Lee Rubber & Tire	42	42	40⅝	41½	+1		
1,300	Lehigh Valley	83⅝	83⅞	83½	83½	+⅛		
400	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	25	25	25	25	—1½		
100	Lorilliard (P.) Co	225	225	225	225	...		
50	Loril., (P.,) Co., pf	118½	118½	118½	118½	...		
10,400	Maxwell Motors	81	81½	79½	79½	—2½		
400	Max. Motors 1st pf	84½	84½	84½	84½	...		
400	Max. Motors 2d pf	52⅜	52⅝	52⅜	52½	—1		
500	May Dept. Stores	71	71½	71	71	— ½		
100	May Dept. St. pf	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	+1⅝		
6,600	Mexican Petroleum	111	111⅜	110	110¾	...		
100	Mex. Petroleum pf	96	96	96	96	—1		
2,000	Miami Copper	39¾	40	39¾	39⅞	...		
100	M., St. P. & S. S. M	124	124	124	124	— ½		
1,300	Mo., Kan. & Texas	8⅝	8⅝	8¼	8¼	— ⅛		
300	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	18	18¼	18	18¼	—2½		
1,500	Missouri Pacific	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛		
1,600	Mo. Pacific t r	10½	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	— ⅛		
3,800	Mo. Pacific pf. w i	27¼	27⅞	26¾	27⅞	+⅝		
100	Mo. Pacific pf. w i.	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜	...		
100	Montana Power	98	98	98	98	—1⅞		
100	Nat. Cloak & Suit	84¼	84¼	84¼	84¼	— ¼		
6,900	Nat. En. & St. Co	33½	35¼	33½	34½	+1¼		
100	Nat. Lead Co	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝	— ⅛		
7,000	Nevada Con. Cop	25¾	26	25¾	25⅞	— ⅛		
700	N. Y. Air Brake	159	159½	159	159½	— ½		
5,600	N. Y. Central	103¾	104¼	103¾	104¼	— ⅛		
900	N. Y., C. & St. L	37	37	36	36¾	...		
100	N. Y. Dock pf	32	32	32	32	—3		
1,650	N. Y., N. H. & H	61	61⅝	60⅝	60⅝	— ⅜		
1,400	N. Y. Ont. & West	31	31¼	31	31¼	+ ⅛		
800	Norfolk & Western	143	143	142⅜	142⅜	+ ⅛		
30	Norfolk & West. pf	87½	87½	87½	87½	...		
1,900	Northern Pacific	112¼	118	112¼	112⅞	+ ¼		
800	Ohio Cities Gas	82⅝	83¼	82⅝	83½	+1		
2,000	Ontario Mining	6⅞	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛		
100	Owens Bottle Mach	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	+ ⅛		
1,100	Pacific Mail	26	26½	25½	25½	+ ½		
100	Pacific Tel. & Tel	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	—1¼		
1,865	Pan-A. P. & T. pf	98	99	97½	98¼	...		
3,400	Penn. R. R	58	58	57⅜	57⅜	— ⅛		
100	Peoria & Eastern	16½	16⅝	16½	16½	— ⅛		
200	Philadelphia Co	41	41¼	41	41¼	...		
2,200	Pitts. Coal cfs. of d	42⅜	42⅞	41¼	41¼	—1¼		
4	Pitts., Ft. W. & C	158½	158½	158½	158½	...		
300	Pittsburgh Steel pf	104½	104⅝	104½	104⅝	+ ⅛		
10,300	Pressed Steel Car	75	76½	75	76¼	+1⅜		
3,820	Railway Steel Sp	53	55½	53	55	+ ½		
16,100	Ray Con. Copper	29⅞	30⅜	29¾	30	+ ⅛		
11,600	Reading	108⅜	110¼	108⅜	109½	+ ⅛		
200	Reading 2d pf	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜	— ⅜		
32,700	Rep. Iron & Steel	79	81⅝	78½	79⅝	+ ⅝		
900	St. L. & S. F. w i	23	23	22¾	22¾	...		
1,000	St. Louis Southwe	27	27¼	27	27⅛	— ⅛		
200	St. L. Southw. pf	50½	51	50½	51	+1		
100	Seaboard Air Line	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ⅛		
400	Seab. Air Line pf	39¾	39¾	38¾	38¾	— ⅝		
100	Sears, Roeb. & Co	233	233	233	233	+1		
1,700	Shattuck-Arizona	31½	31⅝	31	31	...		
12,400	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	80	81⅞	78½	80¼	+1¼		
500	S.-S. S. & I. Co. pf	101⅝	101⅝	101	101	—2½		
3,000	Southern Pacific	101¼	101⅜	101¼	101¼	+ ⅛		
100	So. Porto Rico Sug	224	224	224	224	+3¾		
3,000	Southern Railway	29½	29½	28½	28½	...		
700	Southern Ry. pf	68½	68⅝	68½	68⅝	...		
8,200	Studebaker Co	130	130	128	128	—1½		
800	Stutz Motor	67	67	67	67	...		
800	Tennessee Copper	21⅜	22¼	21⅜	22	+ ⅛		
400	Texas Co	225	225	224½	224½	+ ⅛		
800	Texas & Pacific	17⅜	18⅛	17⅜	18⅛	+ ⅛		
1,100	Tobacco Products	54	54	53½	53½	+ ⅛		
200	Tol., St. L. & West	9	9	9	9	...		
100	Twin City R. T	96	96	96	96	...		
1,100	Union B. & P. Co	14½	14⅝	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅛		
700	U. B. & P. Co. new	105	107	105	107	+2		
800	Un. B. & P. Co. pf	75¾	77¼	75¾	77½	+1⅝		
14,000	Union Pacific	151½	151⅞	150⅜	150⅝	— ⅝		
100	Union Pacific pf	83	83	82⅝	83	— ⅛		
100	United Cigar Stores	100½	100½	100½	100½	+ ⅛		
300	United Drug 1st pf	52½	52⅝	52½	52⅝	...		
600	United Fruit Co	162½	162½	162	162½	+ ⅛		
1,500	United Rys. Invest	10½	11¾	10⅜	11	+ ⅛		
1,300	United Rys. Inv. pf	21	22¾	21	22½	+ ⅛		
5,400	U. S. I. P. & F	25⅜	26¾	25⅜	26	+ ⅛		
900	U.S.C. I. P. & F. pf	67	67	66	66	—1		
1,200	U. S. Indus. Alco	142½	148¼	141½	141½	— ½		
100	U. S. Red. & Ref	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛		
900	U. S. Rubber	61	61	60¾	60¾	+ ⅛		
2,200	U. S. Sm., R. & M	74½	74½	73¾	74¼	+ ⅜		
100	U. S. S., R. & M. pf	81½	81½	81½	81½	+ ⅛		
374,800	U. S. Steel	122⅜	125¼	122⅞	124	+ ⅛		
1,000	U. S. Steel pf	122	122	121⅝	121⅝	+ ⅛		
14,900	Utah Copper	113⅝	114	112⅝	112⅝	— ⅜		
500	Va.-Car. Chemical	45⅝	46⅛	45⅝	46⅛	— ⅛		
100	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	112⅝	112½	112½	112½	+ ½		
200	Va. Iron, Coal & C	87	87	87	87	—1		
3,900	Wabash	15½	16	15½	15⅝	+

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PUBLIC UTILITIES

Transactions in Stocks and Bonds—Quotations for Railway, Light, and Power Issues.

The following range of prices and closing quotations were reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES by dealers in public utility securities. The trading in these securities is done privately over the counter, and this record gives only those trades which are reported by the dealers making them:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Closing Bid.	Asked.
950	Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.	69¼	68½	68½	69¼
185	Cent. States E... pf.	26½	25	25	25½
285	Cities Service...	318	315½	316	318
365	Cities Service pf.	92	92½	92¼	93
473	Com'wealth P....	83	81½	81	82
530	Com'wealth P. pf.	85¼	84½	84	85½
350	Electric Prop.	54½	53¾	53¾	54½
90	Pacific G. & E...	60¾	59½	60¼	61
215	Rep. Ry. & L. pf.	81	79½	80½	80½
150	T. Ry., L. & F...	13	12¾	12¾	13¼
100	T. Ry., L. & P. pf.	52¼	52	51½	52½
100	Western Power...	18¾	18¼	18	19

Closing quotations for issues not included in the table of transactions above were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Electric Power	26	27
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	82	85
American Cities	8	15
American Cities pf.	43½	50½
American Gas Co.	120	128
American Gas & Electric	152	155
†American Gas & Electric pf.	50	51
American Light & Traction	382	384
†American Light & Traction pf.	110	113
American Power & Light	75	76
American Power & Light pf.	84	86
American Public Utilities	40	44
American Public Utilities pf.	72	75
American W. W. & E.	0¾	0¾
American W. W. & E. pf.	24	26
American Public Utilities pf.	74	75
Atlantic F. P. pf.	95	..
Baton Rouge El. pf.	88	..
Baton Rouge notes	96¼	..
Carolina Power & Light	29	32
Carolina Power & Light pf.	97	100
Central Miss. Valley Prop. pf.	72	74
Central States Electric pf.	29	32½
Colorado Power	29	31
Colorado Power pf.	100	101½
Columbus Electric pf.	80	..
Commonwealth P., R. & L.	67	68
Commonwealth P., R. & L. pf.	100	101½
Consumers' Power pf.	97	99
Connecticut Power pf.	93	..
Eastern Texas Electric	39	..
Eastern Texas Electric pf.	89½	92
El Paso Electric	122½	125
El Paso Electric pf.	100	..
†Electric B. & S. pf.	99½	100
Empire D. E. pf.	90	94
Federal Light and Traction	17	18
Federal Light & Traction pf.	55	56
Galveston-Houston Electric	32	33
Galveston-Houston Electric pf.	77	80
Gas & Electric Securities	300	310
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	95	100
†Illinois Traction	44	46
International Traction	49	51
International Traction pf.	90	92
Interstate Electric	32	35
Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49
Mississippi River Power	32½	..
Mississippi River Power pf.	14	17
Northern Ontario Light & Power	57	61
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power pf.	56	105
Northern States Power	104	105
Northern States Power pf.	100	101
Northern States Electric	..	98
Northern Texas Electric	49½	..
Northern Texas Electric pf.	82	86
Ozark P. & W.	44	48
Pacific G. & E. pf.	90	90¾
Puget Sound Traction	20	..
Puget Sound Traction pf.	62½	..
Pennsylvania Light Co.	35	40
Pennsylvania Light Co. pf.	75	83
Republic Railway & Light	53½	54½
Securities Corp. General	18	23
Securities Corp., general pf.	80	85
†Southern California Edison	91	92
Southern California Edison pf.	100	105
Southwestern Power & Light pf.	97½	100
Standard Gas & Electric	15¾	16½
Standard Gas & Electric pf.	43	43½
Tampa Electric	131	135
United Gas & Electric	9	14
United Gas & Electric 1st pf.	70	75
United Gas & Electric 2d pf.	12	16
United Light & Railways	49	51
United Light & Railways pf.	79	90
†Western Power pf.	70	71
West. Penn. pf.	106	106

BONDS.

American Power & Light 6s, 1921.	99½	100¼
American W. W. collateral 5s	74	77
Baton Rouge 1st 5s	90	92½
Central Illinois Light 5s	96	97
Chin. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1950	100¾	101
Columbia G. & E. 1st 5s, 1927	87	90
Columbia G. & E. deb. 5s, 1927	78	..
Conn. Power 1st 5s	98	..
Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st & ref. 5s, '42	95¼	98½
Dallas Electric 5s, 1917	99¼	..
Defiance Gas & Elec. 5s, 1942	91	94
Denver Gas & Elec. gen. 5s	100½	102
East Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1933	97	98
Eastern Texas Elec. 6s, 1918	99½	..
Eastern Texas Elec. col. 5s	92	95
Empire Gas & Fuel 6s, 1926	99¾	100
Galveston Electric 1st 5s	90	95
Great Lakes Power 5s, 1921-26	99	101
Great Western Power 5s, 1946	90	91
Great Western Power 6s, 1925	99	100
Houston Electric 1st 5s	98½	..
Interm. R., L. & P. 1st 6s, '42	99	102
Knoxville Gas 1st 5s, 1933	90	95
Lincoln G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1941	91	93
Middle West U. 6s, 1925	97½	99
Mahoning & Shen. R. & L. 5s	99½	100
Miss. River Power Co. 1st 5s	73¾	78½
Miss. Valley G. & E. 5s, 1922	94½	97½
Northern States Power 5s, 1926	99¾	100
Northern States Power 5s, 1941	97	98
North. Texas Elec. col. trust 5s	96	98
Omaha & C. B. Ry. 1st 5s, 1928	95½	98
Pensacola Elec. 1st 5s	87½	..
Roanoke W. 1st 6s	89	..
Seattle Electric con. 5s	93½	96
Standard G. & E. conv. 6s, 1926	99½	100
Tampa Electric 1st 5s	98	..
U. G. E., R. & M. 6s, 1926	111	115
W. West. Light 6s, 1925	96	98
Western States G. & E. 1st 5s	91½	93½
West. Penn. Power 1st 5s, 1946	97½	99

†Ex dividend.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

While still generally under the repressive effect of the uncertainty regarding the result of the Presidential election, the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange at times gave signs of breaking away from the election influence. Net changes at the end of the day displayed irregularity, but there were more stocks up than down. United States Steel common was the most active issue.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,500	Allis-Chalm.	29½	34	29½	32¾
240	Am. Beet Sug.	103½	104	102¾	102¾
220	Amer. Can.	63¾	63¾	62¾	63½
870	Am. Car & Fdy.	69¾	71½	69¾	70½
110	Am. H. & L.	17¾	17¾	16¾	17½
100	A. H. & L. pf.	73	73	72½	73½
170	Am. Linseed.	27	27¾	27	27
50	Am. Linsd. pf.	59½	60¼	59½	60¼
5,240	Am. Loco.	98¾	99	97	97
540	Am. Smelt. & R.	111¾	111¾	110¾	111¼
5,010	Anaconda Cop.	97½	98¾	97½	97¾
60	A. T. & S. F.	106¾	107	106¾	107
1,120	Baldwin Loco.	88¼	89¾	88¾	88¾
100	Batopilas	2	2	2	2
90	Butte & Sup.	67¾	68	66¾	67
15,150	Cent. Leather.	108¾	119¼	108¾	110
20	C. & N.W. pf.	46	46	46	46
1,150	C., R. I. & P.	35¾	36¼	35	35¾
90	Chino Copper	64	64¾	63¾	63¾
1,210	Col. Fuel & I.	54¾	56¾	54	55¾
50	Columbia Gas.	44	44	44	44
70	Corn Prod.	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
3,930	Crucible Steel.	92¾	93¾	92¾	93
200	Cuba Cane Sug.	72¾	72¾	71¾	71¾
110	Dist. Securities	45½	45½	45	45
100	Erie	38½	38¾	38¾	38¾
40	Goodrich Co.,	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾
320	Gt. Nthn. Ore.	44	44	44	44¼
60	Greene Cananea	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾
60	Interboro Cons.	19¾	19¾	19¼	19¼
540	Inspir. Cop.	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾
1,330	Int. Mer. Mar.	14¾	15	14¾	15
3,910	I. M. pf.	119¾	122¼	119¾	121
150	Int. Nickel.	51¾	51¾	51	51¾
1,010	Int. Paper.	64¾	65¾	64¾	65¾
100	Kennecott Cop.	64¾	64¾	64¾	64¾
780	La. Gas & Steel	92	92	90	90
50	Lehigh Valley.	84¾	84¾	84¼	84¾
280	Maxwell Motor.	81¾	81¾	79¾	80
690	Mexican Pet.	111¾	111¾	109¾	110¾
65	Miami Copper.	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾
60	Nat. En. & S.	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
20	Nevada Cons.	26	26	26	26
190	N. Y. Central.	109	109	108¾	108¾
50	N.Y., N.H. & H.	60¾	61¾	60¾	61¼
150	N. Y., O. & W.	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾
125	Ont. Silver.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
20	Pitts. Con. t.r.	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾
100	Pr. Steel Car.	74½	76¾	74½	75¾
250	Ray Consol.	30¼	30½	30	30¾
1,530	Reading.	110¾	110¾	109¾	109¾
600	Rep. Iron & S.	79¾	81¾	78¾	79¾
40	Shattuck Ariz.	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾
20	Sloss S. & L.	78½	78½	78½	78½
40	Southern Pac.	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
40	Southern Ry.	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
300	Studebaker	128¼	128¾	127¾	128
90	Union Bag.	144	144	144	144
1,870	Union Pac.	151¼	151¾	151	151¾
90	U. S. Ind. Alc.	142¾	142¾	142	142¼
100	U. S. Rubber.	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾
27,970	U. S. Steel.	123¼	125	122¾	124
640	Utah Copper.	113¾	114	112¾	113¾
50	U. Rys. Inv.	10¼	10¾	10¼	10¾
370	Westinghouse El.	65¾	66¾	65¾	65¾
1,120	Willys Overl'd.	42¼	42¾	40¾	40¾

MINING STOCKS.

1,000	Atlanta	.10	.10	.10	.10
500	Belmont	4.62½	4.62½	4.62½	4.62½
500	Florence	.81	.81	.81	.81
450	Goldfield Cons.	.56	.56	.56	.56
1,000	Gypsy Queen.	.07	.07	.07	.07
500	Isabella	.25	.25	.25	.25
500	Midway	.22	.22	.22	.22
300	Sierra Nevada	.32	.32	.32	.32
500	Silver Pick.	.23½	.23½	.23½	.23½
400	Tono.	6.87½	6.87½	6.87½	6.87½
200	Union Cons.	.73	.73	.73	.73
1,000	United Gold.	.13	.13	.13	.13

CONFER ON NATIONAL BANKS

Controller Williams Meets Examiners Assigned to This District.

With the view of keeping in closer touch with the condition of national banks in New York, John Skelton Williams, Controller of the Currency, has arranged period conferences with the national bank examiners assigned to this district. Mr. Williams spent more than three hours yesterday with the examiners at the Custom House in the office set aside for the Secretary of the Treasury.

Charles Starek, the chief examiner in this district, was not present, his place being taken by Governor Richmond, who is in charge of the New York office during Mr. Starek's vacation.

Controller Williams said he was pleased with the reports submitted and that he would leave today for Washington.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Baltimore & Ohio	1916-'26	4	4.30	4.20
Buf., Roch. & P.	1916-'25	4½@5	4.50	4.30
Canadian Pacific	1916-'26	5	4.50	4.35
Ches. & Ohio	1916-'25	4½	4.50	4.30
Chi. & N. W.	1916-'23	4½	4.25	4.05
C., R. I. & P.	1916-'27	4½@5	5.00	4.50
C., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5	4.40	4.20
C., C., C. & St. L.	1916-'23	5	4.40	4.20
Del. & Hudson	1916	4½	4.25	4.15
Erie Railroad	1916-'22	4½@5	4.50	4.30
Grand Trunk	1916-'24	5	4.30	4.15
Ill. Central	1916-'26	4½@5	4.25	4.15
Louis. & Nash.	1916-'25	5	4.25	4.10
Mich. Central	1916-'30	5	4.45	4.25
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1916-'23	5	5.50	4.75
Mo. Pacific	1916-'23	5	5.50	4.75
Mobile & Ohio	1916-'21	4½@5	4.50	4.30
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1916-'24	4½@5	4.50	4.25
Norfolk & West.	1916-'24	4½	4.30	4.10
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'26	4½@5	4.50	4.35
Penn. Gen. Flt.	1916-'25	5	4.50	4.30
St. L. I. M. & S.	1916-'24	5	4.50	4.40
Seaboard Air Line	1916-'26	4½	4.35	4.15
Southern Pac.	1916-'26	4½@5	4.55	4.35
Southern Ry.	1916-'24	4½@5	4.55	4.35

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS

Closing quotations for United States Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	99½	100
2s, c, 1930	99½	..
3s, r, 1918	100¾	101¼
3s, c, 1918	100¾	..
3s, 1946	101½	102
4s, r, 1925	110	110¾
4s, c, 1925	110½	..
Pan 2s, r, 1936	99¼	100
Pan 2s, r 1938	99¼	100
Pan 3s, r, 1961	102	..
Pan 3s, c, 1961	102	..

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Acme Tea 1st pf.	97½	98
Adams Ex.	140	150
Ad Rumely pf.	84	84½
Am Ag Ch pf.	101¼	102
Am B N pf.	51	53
Am B Sug pf.	100	100½
Am B S & Fdy ctfs.	106½	109
Do pf.	190	..
Am C & F pf.	116	118
Am Coal	35½	..
Am Cot O pf.	101	102
Am Exp.	135	138
Am M pf.	47	49
A S pf. B.	93	95
Am Snuff.	140	145
Do pf.	108	109
Am Sug R pf.	120	123
A. T. & C.	62	68
Ann Arbor, Do pf.	..	45
Assets R.	3	3½
Assoc Oil.	66½	67½
Asso D G.	23	28
Do 1st pf	65	75
Do 2d pf.	47	60
All C L.	123	124½
Bald L pf.	107	108
Barrett Co pf.	117¼	119
Batop M.	1¾	2
Beth Steel pf.	140	149
B Un G.	131	134
Brown Sh.	76	80
Do pf.	98	101
Bruns Ter.	8	9
B, R & P.	97	100
Do pf.	110	..
Burns Bros pf.	103½	107½
But'k Co.	..	22
Calif Pet.	22½	23
Can So.	57½	59
C R R of N J	300	350
C & S A	..	..
Tel	144	150
C & N W pf.	175	180
Chi, St P, M & Om.	115	120
Do pf.	133	140
C. C. C & St L.	58	59¾
Do pf.	83½	84
Cl & Pitts.	86	..
Do spec.	45	..
Clu-Peab.	70	70½
Col & So.	55	55½
Do 1st pf	61	62
Do 2d pf.	46	48
Cons Gas.	139	139¾
Cont C pf.	113	114
Cont Ins.	55	60
Crex Carp.	65	..
C-Am Sug.	228	236
D & Co pf.	96¾	97
D, L & W.	240	242
Det Ed.	147	148
Det U Ry.	116	120
Dia Match.	126½	..
D S S & A pf.	6	7
Elec S B.	68½	72
Erie & P.	16	22
F M & S. pf.	41½	44
Gen Ch.	320	325
Do pf.	115¾	117
Gen Mot.	780	875
Do pf.	124½	125
G'drich (B F) Co pf.	112	114
G S T.	131	..
Helme (G W) Co	175	185
Do pf.	117	124
Homestake.	130	137
I T S.	117	119
Do pf.	119	122
Int N pf.	106	..
Iowa Cent.	5	15
Do pf.	9	15
Jewel Tea.	80	90
Do pf.	110	111
K C Ft S & M pf.	74	76½
Kayser (J) & Co.	95	98¼
Do 1st pf.	114	117¼
Kelly S T pf.	97	100
K & I M pf.	50	..
Ligg & M.	300	305
Do pf.	122¼	124
Long Isl'd.	33	35
L-W E 1st pf.	87	88
Do 2d pf.	66	70
Louis & N.	134½	137
M'kay Cos.	86	87
Do pf.	95½	97¼
Man Bch.	1½	..
Man Elev.	129	132
Man Shirt.	64	68
Do pf.	112	120
Mich Cent.	130	140
M & St L. new	53¾	54¼
M, St P & S S M pf.	133¾	136
Do 1.	72	80
Mon P pf.	117	120
Mon W pf.	113¾	..
Mor & Es.	..	99
N, C & St L.	135	140
Nat Bis.	123	127
Do pf.	126½	130
Nat Car & S pf.	119	115
Nat En pf.	97½	100
Nat L pf.	112½	115¾
Nat Rys of M 1st pf.	..	29
Do 2d pf.	5	7
N Y, C & St L 1st pf.	71	80
Do 2d pf.	58¾	60
N Y Dock.	9	14½
N Y, L & W pf.	123	128
Nor South	25	27
North Am.	71½	72
N W Tel.	62½	69
Owens B M pf.	116	120
Pabst Is pf.	92	..
Pac Coast.	80	70
Do 1st pf	70	90
Do 2d pf.	70	90
Pac M pf.	96¼	99
P T & Tel pf.	99¾	100
Peo G.	111	112
Pets-Mull.	..	55
Do 1st pf	..	90
P, C C & St L.	80¼	82
Do pf.	..	95
Phila Coal.	41	20¼
Do pf.	108	110
Do ctfs.	108¼	109½
P, Ft W & C spec.	145½	..
P S, N & T. pf.	121	109
Pyman Co.	167	3¾
Quicksilver	2½	..
Ry Stl Spr pf.	101	102
Rep Ir & S. pf.	115	45
Rens & S. pf.	112½	..
Rep & S pf.	114½	115
St L & P pf.	45	50
Saxon M.	76	77
Sears-R pf.	126	126½
So P R	118	118
St'd Mill.	105	106
Do pf.	92	94¼
Studeb Co pf.	113	115
Third Av.	53¼	53½
Tob P pf.	106½	106
T St L & W ctfs.	8	10¼
Do pf.	15¾	19
Do ctfs.	15¾	19
T C R T pf.	127	135
Und Types.	108	110
Do pf.	114¾	124
Un Bag.	80	82
Do 2d pf.	56	58
Un Cig M.	45	49
Do pf.	106¼	108
Un Cig. Sto pf.	119¼	120
U S Exp.	29	31
U S Ind A pf.	105	109
U S R & Imp	50	53
U S R & Ref. pf.	1¾	2¼
U S R 1st pf.	110½	112
Utah Sec.	19	19¾
W F Exp.	183¼	186
W Md. pf.	48	50
W M 1st pf.	78	79
Weym-Bru. pf.	115¾	124
Willys-Over pf.	102¾	106¼
Wis Cent.	63	64¼
Worth (W) pf.	125¾	..
Wor Pump pf.	98	100
Do A.	98	100
Do pf. B.	..	61

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
76	Ahmeek	110	111	110	111
200	Alaska	12¾	12¾	11¾	12
1,350	Algomah	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
50	Allouez	72	72	71¾	71¾
3,625	Am. Zinc	54¾	55¼	54¾	54¾
10	Am. Zinc pf.	82¾	82¾	82½	82½
6,140	Arizona Com.	15¾	16¾	15¾	16¾
60	Butte & Sup.	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾
1,311	Cal. & Ariz.	90	85¼	80	84¾
5	Cal. & Hecla.	585	585	585	586
280	Chino	64¼	64¼	63¾	64
1,002	Copper Range	71¾	72	71½	72
80	East Butte	16	16¾	16	16¾
150	Franklin	9¾	9¾	9½	9¾
60	Granby	94	94	93½	93½
10	Greene Cananea	54	54	54	54
100	Inspiration	67¼	67¼	67¼	67¼
355	Island Creek	62½	63	62	62
348	Isle Royale	34½	34¾	34¼	34¾
180	Lake	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
200	La Salle	5	5	5	5
85	Mass. Con.	15½	15¾	15½	15½
175	Miami	40	40	40	40
50	Michigan	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
150	Mohawk	97½	97½	97¼	97¼
10	Nevada Con.	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
200	New Idria	14	14½	14	14
450	Nipissing	8½	8¾	8½	8½
615	North Butte	22½	22¾	22½	22¾
700	North Lake	2	2	2	2
5	Ojibway	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
2,020	Old Dominion	72½	75	72½	74½
5	Osceola	93½	93½	93½	93½
435	Pond Creek	19½	19½	19½	19½
200	Quincy	93	94	93	94
290	Ray Con.	30	30½	30	30½
400	Santa Fe	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
110	Shannon	9	9¼	9	9¼
155	St. Mary's	88	88	88	88
8,195	Sup. & Bos.	6¾	7¾	6¾	7½
70	Sup. Copper	15	15	15	15
51	Tamarack	48	48	48	48
75	Trinity	7½	7½	7½	7½
200	Tuolumne	69c	69c	67c	67c
880	U. S. Smelt.	74	74½	73½	74
260	U. S. Sm. pf.	51½	51½	51	51½
300	Utah Apex	3½	3½	3¼	3¾
725	Utah Con.	16¾	17	16¾	17
1,555	Utah Metal	7¾	7¾	7½	7¾
595	Victoria	6½	6½	6	6
225	Winona	5	5¼	5	5¼
62	Wolverine	48	49	48	49

RAILROADS.

22	Bos. & Albany.	180¼	180¼	180	180
53	Boston Elev.	79	79	78	78
154	Bos. & Maine.	46	46	46	46
13	C. J. & S. Y. pf.	106¼	106¼	106	106
5	Fitchburg pf.	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾
125	Mass. Electric.	4¾	5	4¾	5
10	N. Y., N. H. & H.	60½	60¼	60¼	60¼
4	Vt. & Mass.	112	112	112	112
85	West End.	87	87	87	87
29	West End pf.	74	74	74	74

MISCELLANEOUS.

33	Am. A. Ch. pf.	102	102	102	102
450	Am. Pneu. Ser.	2	2	2	2
40	Am. P. Ser. pf.	13¼	13½	13	13
47	Am. Sugar.	121¾	121¾	119¾	119¾
50	Am. Woolen.	53¾	53¾	53¼	53¼
90	Am. Wool. pf.	78½	78½	78½	78½
1	Amoskeag	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾
40	Amoskeag pf.	99	99	99	99
6,105	A. G. & W. I.	103½	103¾	101¾	102¼
30	A. G. & W. I. pf.	54½	54½	54½	54½
150	East Bos. Land.	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
5	Mergenthaler.	165¼	165¼	165½	165½
405	Mass. Gas.	94¾	94¾	94	94
15	Mass. Gas pf.	89	88	88	88
40	Mfs. Rlv. F. pf.	35	35	35	35
270	Nov. Sco. Bd.	143½	146	143½	145
805	New River.	25	25½	24¾	24¾
714	New River pf.	80	80	80	80
10	N. E. Tel.	129	129	129	129
150	Nipe Bay.	162	162	162	162
275	Punta A Sugar.	53¾	55¼	54	54
7	Pullman.	169¼	170	169½	170
156	Swift.	145¼	145½	143¾	145
500	Swift rights.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
523	Torrington.	32¼	32¾	32	32¼
365	United Fruit.	162½	162¾	162¼	162¼
175	Unit. Shoe Ma.	58	58	57½	57½
90	Unl. S. Ma. pf.	20	20	20	20
1,000	Ventura Oil.	10¾	10¾	10¼	10¾
83	West. Union.	103½	103½	102

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BULLS PUSH COTTON ABOVE 20 AGAIN

May Option Rises to Within 3 Points of Season's High Level, Reached on Oct. 25.

SPOT ADVICES VERY STRONG

Texas and Other Southern Markets Tell of Heavy Demand and No Inclination to Sell.

Aided by strong bull support and stimulated by favorable reports from Southern spot markets, cotton made another sharp advance yesterday to the highest levels that have been reached this season, with one exception. As a matter of fact, the March option went to within 5 points of the high record established on Oct. 25, and January sold within 8 points of the figure of that day. The May option touched 20.01, compared with its previous high level of 20.04. The close was steady, at a net gain of 14 to 18 points on the more active months.

Liverpool was a little lower than expected, and one private cable said: "Market very small; opening good on Continental buying of new crop; eased later under long liquidation and break in Egyptian, despite good spots."

The local market opened steady at a decline of 3 to 7 points, and was somewhat irregular in the early trading. Early in the afternoon prices advanced very sharply, with buying heavy and rather more general. Spot advices were very strong. "Texas wires reported an enormous European demand, with offerings light. Charleston wired: "Spots scarce; extremely hard to find sellers, with buyers for both domestic and export at full prices."

The Waldorf interests were credited with buying freely on the advance which took place about the noon hour. The limited selling was easily absorbed. It was also reported that southern shippers who had been carrying hedged cotton in warehouses were covering the hedges as they sold the actual cotton.

Theodore H. Price in this week's issue of Commerce and Finance says: "It is more and more apparent that the futures market no longer dominates the value of cotton. The attitude of the Southern holder is the determining factor. There is no doubt that he can hold indefinitely if he is disposed to do so, but with cotton at 19 cents a pound, and a large acreage in prospect next year, common sense, in which he is not lacking, would seem to indicate the wisdom of accepting present prices."

The British Board of Trade returns on exports of yarns and cloth during October show shipments of yarns for the month amounting to 14,000,000 pounds, against 13,711,000 pounds for the same month last year. The total exports for the season are 149,000,000 pounds, against 158,000,000 pounds last year. Exports of cloth for the month were 386,000,000 yards, against 367,000,000 yards last year. Total exports of cloth for the season are about 380,000,000 yards in excess of last year to the end of October.

Market closed steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Dec.	19.43	19.67	19.38	19.56@19.58	19.45@19.46
Jan.	19.38	19.72	19.35	19.58@19.61	19.44@19.46
Mar.	19.48	19.86	19.48	19.73@19.75	19.55@19.60
May	19.68	20.01	19.67	19.89@19.92	19.73@19.77
July	19.68	20.01	19.68	19.86*	19.73@19.75
Oct.	17.65	18.00	17.80	17.91@17.93	17.73*

*Bid.

The local market for spot cotton was steady, 20 points advance; middling, 19.60c. Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged, 12 to 40 points advance: New Orleans, 18.88c.; Galveston, 19.35c.; Savannah, 19.42c.; Memphis, 19.12c.; Augusta, 19.13c.; Houston, 19.50c. New Orleans market closed steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Dec.	18.79	19.10	18.79	19.00@19.01	18.84@18.85
Jan.	18.93	19.29	18.92	19.15@19.17	18.98@18.99
Mar.	19.21	19.53	19.17	19.39@19.41	19.22@19.24
May.	19.43	19.71	19.41	19.59@19.60	19.41@19.42
July.	19.52	19.85	19.52	19.71@19.72	19.52@19.54

The Liverpool market opened steady. There was a good demand business in spot cotton, with middling 8 points decline, at 11.45c. Sales, 10,000 bales; receipts, 7,000; American nil; closed irregular.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.	Prev. Close.
Jan.-Feb.	10.45	10.45	10.31	11.34½	11.36
Mar.-Apr.	10.51½	10.53½	10.38	11.41½	11.41½
May-June	10.56	10.57	10.47½	11.50	11.48
July-Aug.	10.56½	10.57	10.48	11.50	11.47½
Oct.-Nov.	10.57	10.58½	10.54	10.60	10.49

The 11 A. M. bids to Liverpool were: January, 19.44c; March, 19.66c; May, 19.74c; July, 19.74c. The market there was due to open today 6@7½ points advance.

PORT RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

	Receipts.	Last Year.	Stocks.	Last Year.
Galveston	11,909	6,854	381,742	278,710
New Orleans	6,649	5,597	380,483	273,725
Mobile	276	531	10,021	20,337
Savannah	5,009	4,062	165,860	206,818
Charleston	2,005	931	68,027	89,687
Wilmington	906	768	33,154	40,149
Norfolk	3,848	2,048	74,063	83,028

INTERIOR RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

Augusta	1,530	2,645	139,255	177,758
Memphis	7,234	12,531	224,581	226,680
St. Louis	1,179	9,144	17,966	10,445
Houston	15,145	6,693	259,561	182,399

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	7,500 to 8,500	15,815	8,221
New Orleans	12,500 to 14,000	11,160	10,324

Exports yesterday were 35,346 bales; total thus far for this season, 1,947,231; total last season, 1,535,284.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

		Increase.
ANN ARBOR RAILROAD—		
Fourth week October	$83,900	$8,058
Month of October	1256,849	24,623
July 1-Oct. 31	977,292	155,781
ILLINOIS CENTRAL—		
October gross	6,325,665	462,639
Four months' gross	25,353,269	3,094,930
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—		
Fourth week October	1,817,145	189,065
Month of October	5,739,925	716,115
July 1-Oct. 31	21,882,873	2,882,714
YAZOO & MISSISSIPPI VALLEY—		
October gross	1,661,240	285,239
Four months' gross	5,269,921	923,711

Miscellaneous.

BUTTE & SUPERIOR MINING COMPANY'S quarterly reports—

Q'ter ended:	Sep.30,'16.	Jun.30,'16.	Mar.31,'16.
Net value zinc	$1,731,670	$2,879,588	$4,337,413
Net value lead	190,699	246,341	284,303
Miscel. inc.	14,757	22,772	21,427
Total value	1,936,527	3,148,682	4,623,143
Operat'g costs, taxes, &c.	988,625	1,086,653	1,008,203
Profits	947,901	2,002,029	3,554,940

CHINO COPPER quarterly reports—

	1916.	1915.
	3d Qtr.	2d Qtr.
Net profit	3,396,541	3,136,278
Miscel. inc.	78,750	85,690
Total	3,445,291	3,221,968
Divs. paid	1,937,455	1,937,455
Surplus	1,487,836	1,284,514

NEW YORK DOCK COMPANY (and subsidiary) for the year ended June 30—

	1916.	1915.
Gross	2,718,868	2,088,534
Expenses	1,332,660	903,377
Net	1,386,207	1,181,856
New York Dock Ry.	30,562	*51,054
Total net	1,416,770	1,130,802
Charges and taxes	881,642	905,997
Surplus	535,127	224,805

*Loss.

UTAH COPPER quarterly reports—

	1916.	1916.
	3d Qtr.	2d Qtr. 1st Qtr.
Net profit from operation	10,283,878	8,675,433 6,180,414
Other income	290,982	732,509 68,165
Nev. Cons. div	1,000,500	750,375 500,250
B. & G. div	675,000	400,000 325,000
Total net	12,049,480	9,958,317 7,079,830
Dividends	4,873,470	4,873,470 4,061,225
Surplus	7,175,990	5,084,846 3,018,605

STANDARD OIL QUOTATIONS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	15½	16¼	15½	16¼
Atlantic Refining	850	890	850	890
Borne-Scrymser	390	410	390	410
Buckeye Pipe Line	100	102	100	102
Chesebrough Mfg.	460	480	460	480
Colonial Oil	50	70	50	70
Continental Oil	545	555	545	555
Crescent Pipe Line	40	43	40	43
Cumberland P. L.	110	115	110	115
Eureka Pipe Line	235	240	235	240
Galena S. Oil com.	175	178	174	176
Galena S. Oil pf.	138	148	138	148
Illinois P. L.	225	228	226	229
Indiana P. L.	100	105	100	105
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	11	11½	11	11½
National Transit	18	20	18	20
N. Y. Transit	205	215	205	215
Ohio Oil	105	108	105	108
Northern P. L.	377	382	373	380
Prairie Oil	68	68	66	68
Penn-Mex. Fuel Co.	66	68	66	68
Pierce Oil	15½	16¼	16¼	16¾
Pierce Oil cv. 6s, '24	85	87	85	87
Prairie Oil & G.	495	505	495	500
Prairie P. L.	295	298	298	297
Solar Refining	375	390	375	390
Southern P. Line	215	220	215	220
South Penn. Oil	450	460	455	460
Southwest Penn.	113	118	113	118
Standard Oil of Cal.	355	360	353	357
Standard Oil of Ind.	805	815	800	810
Standard Oil of Ky.	540	550	540	550
Standard Oil of Ky.	610	630	610	630
Standard Oil of Neb.	545	555	540	560
Standard Oil of N. J.	620	625	616	620
Standard Oil of N. Y.	228	240	236	238
Standard Oil of Ohio	420	430	425	430
Swan & Finch	110	120	110	120
Union Tank	93	95	93	95
Vacuum Oil	340	350	325	335
Washington Oil	40	45	40	45

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

Evidences that the British Government was a heavy buyer of November contracts in the Winnipeg market, where the price advanced to $2 for that position, as well as reports that there was also active foreign buying in the West, caused a very sharp upward movement in the wheat market yesterday. The late positions made new high records, and at the close of the day values were 2¾@3¼c net higher. In the local cash market No. 1 durum was quoted at $2.27½; No. 2 hard, $2.05½; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $2.12½; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $2.15¾, all free on board New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Last Close.	Year.
December	1.90⅝	1.87	1.88¾	1.87¾	1.03½
May	1.92⅝	1.89¼	1.92¼	1.89	1.04⅞
July	1.56⅝	1.54	1.55¾	1.53¼	..

CORN.

The corn market was strong and higher, prices making new high records and closing with net gains of 2⅝c to 3¾c. The trade was disposed to take a bullish view of Wednesday's Government report, and Europe was apparently in the market for American corn. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at $1.10⅝, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Last Close.	Year.
December	91½	89¼	91¼	88⅞	59⅝
May	93⅞	90⅝	93¾	90	62¾
July	93⅝	91	93½	90	..

OATS.

The oats market advanced with wheat and corn and on renewed export demand, sales being placed at about 700,000 bushels, making nearly 1,750,000 during the past two days. The local cash market was strong; standard quoted at 61¼ to 61¾c; No. 2 white, 60¾ to 61¼c; No. 3 white, 60¼ to 60¾c; fancy clipped white, 63¼ to 63½c; ordinary clipped white, 62¼ to 63¼c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Last Close.	Year.
December	56¼	55⅜	56	55	38¼
May	59⅝	58¾	59¾	58¾	39½

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was active and strong with buying by both commission houses and packing interests, prompted largely by the pronounced strength in the grain markets, especially corn. The hog market was firmer, and receipts of hogs at Chicago were 30,000 for the day, with 25,000 estimated for Friday. Kansas City received 7,000 and Omaha 8,400.

CHICAGO PRICES!

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
December	17.17	16.70	17.05	16.75	8.92
January	16.17	15.70	16.15	15.75	9.00
Ribs—					
January	14.25	14.05	14.20	14.05	8.90
Pork—					
January	26.80	26.25	26.70	26.25	14.07
May	..	..	..	26.80	16.30

COFFEE.

The coffee market was very quiet again yesterday, with fluctuations narrow. After opening 1 to 3 points lower, prices steadied up a point or two on some positions, but there was no aggressive buying, and the market later eased off again, closing at a net decline of 1 to 3 points. Sales were reported of only 19,250 bags. The local market for spot coffee was quiet, with prices on the basis of 9¾c for Rio 7s and 10¾c for Santos 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
November	..	..	8.25@8.27	8.28
December	8.31	8.31	8.30@8.31	8.33
January	..	..	8.34@8.35	8.36
February	..	..	8.38@8.39	8.39
March	8.44	8.42	8.41@8.43	8.43
April	..	..	8.46@8.47	8.48
May	8.53	8.51	8.51@8.52	8.52
June	..	..	8.56@8.57	8.58
July	8.64	8.60	8.61@8.62	8.63
August	..	..	8.65@8.66	8.68
September	..	..	8.70@8.71	8.72
October	8.76	8.76	8.74@8.75	8.77

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was stimulated by the strength in cotton and lard and prices were strong, closing 6 to 25 points net higher. Total sales for the day were 44,100 barrels. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	12.55 Nom.	12.45
November	12.65	12.40	12.45@12.60	12.39
December	12.70	12.45	12.51@12.55	12.37
January	12.81	12.38	12.58@12.59	12.38
February	..	..	12.58@12.65	12.40
March	12.86	12.56	12.62@12.64	12.40
April	12.84	12.85	12.65@12.74	12.40
May	12.94	12.65	12.69@12.71	12.48
June	..	..	12.70@12.80	12.50

SUGAR.

Trading in sugar futures ruled generally quiet throughout the day with the volume of business small. The opening was generally unchanged to 2 points higher, but a little scattered selling by trade interests caused values to sag a bit but price changes kept within a narrow range and the close was net unchanged to a decline of 3 points. Sales for the day 2,500 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
November	5.54	5.54	5.52@5.58	5.54
December	5.23	5.20	5.20@5.21	5.20
January	4.66	4.64	4.62@4.64	4.63
February	4.38	4.36	4.36@4.37	4.38
March	4.34	4.34	4.34@4.35	4.34
April	..	..	4.37@4.38	4.37
May	..	..	4.40@4.42	4.41
June	..	..	4.43@4.45	4.44
July	..	..	4.46@4.48	4.48
August	..	..	4.49@4.51	4.51
September	4.50	4.50	4.51@4.53	4.54
October	..	..	4.54@4.55	4.57

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 9,513 packages. Further advances were established on practically all grades of butter, and the market has quite a firm tone at the higher rates. Supplies are coming to forward moderately and the buying interest is still fair, considering the extreme figures that are now ruling. The export demand is perhaps the strongest feature at present. It looks as if the shipments this week will run close to 15,000 packages. Creamery, higher scoring than extras, per lb., 38@38½c; extras, (92 score) 37¾@37½c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 36@37c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 34½@35½c; thirds, 33¾@34c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 39@39½c; extras, 38@38½c; firsts, 36¾@37½c; seconds, 35@36c; creamery, held, higher than extras, 34¼@36½c, extras, 35¾@36c; firsts, 35@35¼c; seconds, 34@34½c; thirds, 33@33¾c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 36½@37c; good to prime, 34½@35½c; common to fair, 30½@34c; renovated, extras, 35@35½c; firsts, 32@32½c; lower grades, 30@31½c; imitation creamery, firsts, 31½@32c; ladles, June make, firsts, 31@31½c; current make, firsts, 30@30½c; seconds, 29@29½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 30@30½c; No. 2, 29½c; lower grades, 28 @29c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 14,726 cases. Receipts include a quantity of storage stock, and the arrivals of fresh gathered eggs continue light, with a small proportion of strictly fine to fancy qualities. The demand, however, was rather quiet, and while the higher grades are rated firm with a fair movement, the offerings appear to be sufficient at about previous quotations. Storage eggs are held with confidence, and the market shows a firm tone as quoted. Nearby white eggs continue in comparatively light supply, but the demand is light and of a selective character; fancy new laid qualities of good size meet some demand, but receivers report only a limited outlet for these and the lower qualities are of extremely irregular value. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 42@44c; extra firsts, 40@41c; firsts, 37@39c; seconds, 35@37c; thirds and poorer, 31@34c; dirties, No. 1, 30½@31c; No. 2 and poorer, 28@30c; checks, good to choice, dry, 26@28c; refrigerator, special marks, grades, 26@28c; refrigerator, fancy storage and insurance paid, 33@33½c; firsts, 32@32½c; seconds, 31@31½c; lower grades, 26@30½c; dirties, 29@29c; refrigerator, State whites, 31@32c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western hennery whites, fine to fancy, 62@68c; ordinary to good, 45@60c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 45@60c; nearby white pullets, 45@55c; Western and Southern gathered whites, 40@55c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery browns, 45@62c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 37@44c.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Prov. of Alb.	5	May, 1926	97	98½	5.20
Am. For. Sec.	5	Aug., 1919	98¼	98½	5.81
Anglo-Fr.	5	Oct. 15,'20	94⅝	95	6.42
Argen. Govt.	6	Feb.21,'17	98½	98⅝	4.30
Argen. Govt.	5	May 15,'17	101⅛	101½	4.60
Argen. Govt.	6	May 15,'20	100¾	101¼	5.70
City of Mont.	5	May, 1918	100¼	100⅝	4.00
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	100¼	100⅝	4.37
City of Paris	6	Oct. 15,'21	98⅞	98⅝	6.40
City of Q'bec.	5	Apr., 1920	100½	100¾	4.00
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	99¼	100⅛	4.83
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	100⅛	100⅜	4.00
Dom. of Can.	6	Apr. 1,'21	99⅝	100¼	4.94
Italian Gov.	6	Oct. 16,'17	99⅞	100¼	5.55
Prov. of Man.	5	Feb., 1920	99	99⅝	5.10
Norweg. Govt.	6	Oct. 15,'17	101	102	3.90
Norweg. Govt.	6	Feb., 1923	103	107	4.75
Prov. of Ont.	5	Feb., 1920	99¼	100⅛	4.88
Prov. of N. B.	5	Dec., 1919	99¼	100	5.00
Govt. of N. F.	5	July, 1919	98¼	99	5.40
Russian Govt.	6½	July, 1919	100⅛	100⅝	6.35
Do. rubles	6½	Aug. 14,'26	295	297	..
Prov. of Sask.	5	May, 1921	97⅛	99	5.20
Prov. of Sask.	5	May, 1926	97	98½	5.20
Swedish Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	100	100¼	2.00
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1918	99¾	100¼	4.95
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	99½	100¼	4.95

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Nov., 1917	100⅞	101⅛	3.90
Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	100	102	5.73
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	100⅞	100¾	4.05
Am. Thread.	4	Jan., 1919	99	99¼	4.40
Anacon. Cop.	5	Mar., 1917	100⅜	100⅝	3.10
A., T. & S. F.	6	June, 1917	100⅞	101⅛	2.95
A. V. R. L. & P.	6	July 1,'19	99	100½	6.00
Atl. & Pac. T.	6	June, 1921	102⅜	102⅝	5.40
B'klyn R. T.	5	Sep., 1917	100⅜	100⅞	4.50
C. F. R. & L.	6	May, 1918	102	102⅜	4.30
C., B. & Q.	4	July, 1921	98⅛	98⅜	4.35
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1917	100¼	100½	4.40
Cuba-Am. Sug.	6	Apr., 1918	102¼	102⅝	4.35
Can. North.	5	Sep., 1917	99⅝	100¼	5.70
Can. North.	6	July10,'17	100¼	100⅜	4.90
Can. North.	6	July10,'18	100¼	100⅜	5.65
Can. Pac. Ry.	6	Mar. 2,'24	103⅛	103⅜	5.43
Driggs-Seaby.	6	Dec., 1918	98	100	6.00
Driggs-Seaby.	6	Dec., 1919	98	100	6.00
Driggs-Seaby.	6	Dec., 1920	98	100	6.00
East. P. & L.	5	Mar. 1,'18	98	100	6.12½
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	100⅛	100⅜	3.35
Gen. Rubber.	5	Nov., 1918	100⅞	101⅛	4.43
G. T. of Can.	5	Nov., 1917	99⅝	100⅛	4.55
G. T. of Can.	5	Aug., 1918	99½	100	5.00
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1917	100⅞	101⅛	3.90
Inter. Harv.	5	Feb. 15,'18	100⅝	100⅞	3.50
L. Gas & El.	5	Apr., 1918	100⅛	101¼	5.37½
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	100⅜	101½	5.40
Mo. Pacific	6	June, 1916	98¾	98⅞	6.85
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	98	99	7.40
Morgan & W.	5	Dec., 1918	100¼	100⅝	4.70
N. Y., N. H. & H.	4½	May, 1917	100⅛	100⅜	3.98
N. E. Nav.	6	May, 1917	100½	100¾	5.57
Otis Elevator.	5	Apr., 1920	100	101	4.55
Penn. Co.	4½	June 6, '21	101	101¼	4.55
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	100⅜	101⅛	4.55
Rem. A. Un.					
Met. C. Co.	5	Feb. 1, '19	89¾	90	10.00
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	100⅞	100½	3.25
U. R. G. & E.	5	Apr., 1919	97⅜	98½	5.40
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	101¼	101½	3.95
W'house Elt. Mfg. Co.	5	Oct., 1917	100⅜	101¼	3.75
Win. R. Arms.	5	Mar., 1915	98½	98¾	5.95
W. V. T. & E.	6	June, 1917	99½	100⅛	5.37½
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	100¼	101¼	5.00
Win. E. Ry.	6	Jan. 15,'18	100¼	101	5.43

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	110	115	110	115
American Cigar pf.	98	100	98	100
Conley Foil	300	350	300	350
J. S. Young	150	160	150	160
J. S. Young pf.	103	110	105	110
Johnson T. F. & M.	100	150	100	150
MacAndrews & F.	195	205	197	205
MacAndrews & F. pf.	100	102	100	102
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	275	285	275	285
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	620	640	620	640
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	123	125	123	125

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 994,550 shares of stocks and $845,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 113,695; oils, 128,690, and mining, 752,165. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
5,000	‡Aetna Explo.	11	11	10⅜	10⅜
200	‡Am. D. Syn.	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
8,500	‡Am. W. Pap.	7⅜	9	7⅜	8⅝
600	Br.-Am. Tob. Co., ord.	20½	20½	20	20⅛
400	‡Butler Chem.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
100	‡Butter. Jud.	74	74	74	74
100	‡Cal. P. Corp.	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼
50	‡Carbon Steel.	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛
400	Carwen Steel.	14½	14½	14⅜	14⅜
8,000	‡Chal. M., w.i.	34	34	33	34
1,500	‡Char. I. Co. of Am.	8½	8½	8¼	8⅛
1,200	Chevrolet M.	191	191	185	185
3,500	Corp. R. & H.	5¾	5¾	5⅝	5⅞
575	Emer. Phon.	13	13	12⅝	12⅝
200	Enger M. Car.	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
3,500	Grant M. Car.	8	9	8	9
500	‡Hart Bell Co.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
550	Hle. & B. Car	41½	*42½	41½	41½
350	Holly Sug. pf.	98½	99½	*98½	99½
2,700	‡Imp Carb. Ch.	⅞	1	⅞	1
100	Int. Rubber.	16	16	16	16
100	Kel. Wheel pf.	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼
300	‡S. S. Kresge	13¼	13¼	13	13
1,000	‡Lake Tor. B.	12¼	12½	12	12
300	Marlin Arms v. t. ctfs.	66	66	65	65
1,200	Mar. Arms pf. v. t. ctfs.	97	99	97	98
5,200	‡Maxim Mun.	7⅛	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞
2,000	‡Mex. Pet. Ex.	20	20½	20	20½
16,200	‡Midv. Steel.	68½	69⅜	68¼	69⅜
10,100	‡Nat'l Auto.	43	44½	42¾	43⅝
1,000	N. Y. Cent. rts.	1⅛	1⅛	1	1
10,000	N. A. P. & P.	14	14½	13¾	14
4,500	‡Pierce-Arrow	55⅜	55⅝	55⅜	55½
100	Seab. S. & M.	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝
60	‡A. O. Smith Corp., w.i.	43	43¼	43	43¼
250	‡A. O. Smith Corp. pf., w.i.	97	97	97	97
200	Smith & Terry Transp pf.	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
800	‡Spicer Mfg.	47¼	47¼	47	47
100	‡Spicer M. pf.	102	102	102

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

American Cotton Oil Company, regular semi-annual 3 per cent. on preferred and regular quarterly 1 per cent. on common, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 15.

Atlantic Refining Company, regular quarterly $5, payable Dec. 5 to stock of record Nov. 20.

Brown Shoe Company, Inc., 1½ per cent. on common, payable Dec. 1 on stock of record Nov. 25.

Central Arkansas Railway & Light Corporation, regular quarterly 1¾ per cent. on the preferred, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 15.

Niles-Bement-Pond Company, quarterly 2¼ per cent. on common, and 1¾ per cent. on preferred. The preferred dividend is payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Nov. 9, and the common is payable Dec. 20 to stock of record Dec. 6.

Southern Pacific, 1½ per cent., payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Nov. 29.

Underwood Typewriter Company, quarterly 1¾ per cent. on common. The company has been paying dividends at the rate of 4 per cent. on its junior issue. The regular quarterly 1¾ per cent. on the preferred was also declared, both payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 20.

Union Pacific, regular quarterly 2 per cent. on common, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 1.

Edison Co. Floats Bond Issue.

ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 9.—A bond issue of $2,000,000 has been floated by the Edison Storage Battery Company of West Orange. The Fidelity Trust Company of Newark is acting for the bondholders. Involved in the reissuing of the bond series is the specification of properties now held by the battery company. This has made necessary for bookkeeping purposes the transfer of some of the properties by the Company.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.04	Kentucky	.04
Andes	.10	Mexican	.12
Best & Belcher	.09	Occidental	.65
Bullion	.02	Ophir	.25
Caledonia	.80	Overman	.03
Challar	.07	Potosi	.04
Confidence	.18	Savage	.10
Con. Imperial	.01	Seg. Belcher	.03
Con. Virginia	.10	Sierra Nevada	.31
Exchequer	.08	Union Con.	.59
Gould & Curry	.03	Utah	.01
Hale & Norcross	.09	Mexican dollars	.54
Jacket	.04		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.50	Florence	.30
Halifax	.50	G'field Consol	.57
Jim Butler	.04	G'field Merger	.00
McNamara	.03	Great Bend	.11
Midway	.22	Jumbo Exten	.31
Mizpah Exten	.17	Jumbo Junior	.10
Monarch Pitts	.13	Kawana	.10
Montana	.21	Red Lion	.16
North Star	.15	Silver Pick	.21
Rescue	.26	Spearhead	.05
Tonopah Nevada	5.75		
West End	.70		

GOLDFIELD.

Atlanta	.09	D'field Daisy	.05
Booth	.10	D'field Merger	.00
C. O. D.	.02	Diamond Dick	.01
Comb. Fraction	.03	Frances Mohawk	.01
D'field B. B.	.00	Jumbo Extension	.02

OTHER DISTRICTS.

Big Jim	1.20	Nevada Hills	.21
Packard	.48	Rochester	.60
Round Mountain	.35	White Caps	.39

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot	.8¾	9½	Portland	.194	195
Granite	.60	65	Golden C.	.240	241
Elkton	.9¾	12	Vindicator	....	170
Isabella	.23¾	23¾	Gold Dol.	2	3
El Paso	.39	50	U. G. M.	.20	21½
McKinney	.28	32	Gold Sov.	4	6
Findlay	.3	4½			

Banks Bid High for City Deposits.

Milo R. Maltbie, the City Chamberlain, has made the allotment of city deposits for the quarter beginning Nov. 1. He has arranged to receive from banks and trust companies interest on the deposits at rates ranging from 2 per cent. to above 3 per cent. Mr. Maltbie is out of town, but it was said yesterday that the number of banks bidding high rates of interest was larger than at any other time since the plan of having the banks canvassed was put into operation.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The New York Stock Exchange has stricken from the list Texas Company subscription receipts for capital stock; New York Central Lines equipment trust of 1907; Guaranty Trust Company Series J 5 per cent. certificates; Pennsylvania Company 2½ per cent. guaranteed loan of 1901 Gerard Trust Company certificates; New York City $1,025,000 3½ per cent. consolidated stock; $500,000 3 per cent. dock bonds and $1,500,000 registered 4 per cent. assessment bonds. It has admitted to the list: Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad Company; United States Mortgage and Trust Company certificates of deposit for general consolidated and first mortgage 5 per cent bonds stamped as to advance of November 1, 1916, interest; Missouri, Kansas & Oklahoma Railroad Company; United States Mortgage and Trust Company certificates of deposit for first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due 1942, stamped as to advance of May 1, 1916.

National Motor Car and Vehicle Corporation of New York has taken over the assets and physical property of the National Motor Vehicle Company of Indiana and elected the following Directors: Arthur C. Newby and Stoughton A. Fletcher of Indianapolis, Otto J. Thomen, Leonard Snider and Buell Hollister of New York.

Subscriptions for Chalmers Motor Company stock at $85 a share, being taken by J. S. Bache & Co. and Charles D. Barney & Co., will close Nov. 13, or earlier, at the discretion of the bankers.

Underwood Typewriter Company has acquired by purchase the 4,000 shares of its preferred stock necessary to complete the cancellation of $1,000,000 par value of that issue.

The Peabody foreclosure petition against the Rock Island Railroad has been continued until Dec. 11.

The New York Curb Market Association has listed 1,000,000 common shares of the North American Pulp and Paper Company, without par value.

L. H. Palmer of Baltimore has been appointed General Manager of the Eastern Pennsylvania Railways Company, succeeding W. B. Rockwell, deceased.

At the annual meeting of the South Porto Rico Sugar Company yesterday George M. Haven was elected a Director to succeed Rudolph Keppler, resigned. Other Directors were re-elected.

Frank K. Dolbeer, formerly of the financial department of the Victor Talking Machine Company, has been elected Treasurer of the Willys-Overland Company to succeed Walter Stewart, resigned. Mr. Stewart continues as a Director of the company.

Holt & McWilliam have opened a department for trading in foreign securities, in charge of J. Santilhano, recently with the Guaranty Trust Company.

Taylor, Smith & Hard have admitted Arklay King to the firm as general partner.

The Transue & Williams Steel Forging Corporation reports net earnings for October of $124,469, or at the rate of $1,494,000 per year, equivalent to $14.93 per share.

The White Motor Company Directors yesterday declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent., putting the issue on an 8 per cent. basis. It has been paying 7 per cent.

George Edward Allen, Educational Director of the American Institute of Banking, has been appointed Secretary of the newly organized State Bank Section of the American Bankers' Association.

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REORGANIZATION OF Pere Marquette Railroad Company.

To Holders of the Bonds, Coupons, Obligations and Stock hereinafter mentioned:

A Plan and Agreement dated October 30, 1916 for the Reorganization of Pere Marquette Railroad Company has been prepared under which the undersigned have undertaken to act as Reorganization Managers.

Holders of certificates of deposit, issued under the Agreement dated April 6, 1914, as amended, between the depositors of securities who should become parties thereto in the manner therein provided and the Committee thereby constituted for First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds of Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad Company, First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad Company, First Mortgage (Toledo Division) Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad Company, First Mortgage (Port Huron Division) Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad Company, First Consolidated Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad Company, First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of Chicago & West Michigan Railway Company, First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of Chicago & North Michigan Railroad Company, First Consolidated Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds of Detroit, Grand Rapids & Western Railroad Company, First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of Saginaw, Tuscola & Huron Railroad Company, First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of Grand Rapids, Belding & Saginaw Railroad Company and First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of Pere Marquette Railroad Company of Indiana (hereinafter collectively termed Divisional Bonds) who shall not exercise the right of withdrawal under the Agreement dated April 6, 1914, as amended, become parties to said Plan and Agreement without the issue of new certificates of deposit.

Holders of certificates of deposit issued under the Agreement dated June 3, 1912 between the Committee thereby constituted and holders of Consolidated Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of Pere Marquette Railroad Company, unless the holders of more than one third in amount of the certificates of deposit outstanding under said Agreement dated June 3, 1912, within the time limited in accordance therewith, shall file written notice of dissent from said Plan and Agreement, become parties to said Plan and Agreement without the issue of new certificates of deposit.

Holders of certificates of deposit issued under the Agreement dated April 8, 1912, between the Committee thereby constituted and holders of Refunding Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of Pere Marquette Railroad Company who shall not exercise the right of withdrawal under the Agreement dated April 8, 1912, become parties to said Plan and Agreement without the issue of new certificates of deposit.

Holders of undeposited Divisional Bonds, Consolidated Mortgage Bonds and Refunding Mortgage Bonds may become parties to said Plan and Agreement by depositing their bonds, accompanied by the required coupons, with the Depositaries (or Agents of Depositaries) for bonds of the respective issues under the respective Agreements dated April 6, 1914 as amended, June 3, 1912 and April 8, 1912, receiving therefor certificates of deposit issued under said respective Agreements.

Holders of Short Term (Old Colony) Six Per Cent. Notes dated February 9, 1912 and February 26, 1912 of Pere Marquette Railroad Company; Detached Coupons due April 1, 1912 pertaining to First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds of Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad Company, due April 1, 1912 pertaining to First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad Company, due April 1, 1912 pertaining to First Consolidated Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds of Detroit, Grand Rapids & Western Railroad Company, and due July 1, 1912, January 1, 1913, July 1, 1913, and January 1, 1914 pertaining to Refunding Mortgage Bonds of Pere Marquette Railroad Company, may become parties to said Plan and Agreement by depositing the same under said Plan and Agreement receiving therefor certificates of deposit. Short Term (Old Colony) Six Per Cent. Notes must be accompanied by Improvement and Refunding General Mortgage Bonds of Pere Marquette Railroad Company and Certificates of Interest of Bankers Trust Company, Depositary, in Refunding Mortgage Bonds subject to prior lien of Equipment Trust Agreements, to the extent respectively acquired by the holders of said Short Term (Old Colony) Six Per Cent. Notes at the sales of February 17, 1915 and December 6, 1915.

Holders of Six Per Cent. Collateral Trust Gold Notes, Six Per Cent. Five Year Gold Debentures and First Preferred Stock, Second Preferred Stock and Common Stock of Pere Marquette Railroad Company in order to obtain the rights of purchase offered under said Plan and Agreement by the Purchase Syndicate therein mentioned must deposit their securities under said Plan and Agreement, receiving therefor certificates of deposit, and at the time of deposit there must be paid in cash for account of the Purchase Syndicate, in respect of each $1000 principal or par amount thereof deposited in the case of (a) Collateral Trust Notes, the sum of $70 (b) Debentures, the sum of $66.50 and (c) First Preferred Stock, Second Preferred Stock and Common Stock the sum of $17.50 and at the same rates for other principal or par amounts. Collateral Trust Notes must be accompanied by coupons of September 1, 1912 and subsequent coupons and Participation Certificates of Bankers Trust Company, Depositary for Interests in Improvement and Refunding General Mortgage Bonds of Pere Marquette Railroad Company and Certificates of Interest of Bankers Trust Company, Depositary, for Interests in Refunding Mortgage Bonds subject to prior lien of Equipment Trust Agreements, to the extent respectively received by the holders of Collateral Trust Notes in the distribution of securities by the Committee constituted under the Agreement dated May 3, 1912 of holders of Collateral Trust Notes upon the termination of the affairs of said Committee. Debentures must be accompanied by the coupons of July 1, 1912.

RIGHTS OF PURCHASE.

Depositors of Collateral Trust Notes, Debentures and Stock making the aforesaid payment will be entitled, as provided in said Plan and Agreement, to receive Subscription Warrants, either Series A or Series B as they shall elect at the time of making such deposit and payment, and also will be entitled to receive Application Certificates.

Holders of certificates of deposit for Refunding Mortgage Bonds of Pere Marquette Railroad Company stamped as assenting to said Plan and Agreement upon presentation of their certificates of deposit for appropriate stamping and upon payment at the rate of $43.75 for each $1000 principal amount of Refunding Mortgage Bonds, represented by their certificates of deposit, will be entitled as provided in said Plan and Agreement to receive Subscription Warrants either Series A or Series B as they shall elect at the time of making such payment and also will be entitled to receive Application Certificates.

Holders of Certificates of Deposit for Divisional Bonds and Consolidated Mortgage Bonds stamped as assenting to said Plan and Agreement upon presentation of their certificates of deposit for appropriate stamping will be entitled to receive Application Certificates only.

Holders of Application Certificates in order to avail of the offer of the Purchase Syndicate set forth in said Plan and Agreement must detach the Application Forms annexed thereto, properly fill out and file the same accompanied by a payment in cash equal in amount to $17.50 in respect of each share of Prior Preference Stock applied for. Application Certificates in case of allotment and as soon thereafter as practicable will be exchangeable for Subscription Warrants.

All deposits of securities under the Plan and Agreement and payments required in connection therewith must be made on or before DECEMBER 4, 1916.

Holders of Certificates of Deposit of Astor Trust Company issued under the Agreement dated June 21, 1916 between the Committee thereby constituted and holders of Collateral Trust Notes and other securities, and Certificates of Deposit of Guaranty Trust Company of New York issued under the Agreement dated April 8, 1912 between the Committee thereby constituted and holders of Debentures, who desire to accept the benefits of said Plan and Agreement, may deliver their Certificates of Deposit, properly endorsed for transfer, if registered, to the Depositary under said Plan and Agreement for Collateral Trust Notes and Debentures, who will for their account surrender the same against the delivery under the Plan and Agreement of the securities represented thereby without requiring the payment by such holders of their share of the expenses and compensation of the respective Committees constituted by the respective agreements under which their said certificates of deposit were issued.

All payments required of holders of certificates of deposit for Refunding Mortgage Bonds as a condition of receiving Subscription Warrants must be made on or before the close of business on DECEMBER 4, 1916.

On or before the close of business on DECEMBER 18, 1916, Application Forms must be filed accompanied by the required payment in respect thereof.

The Reorganization Managers give notice that all deposits and payments must be made promptly on or before the days specified.

All deposits and payments under the Plan and Agreement must be made to the appropriate Depositary thereunder as follows:

Depositary for all Divisional Bonds:
OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY
17 Court Street, Boston, Mass.

Depositary also for
Flint & Pere Marquette Port Huron Division First Mortgage Gold Bonds:
Flint & Pere Marquette First Consolidated Mortgage Gold Bonds:
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK
54 Wall Street, New York.

Depositary also for
Saginaw, Tuscola & Huron First Mortgage Gold Bonds:
THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY
24 Broad Street, New York.

Depositary for Consolidated Mortgage Bonds:
THE FARMERS LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY
22 William Street, New York City.

Depositary for Refunding Mortgage Bonds:
BANKERS TRUST COMPANY
14 Wall Street, New York.

Depositary for Short Term Six Per Cent. Notes:
OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY
17 Court Street, Boston, Mass.

Depositary for all other Securities and for Stock:
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK
54 Wall Street, New York.

All payments made under the Plan and Agreement as a condition of Deposit, or in respect of Subscripiton Warrants or Application Forms must be made to } CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Depositary, 54 Wall Street, New York City.

All Subscription Warrants and Application Certificates will be issued by

All Application Forms must be filed with

Copies of said Plan and Agreement to which reference is hereby made for a full statement of the terms, conditions and provisions thereof, may be obtained from the undersigned or from any of the Depositaries under said Plan and Agreement.

Dated New York, October 30, 1916.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO. ROBERT WINTHROP & CO. EUGENE V. R. THAYER
Reorganization Managers.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 9.—Fifty corporations having aggregate capitalization of $942,650 were chartered today. They include:

E. A. Couturier Co., Ltd., band instrument, musical instrument, $300,000; W. N. Barlow, M. G. Lathrop, E. A. Couturier, 98 West Lincoln Av., Mount Vernon.

New York Cast Stone Block Corp., Buffalo, waterproof cast building, burial vaults, cement specialties, $75,000; H. J. Koenig, F. J. Schrey, C. L. Kurth, 435 Best St., Buffalo.

Eisery Inc., Manhattan, motor, gas, service stations, $100,000; H. S. Martin, J. A. and G. S. Morrow, Hotel Astor.

Leroy Lime and Crushed Stone Co., Inc., Leroy, quarrying, contracting, $50,000; W. G. and J. L. Heimlech, Leroy.

First Typographic Co., Inc., public stenographs, $50,000; A. H. Slack, D. Rigney, M. L. Weiland, 233 Broadway.

L. P. Rose Co., Inc., Rochester, rubber, leather goods, $25,000; G. H. Mayo, H. B. Hubbard, W. H. Porter, 67 Mortimer St., Rochester.

L. J. Callanan & Co., Inc., restaurants, cafes, saloons, $25,000; D. Kaplan, D. Pindyck, J. J. Callanan, 68 West 11th St.

Arkansaw Leasing Corp., prospecting, developing copper mines, mining, $50,000; C. F. Riddle, C. Marvin, W. K. McNamara, Huntington, Penn.

Haliorans, Inc., restaurants, cafes, saloons, $25,000; A. J. Brett, G. C. King, J. H. Halloran, 218 Park Av.

Penn Cambria Corp., Troy, coal, products, $20,000; E. Decker, E. L. and A. D. Derrick, 887 7 Av., Troy.

Chester Clothes, Inc., clothing, wearing apparel, $15,000; J. Fay, A. F. and C. W. Krone, 135 W. 104 St.

Lethbridge & Co., Inc., Half Moon, insurance brokers, realty, $20,000; G. S. White, A. E. and A. E. Lethbridge, Jr., 95 William St., Manhattan.

Bloomfield Clay and Sand Co., Inc., sand, gravel, clay, quarries, $15,000; G. W. Stuart, W. S. Barlow, F. L. Sage, 507 5 Av.

Eagle Photoengraving Co., Inc., photoengraving, $12,000; D. Keohan, P. Kourajian, H. G. Hammahan, West Hoboken, N. J.

Derrick Motor Sales Corp., Buffalo, realty, construction, motors, engines, machine, cars, boats, vehicles, $10,000; F. H. Stanley, H. L. and R. L. Derrick, 1,241 Main St., Buffalo.

Car Owners Service Corp., autos, $10,000; P. and P. Englander, G. Suss, 111 B'way.

The D. and W. Machine Co., Inc., machinery, tools, hardware, motors, $10,000; H. N. Kelly, R. G. Chase, A. L. King, 431 Homestead Av., Mt. Vernon.

B. Salmanson & Co., Inc., commission, selling agents, $10,000; H. H. Brotsky, H. M. Kaplan, B. Salmanson, Providence, R. I.

The Bootery, Inc., footwear, $10,000; B. B. Bender, W. P. Jessup, G. O. Castell, 5 Nassau St.

Bente Cafe, Inc., restaurants, cafes, saloons, $10,000; J. C. McEachen, I. Moll, G. H. Bent, 233 Bowery.

W. H. Snyder Co., Inc., engravers, supplies, $10,000; S. Kline, K. L. and J. W. Taylor, Lonela, N. J.

W. S. Roberts Motor Corp., autos, accessories, $10,000; H. Saucier, T. Wilson, W. S. Roberts, 1,838 Broadway.

A. Schmid, Inc., auditing, accounting, $10,000; H. Hauser, C. F. W. Graef, A. Schmid, 402 Grand Av.

Oliver D. Bailey, Inc., theatres, opera houses, moving pictures, $5,000; H. S. Rondeau, J. P. Parsons, J. Noel, 189 Claremont Av.

Breindel, Schapire & Co., Inc., Bronx butchers, $10,000; H. H. Brotsky, H. Schapiro, H. Breindel, 2,082 Prospect Av., Bronx.

Peerless Braid Mills, Inc., braids, trimmings, merchandise, $5,000; S. Hellinger, M. Wellman, 2,540 Cambreling Av., Bronx.

M. M. Finn, Inc., engraving, plate printing, power embossing, steel die stamping $5,000; A. Jebbett, W. M. and J. H. Finn 624 W 124 St.

Snap Fastener Sales Co., Inc., machines brass rolling mills, fasteners, $5,000; B. Bass, J. Danziger, I. B. Louis, 35 Nassau St.

Walter Schedler Co., Inc., photo engravins lithographing, $5,000; R. Lacevajo, N. Hansen, W. Schedler, Clarkston.

R. K. Realty Corp., building material, contractors, realty, $5,000; A. H. and W. J. Karp, J. J. Robbins, 317 W. 93 St.

Allen & Arnink Transportation Corp., Albany, transport people for hire, $5,000; W. G. Allen, B. H. and H. Arnink, 316 Orange St. Albany, N. Y.

Magna Investing Corp., loan money on mortgage, operate hotel, apartment house $5,000; A. Thomas, O. S. Carroll, B. Dutcher, Hartsdale.

Brofman & Van Gelder, Inc., millinery, $5,000; I. Brofman, A. and D. A. Van Gelder 26 Differt St.

Hirdane Import and Export Co., Inc., merchandise, products, $5,000; H. Waldman, M. Radin, B. Hirschson 515 West 143d St.

Overseas Syndicate, Inc., merchandise, raw material, protecting, developing industries, shipbuilding, motors, contractors, 1,000 shares no par value, carry on business with $5,000; P. Jennings, J. Cueve, B. B. Colby, Montclair, N. J.

Authorizations: Hudson Packing and Paper Co., Inc., Hoboken, N. J., $100,000. Representative, H. Pickess, 233 Broadway, New York.

Smokeless Piston Ring Co., Inc., Lexington, Ky., machinery, devices, $3,000. Representative, B. Wilson, 580 West 86th St.

Firefly Film Corp., Richmond, Va., motion pictures, $1,500,000. Representative, Butler Orsheim, 165 Broadway, Manhattan.

Cosmic Chemical Co., Inc., Wilmington, Del., chemists, $300,000. Representative, O. W. Talley, 74 Cortlandt St., New York.

Carroll Increases, American Association of Foreign Language Newspapers, Inc., Manhattan, $100,000 to $150,000. Gordon Detwiler Institute of New York Inc., Manhattan, $25,000 to $75,000; A. H. Stier Co., Inc., New York, $10,000 to $15,000; Young Commission Corp., New York, $5,000 to $50,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: North American Sugar Corp., Manhattan; H. R. Rennie Ice Co., Inc., Maine; 20 East 51st Street Corp., New York; Bay Ridge Glass and Picture Frame Co., Brooklyn; Merger Upper Saranac Association by Upper Saranac Co., Inc., Franklin County.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 9.—Charters filed: Quaker City Drop Forge Co., Camden, structural metal work, $150,000; Alfred J. Glenner, Luther Marsh, William L. Layne, Camden.

Triumph Ribbon Mills, Passaic, manufacture and deal in silks, ribbons, &c., $50,000; Frederick Cribier, Henriette Cribier, Weehawken; George Hilliaire, Clifton.

Reuter Rubber Co., Newark, manufacture rubber goods, $250,000; George J. Reuter, Alfred Strauss, Fred. Seligman, Newark.

Victor Fertilizer Co., Camden, manufacture and deal in fertilizers, $100,000; Herbert J. Coehler, J. F. Sutton, K. L. Fraiser, Camden.

American Color Mfg. Co., Passaic, manufacture and deal in colors, chemicals, drugs, $100,000; Arthur B. Sinclair, Claude G. Francis, Elvin H. Killhoffe, Passaic.

J. J. O'Connor Co., Inc., Jersey City, deal in barrels and packing devices, $100,000; Robert F. Norton, A. L. Petterzen, Jersey City; J. Warnock, Bayonne.

Deitire Rubber Co., 145-149 East State St., Trenton, manufacture such goods, $25,000; Alexander Trapp, John R. D. Bower, Catharine P. Hornyak, Trenton.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Nov. 9.—Charters filed: Lesser Bros. Co., manufacture, sell, and deal in and with automobiles, aeroplanes, motor boats, &c., $10,000,000; F. R. Hansell, George C. B. Madden, S. C. Seymour, local Philadelphia (Penn.) incorporators.

Republic Oil Co., Wilmington, Del., acquire lands containing mineral gases, coal, and other minerals, $3,000,000; William F. O'Keefe, George G. Steigler, R. E. Wright.

Kaltenbach & Stephens, Inc., manufacture raw material for the manufacture of silks and silk products, $2,500,000; Ernest J. Kaltenbach, Brooklyn, N. Y.; James B. Stephens, Montclair, N. J.; Charles E. Kaltenbach, Cranford, N. J.

Wyoming Central Oil Co., drill for oil and produce its products, $1,000,000; M. L. Rogers, L. A. Irwin, Harry W. Davis, local Wilmington (Del.) incorporators.

Du Pont Land Co., to acquire real estate, timber lands, &c., $1,250,000; Herbert E. Latter, Norman H. Coffin, Clement M. Egner, local Wilmington (Del.) incorporators.

Henry Sanders Cocoa and Chocolate Sales Agency, Inc., New York, manufacture all kinds of chocolate goods, $500,000; V. C. Bogaulus, H. H. Waller, Morris Freidberg, all of New York.

5½% Guaranteed first mortgage certificates pay 5½%. They have the same safety as Guaranteed first mortgages and can be had in amounts of $25 and over. Send for booklet "H".

FIRST MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.
Capital and Surplus, $625,000
Bridge Plaza, N. E. L. City, N. Y.

CHARTERED 1864
Union Trust Co. of New York
80 BROADWAY
Fifth Av. & 38th St. Fifth Av. & 60th St.
ACTS AS EXECUTOR, GUARDIAN TRUSTEE, ETC.
Allows Interest on Deposits.

Interest on Deposits
Checking accounts at the Guaranty Trust Company of New York with average balances of $1,000 or over earn interest at the rate of 2% a year, credited semi-annually. 140 Broadway and 5th Avenue and 43rd Street.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.
Save and Be Sa e
Accounts of $10 or more opened on or before November 30 earn from December 1st.
Dividend—July 1, 1916 - 4½%
Begin now or write for Booklet A.
The Franklin Society
FOR HOME BUILDING AND SAVINGS
38 Park Row, New York City.

TO THE HOLDERS OF FIRST AND REFUNDING MORTGAGE 5% 35 YEAR GOLD BONDS OF THE MUTUAL LIGHT & WATER COMPANY DUE JANUARY 1, 1945:

The undersigned, Trustee under the mortgage given to secure the above-described bonds, holds in the Sinking Fund applicable to the purchase of bonds of said issue on November 20th, 1916, provided such purchase can in its opinion now be made advantageously, the sum of Two thousand two hundred seventy-five dollars and twenty-seven cents ($2,275.27.)

Sealed offers of said bonds may be sent to the office of the undersigned, Trust Department, 60 Broadway, New York City, on or before November 17th, 1916, at three o'clock P. M. Bonds accepted must be delivered on November 20th, or security furnished that day, if required, that delivery will be made within ten days. The right is reserved by the undersigned to reject any and all offers.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By GEORGE E. WARREN, Vice President.
New York, November 1st, 1916.

Saginaw, Tuscola & Huron Railroad Company First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds, due August 1, 1931:

Pere Marquette Railroad Company of Indiana First Mortgage Four Per Cent Gold Bonds, due May 1, 1943.

Notice is hereby given that a Plan and Agreement dated October 30, 1916, for the reorganization of Pere Marquette Railroad Company has been prepared and adopted by the undersigned Committee and a copy of said Plan and Agreement has been filed with Old Colony Trust Company, Central Trust Company of New York and The New York Trust Company, the Depositaries under said Agreement dated the 6th April, 1914, as amended.

Any holder of a Certificate of Deposit issued under said Agreement dated the 6th April, 1914, as amended, who does not approve the said Plan and Agreement may on or before December 18, 1916, surrender his respective Certificates of Deposit and withdraw the bonds represented thereby upon payment of an amount equal to 1% of the principal amount of the said bonds as his *pro rata* share of the expenses and compensation of the Committee, as provided in said Agreement dated the 6th April, 1914, as amended.

Dated at Boston, October 30, 1916.

E. V. R. THAYER, Chairman.
ARTHUR ADAMS,
S. T. CRAPO,
FREDERICK H. ECKER,
FRANCIS R. HART,
HENRY R. HOYT,
R. WALTER LEIGH,
OLIVER PRESCOTT,
H. F. WHITCOMB,
ALBERT H. WIGGIN.

JOHN G. MILBURN,
STOREY, THORNDIKE, PALMER & DODGE.
Counsel.

CITY OF SAN JUAN, PORTO RICO.
REDEMPTION BONDS OF 1905.

Under ordinance of the Municipal Council, the City of San Juan, P. R., will redeem at par on and after January 2, 1917, at the office of Muller, Schall & Co., 45 William Street, New York City, Thirty-Four Thousand Dollars ($34,000) or its 6% Bonds of 1902, numbers 538 to 571, inclusive. Interest on said bonds will cease on January 1, 1917. R. H. TODD, Mayor of San Juan.

HOCKING COAL COMPANY.
1st Mtge. 6% 20-Yr. S-F Gold Bonds is sued under Indenture dated July 1, 1912, between HOCKING COAL COMPANY, THE MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS R. R. CO. and EMPIRE TRUST COMPANY, as Trustee.

Notice is hereby given that in accordance with the provisions of the above mentioned indenture and supplemental indenture dated January 28th, 1913, bonds now outstanding, bearing the following distinctive numbers, have been drawn by lot, by the undersigned, as Trustee under said indenture, for redemption on January 1st, 1917, out of the moneys in the sinking fund, to wit: 19, 20, 64, 90, 99, 100, 112, 130, 183, 185, and 210.

Said bonds so drawn for redemption will be paid on and after January 2, 1917, at the 120 Broadway Office of the undersigned Trustee, N. Y. City, upon presentation and surrender of said bonds with all coupons then unmatured at 105% of their par value, interest on said bonds will cease on January 1st, 1917.

EMPIRE TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By BOYD G. CURTS, Trust Officer.
Dated N. Y. City, November 1, 1916.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE 6 PER CENT. TWENTY-YEAR SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS OF THE STANDARD MOTOR CONSTRUCTION COMPANY:

The Equitable Trust Company of New York, successor to The Colonial Trust Company, as Trustee under an indenture of Mortgage made by the Standard Motor Construction Company, dated February 1st, 1907, will receive sealed proposals at its office, No. 37 Wall Street, New York City, to twelve o'clock M., November 13th, 1916, for the sale to it for account of the sinking fund of sufficient bonds to exhaust the sum of Thirteen thousand two hundred 67-100 Dollars ($13,200.67) at a price not to exceed 110% and accrued interest. The right is reserved to reject any and all offers.

Dated New York, N. Y., November 2nd, 1916.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
By LYMAN RHOADES, Vice-President.

POCAHONTAS CONSOLIDATED COLLIERIES COMPANY INCORPORATED FIFTY-YEAR FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the Mortgage dated July 1st, 1907, that the undersigned will receive sealed proposals up to 3:00 P. M. on the 8th day of December, 1916, for the sale to it of bonds as above described, sufficient to use the sum of $83,295.67. The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all tenders.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By H. W. MORSE, Secretary.
New York, November 1st, 1916.

BEDFORD GOLF & TENNIS CLUB FIRST MORTGAGE 4% BONDS.

The undersigned will receive sealed proposals up to 12 noon on the 20th day of November, 1916, for the sale to it of bonds as above described at not exceeding par and accrued interest to the above date to exhaust the sum of Six hundred fifty-four and 50-100 Dollars ($654.50) account of Sinking Fund. LINCOLN TRUST COMPANY, Successor Trustee.
HORACE F. POOR, Vice-President.
204 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
Dated, New York, Nov. 1st, 1916.

THE CONSOLIDATION COAL CO.

The undersigned, Trustee under the First 4½% Mortgage of the above Company, has on hand the sum of $18,036.42, pursuant to the Sinking Fund provisions of said Mortgage. Sealed offers of bonds to exhaust said sum at a price not to exceed 105 per centum and accrued interest will be received by the undersigned at its office, 55 Cedar Street, New York City, up to 12 o'clock noon on November 23, 1916.

Dated November 8th, 1916.
UNITED STATES MORTGAGE & TRUST COMPANY.
By CALVERT BREWER, Vice-President.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

A Quarterly Dividend of Two Dollars ($2.00) per share on the Common Stock of this company has this day been declared, payable at the Treasurer's office, 165 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on Tuesday, January 2, 1917, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on Friday, December 1, 1916. The stock transfer books will not be closed for the payment of this dividend.

Stockholders who have not already done so are urgently requested to file dividend mailing orders with the undersigned, from whom blank forms may be had upon application.

FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.
New York, N. Y., November 9, 1916.

The International Nickel Co.

Common Stock Dividend

A dividend of $1.50 (6%) on the common stock has been declared this day, payable December 1, 1916, to common stockholders of record at the close of business November 18, 1916.

JAMES L. ASHLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
November 6, 1916.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE American Cotton Oil Company on November 9, 1916, declared a semi-annual dividend of three per cent. upon the Preferred Stock and a quarterly dividend of one per cent. upon the Common Stock of the Company, both payable December 1, 1916, at the Banking House of Winslow, Lanier & Co., 59 Cedar St., New York City.

The Stock Transfer Books will be closed on November 18, 1916, at 3 P. M., and will remain closed until December 3, 1916, at 10 A. M.

WILLIAM O. THOMPSON, Secretary.

The Alabama Great Southern R. R. Co.
New York, November 9, 1916.

The Board of Directors of the Alabama Great Southern Railroad Company has today declared a dividend of three per cent. and an extra dividend of one-half of one per cent. on the Preferred Stock, payable February 23, 1917 to stockholders of record at the close of business January 31, 1917, and a dividend of two and one-half per cent. and an extra dividend of one per cent. on the Ordinary Stock, payable December 29, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 9, 1916. F. S. WINN, Secretary.

PRATT & WHITNEY COMPANY.
PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO 63.
New York, November 9th, 1916.

The Board of Directors of PRATT & WHITNEY COMPANY has this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of ONE and ONE-HALF PER CENT. upon the PREFERRED STOCK of the Company, payable November 15th, 1916.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M., November 9th, 1916, and will re-open at 10 A. M., November 16th, 1916.

JOHN B. CORNELL, Treasurer.

THE DOME MINES COMPANY LIMITED
(No Personal Liability)
EXECUTIVE OFFICES,
No. 43 Exchange Place, New York.
November 6th, 1916.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five per cent (Fifty cents per share), payable December 1st, 1916, to shareholders of record at the close of business on Monday, November 13th, 1916.

J. R. DELAMAR, President & Treasurer.

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit issued under the Underlying Bonds Protective Agreement, dated 6th April 1914, as amended between the Committee therein named and the holders of bonds who should become parties thereto, for the following bonds:

Flint and Pere Marquette Railroad Company First Mortgage 6 per cent. Gold Bonds, due October 1, 1920

AMERICAN PORTS MAY RIVAL LONDON

Merchants' Association Investigator Wants Pier Facilities Improved.

MORE WAREHOUSES NEEDED

To Handle Cargoes Sent to This Country from Other Lands for Transshipment.

New York has, according to a report made by H. McL. Harding of this city to the Merchants' Association, an opportunity of becoming one of the principal transshipment ports of the world, equaling London, where cargo for all parts of the world is received and transferred to ships bound for nearly all ports.

"On account of the war," Mr. Harding writes, "the American dollar is now expected to replace the English pound as the medium of exchange throughout the world. The larger ports of the United States have the opportunity of taking on themselves this function of the ports of London, Liverpool, Hamburg, and Antwerp.

"From a study of the history of navigation, it is learned that this transshipment traffic went from Venice to Portugal and Spain, then to Hanseatic League ports and from them to the Dutch ports of Holland. England took it by force from Holland, but before the war Germany was making great progress in obtaining an important share.

"Only a few years ago, if goods were to be shipped from the United States to Suoth America, Africa, or to Australia and to almost any foreign country, the goods were first shipped to London, and at that port were transferred to ships sailing to these countries.

"London therefore became a great distributing centre for the whole world, a kind of a clearing house for cargoes.

"Below London, on the Thames, down the river, were constructed the great Tilbury terminals called docks, with sheds, warehouses, and other terminal facilities. Besides these were the Alexandria docks and others.

"While a certain amount of the cargo of a ship might be for England, yet the amount generally was small in proportion to that which was to be transshipped into other vessels, as for Russia, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Germany, or for the Mediterranean ports, or North and South America, Africa, and for every country where there might be a port.

"From the great London docks full cargoes for ships could be made up for anywhere. To hold the merchandise, whether awaiting ships or to get a full shipload, warehouses of great capacity were erected.

"Everything was done to make the shipment of goods through the Thames terminals easy, safe, and financially advantageous. Bills of exchange and through bills of lading for almost everywhere could be there obtained. The expenses at the great Thames docks were reasonable. Warehouse receipts were issued which were negotiable securities.

"There is now coming another shifting of this transshipment centre. As it was transferred from Italy to Northern Europe, and then to England by wars of conquest, now this great business of transshipment is moving peacefully to another world port, that of New York.

"It is not sufficient to have this opportunity offered to this Port of New York, but provision must now be made to receive it and retain it. This business cannot be held today by warships as in the long ago, but by offering superior facilities, such as the rapid and economical discharging and reloading of vessels, holding sheds and storage warehouses and those features which will attract commerce."

BANK IN GREECE IS NEEDED.

American Branch Would Promote Trade Between U. S. and Athens.

An American branch bank in Athens would promote trade between the United States and Greece as well as all the Balkan countries in the opinion of Alexander Wilbourne Weddell, American Consul General at Athens. Mr. Weddell, who is on leave of absence, is spending a few days at the New York office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce conferring with businessmen men interested in trade with Greece.

"An American branch bank," he said yesterday, "is in great demand. To have branches in a number of the Balkan countries would also strengthen trade conditions. At present there are too many difficulties and formalities in the way. A bank would make the way clear for the Greek business man as well as the American."

Mr. Weddell said he could not discuss cases where, it was alleged, American exporters were discriminated against by the British authorities in getting goods into Greece. One of the complaints by American manufacturers had to do with the shipment of forty automobiles for Greek purchasers. Although these cars reached New York ready for shipment, the Commercial Department of the British Legation at Athens objected to the cars being sent to the purcahsers on the ground that they were to be used for "joy" riding. This department, it was said, was composed of British merchants interested in the promotion of British trade in Greece. The British Embassy at Washington regarded the objection as weighty and refused permits for the automobiles to go forward.

Mr. Weddell said the Greek currant crop was smaller this year, with the result that prices would be higher. American exporters desiring to make a success in the Greek market were advised by the Consul General to make their sales through agencies, and not try to do a direct business.

FOUR BOARD SEATS SOLD.

Prices Range Between $74,500 and $75,000—New Members Elected.

Four memberships on the New York Stock Exchange have been sold, it was announced yesterday, at from $74,500 to $75,000. The previous sale was at $73,500.

The seats posted yesterday for transfer were those of Maurice Rothschild to Joseph D. Frankel, Charles E. Schafer, deceased, to Henry J. D. Lewis, Percy E. Donner to Frank B. Keech, and Charles E. Milmine to Walter L. Richter.

Howland S. Davis and Coleman B. McGovern have been elected to the Exchange.

Results

The New York Times

You may be interested to know that in five days after the reference in The New York Times of July 23 to our booklet "Fundamentals of a Cost System for Manufacturers," we received 4,500 replies. Ninety per cent. of the inquiries were on letter heads of business firms, which shows, first, the pulling power The Times has with business men, and, second, the keen interest that has been aroused in our campaign of education for better accounting methods.

EDWARD N. HURLEY,
Chairman Federal Commission.
Washington, Nov. 6, 1916.

NO MAIL FOR DEUTSCHLAND.

Submarine Has No Waterproof Containers—Koenig Honored.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The German cargo submarine Deutschland, now at New London, Conn., will carry no mail to Germany on this return trip, although permission had been granted by the United States Post Office Department, the German Embassy said today. Inability to obtain the necessary waterproof containers for the mail was the reason assigned.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Nov. 9.—Just what day or hour the submarine Deutschland will leave here for her return trip to Bremen is a conjecture. Captain Koenig has promised to take his craft out of the harbor awash in broad daylight, so that every one may have a view of the submarine.

The Deutschland has not yet received the full complement of cargo that she will carry across the Atlantic, and the Eastern Forwarding Company officials say she will not leave for a few days. Both British and French warships are believed to be cruising off Montauk and Block Island, lying in wait for the submarine, and it would not surprise New London if the submersible quietly took her departure under cover of darkness.

Captain Koenig was installed in the Order of Germania Hoehne tonight at Lawrence Hall in the presence of fully 1,500 men and women.

CLOSE RESIGNS FROM BANK.

President of the Orange Second National Disagrees with Directors.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 9.—Charles M. Close, President of the Second National Bank, Orange, resigned this morning. Further than to say that a difference of opinion over the business policies of the bank caused him to resign Mr. Close would make no statement. The Board of Directors was also not inclined to make a statement further than saying the bank was in good financial condition.

Mr. Close, who resides in Maplewood, came to the Orange institution seven years ago from the North American Trust Company in New York to take the position of cashier. Although his resignation will take effect immediately, it is understood his successor will not be elected until January.

NO CANADIAN STEEL MERGER

Unlikely at This Time in Spite of Heavy Stock Transfers.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Nov. 9.—Investigation leads to the conclusion that there will be no immediate amalgamation of the various steel interests of the Dominion, such as has been reported. There has been extremely heavy buying of Dominion Iron stock lately, and American shareholders in Nova Scotia Steel have recently acquired large holdings in Dominion Iron.

It is considered not improbable here that the next six months may see a large amalgamation of Canadian steel interests, but whetherd this would be under American direction or control is not discussed.

WON'T SELL SHORT BEACH.

Oyster Bay Votes Not to Dispose of the Island to Hewitt.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Nov. 9.—By a vote of more than two to one in the election Oyster Bay defeated the attempt of Peter Cooper Hewitt, the New York inventor, to buy Short Beach, an island owned by the town, near Long Beach.

Hewitt said he wanted the island for a Summer home, and offered $5,000 for its fifty acres. The people of this neighborhood believed he wanted to develop the property into a resort similar to Long Beach.

PLAN CAR SERVICE REVISION.

Railroads Hope to Make New Rules to Correct Current Abuses.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 9.—That a revision of the car service rules of the country's railroads is under consideration was brought out in the testimony of George Hodges, Chairman of the Car Service Commission of the American Railway Association, who appeared today at the Interstate Commerce Commission inquiry into the exchange and return of freight cars.

Such a revision, designed to correct certain abuses, had already been prepared, he said, and would be placed before a meeting of the association at Denver on Nov. 15.

The primary cause of the existing car shortage, Mr. Hodges said, was the unusual volume of export shipments, coupled with the irregularity of steamship arrivals, resulting in the holding of cars for long periods at seaports.

FOG DELAYS BAY SHIPPING.

Steamboat Priscilla Touches Bottom Off the Battery.

Traffic in the upper and lower bays was impeded for several hours yesterday morning by a thick fog which hung low down on the surface of the water and caused considerable delay to incoming steamships and to the ferryboats.

The steamboat Priscilla of the Fall River Line, inbound with many passengers, went aground off the sea wall as she was rounding the Battery to go to her pier at the foot of Warren Street, North River. In answer to her whistles for assistance the tugboat Wade and the fireboat New Yorker came up and towed her out into midstream, and she proceeded to her pier without assistance. The vessel was not damaged.

Brokers Pay Bonus to Employes.

The Stock Exchange firm of Carlisle, Mellick & Co. distributed a bonus of two weeks' salary yesterday to each of its 250 employes. The distribution amounted to about $12,000, and was made in recognition of the long hours and hard work put in by the clerks in the present big stock market. The firm is one of the group of odd-lot dealers whose business has caused much extra labor for the office force. This is the second bonus paid in the last two months.

Bliss and Cochran on Board.

Two more of the vacancies on the board of the Bankers' Trust Company through resignations forced by the Clayton act, forbidding interlocking directorates, have been filled by the election of Thomas Cochran, President of the Liberty National Bank, and Cornelius N. Bliss, Treasurer of the Republican National Committee.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Forecast:

N. Car., S. Car., and Ga.—Showers and cooler Fri. Sat. probably fair; fresh shifting winds.

Fla.—Showers Fri.; cooler in n. and cent. Sat. cloudy, probably showers in s.; fresh shifting winds.

Ala.—Fair and cooler Fri. Sat. probably fair; moderate n. winds.

Miss.—Fair Fri., cooler in s. Sat. probably fair, moderate n. winds, becoming variable.

Tenn.—Fair Fri., colder in e. Sat. cloudy and colder.

Ky.—Fair Fri. Sat. unsettled and colder.

Ind.—Fair Fri. Sat. unsettled and colder, probably rain, turning to snow in extreme n.; strong s. shifting to n. w. winds.

Ohio—Fair Fri. Sat. cloudy, probably followed by rain and colder; fresh s. w. winds.

Lower Mich.—Fair Fri. Sat. probably rain, turning to snow and much colder; fresh to strong shifting winds, becoming n. w.

Upper Mich.—Unsettled and colder, probably rain, turning to snow, Fri. Sat. snow flurries and colder; fresh to strong shifting winds, becoming n. w.

La.—Fair Fri., warmer in n. Sat. fair.

Ark.—Fair and warmer Fri. Sat. fair.

Okla.—Fair and warmer Fri. Sat. fair, colder in w.

E. Tex.—Fair Fri., warmer in e. Sat. fair.

W. Tex.—Fair Fri. Sat. fair, colder in n.

Ill.—Cloudy and warmer Fri., probably followed by rain Fri. night. Sat. rain or snow and much colder.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line, each insertion.

BROADCLOTH.—Will pay cash for F and H or Botany green, brown, plum, navy. I. Novick, 40 West 28th. 5143 Madison Square.

BROADCLOTH.—F. & H. or Botany, all shades, wanted; spot cash. S. A. Francke & Co., 36 West 25th St.

CAMBRIC.—Will buy 64 cambric with spot cash. J 61 Times.

COATS.—Jobber looking at children's and infants' coats for Spring, 2 to 6, 6 to 14; Friday morning, 9 to 12. 116 West 32d, Room 1612.

COATS. — Jobber placing orders for Spring. Call with samples. Lieberman & Dorf, 504 6th Av.

DRESSES.—Dress Contractors: Well-known dress house is ready to look at silk and serge dresses for early Spring; must furnish own styles. D. A., 401 Times.

DRESSES.—Contractors with silk and serge dresses for Spring; call all week. Paris Dress Co., 40 East 21st.

DRESSES.—Open for jobs in high-class silk and serges. Farragut 2359.

POPLINS.—Will pay cash for poplins. X 364 Times Annex.

RARITAN wanted, 1677 cloth; also Kelly rafter, 12,500 cloth. D. Straiss, 53 East 8th St.

SATINS, Skinner's; will pay cash; any quantity. Merit Co., 22 West 27th St.

SERGES. — We are interested in 7,301 and 7,614 serges; spot cash; state colors; quantity no object. J 39 Times.

SHEPHERD CHECKS.—Can use quantity; mail samples with full details. S 224 Times Downtown.

SHIRTS.—Jobbers ready to place orders on men's shirts; Friday, 9-12. Standard Merchandise Co., 42 East 23d.

SUITS.—Spot cash for jobs of suits; quantity no object; must be good values. 4th floor, 45 West 27th.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

ASTRACHANS. — Salt's K814-K200, Furtex baby lamb, chinchilla. Abraham Cohen, 36 West 25th St.

CLOTH.—Lymansville No. 313; all shades; for immediate delivery. Israel Cummings & Brother, 28 West 29th St. Phone Farragut 9452.

CLOTHS.—We are open for Jersey cloths of all kinds. Lipshitz Brothers, 130 West 25th.

COATING VELOURS, all colors, to close out; Chase's wool plush. Madison Square 9783.

COATS.—5,000 plush and velour coats for immediate delivery; silk plush coats, nutria trimmings, collars, cuffs, and bottom, 45 in. long $18 net; other attractive values. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th.

COATS.—Job of 300 cloth and pile fabrics; this season's styles; to close out at a sacrifice. Harry Greenberg Co., Inc., 45 and 47 West 27th St. Madison Square 8147.

COATS.—Ladies Esquimette plush coats, muffion and chases beaver trimmed, $15 to $25, for immediate deliveries. Ulin Bros., 55 East 11th St.

COATS, $3.75 up, all lined; beaver trimmed, $9; positively unmatchable values; immediate delivery. Ellner Co., 49-51 West 24th.

COATS.—Bolivia, broadcloth, velours, mixtures, plushes, on the racks for your selection. Hiller Brothers & Hiller, 6 West 18th.

COATS.—To close out, 1,000 infants', intermediate children's, 300 ladies' mixtures, at $4. 5 to 8 West 21st, 11th floor.

COATS.—Corking good values in velour plush and Bolivia coats on the racks. Cohen & Edelman, 11 East 31st.

COATS.—300 children's and infants' coats to close out; all materials. J. & E. Silverman Co., 1,239 Broadway.

COATS. — Metalam, Uralam, mixtures, infants', children's, sport coats, ready. Hutner, 60 East 11th.

COATS.—Big job in up-to-date coats; all colors and assorted sizes. Jacob Cubert, 94 Clinton St.

COATS.—Wool velour coats, $8.50 to $13.00, immediate delivery. Hirsch & Bro., 153 West 27th St.

COATS.—Plush and cloth, to close out cheap; retiring from business. 45 West 34th St., Room 800.

COATS.—Plie fabrics and wool velours, immediate delivery. Hirsch & Bro., 153 W. 27th St.

COATS.—Velours, broadcloths, Bolivias, and plushes; immediate delivery; $8.75 up. Cohen & Edelman, 11 East 31st.

COATS.—2,000, for immediate delivery, plushes and wool velours. Klar Brothers, 36 West 20th.

COATS.—Big values, wonderful styles, plush and Velour DuNord cloth coats. I. Novick, 40 W. 28th.

COATS.—Plush, bolivia and other coats in stock, $1 to $5 cheaper. Merit Co., 22 West 27th.

COATS, Suits, stylish, wool velour, fur-trimmed, $8.75. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

COATS.—Immediate delivery; snappy broadcloths, velours. Morris-Miller, 15 W. 24th.

COATS of every description; immediate delivery. Liebman & Hurwitz, 133 W. 21st.

COATS.—In stock, fur and beaver, trimmed in Esquimette Plush. Hutner, 60 East 11th.

COATS.—We sell and deliver today Esquimette Plush Coats. Hutner, 60 East 11th.

COATS, Plush, Plush.—Plush in Esquimette will surprise you. Hutner, 60 East 11th.

COATS, plush and cloth, for today's delivery. Joe Korostoss, 36 West 20th St.

COATS, plush, good value, for immediate delivery; also cloth. 36 West 20th.

COATS.—It's no use; Esquimette Plush is the best. Hutner, 60 East 11th.

CORDUROY.—9,000 narrow, copen, brown and navy, also 613. Plush seal stripes, cheap. Gramercy 2871.

DRESSES.—Children, 2 to 6 and 6 to 14, made of all wool and cotton serge, corduroy, gingham, also samples, to close out. S. Rosenman & Co., 18 W. 21st.

DRESSES.—500 all-wool serge dresses, latest styles, to close out at $3. Joseph Rosenberg Co., 141 West 36th St.

DRESSES.—300 serges and 50 wool Jersey, to close out at a urice. Gross & Leibowitz, 134 West 26th St.

DRESSES.—100 French serge, value up to $14, for sale at $5.50. Tarter & Siegal, 124 West 18th.

DRESSES.—100 wool Jerseys to close out, desirable styles and colors. Star Dress Mfg. Co., 122 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Silk serge and evening dresses in stock to sell at a price. Simpson Bros., 20 W. 32d St.

DRESSES, coats, desirable goods sold as jobs. Merchandise Sales Exchange, 18 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—Job 200 silk and serge. Annetta Dress, 118 West 20th St. Farragut 3063.

DRESSES.—1,000 serge-silk dresses to close out. Globe Dress Co., 19 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Job, serge silk; close out at price. Princess, 19 West 24th.

DRESSES.—Silk velvet to close out. Modern Costume, 28 East 22d St.

DRESSES.—Serge and silk, to close out at a sacrifice. Farragut 9814.

FLOWERS.—We have about 100 dozen artificial flowers to close out at a sacrifice. Universal Novelty Works, 147 West 23d.

FRENCH SERGE.—A. D. Juilliard 54221; all shades; prompt delivery. Joseph Berg & Co., 36 Union Square. 1247 Stuyvesant.

FURS.—Red foxes to close out, $8.50, and others. D. Berger, 19 East 8th St.

GEORGETTE WAISTS.—Sacrifice high-grade lot. Top floor, 124 West 18th. Chelsea 3917.

GOODS.—Manufacturer, discontinuing business, must dispose at great sacrifice 10 pieces Roman stripe woolen serges, also cotton goods suitable for skirts, reefers; cloak and suit trade. 7 West 30th St., 1st floor.

HOSIERY YARN.—For sale, about 25,000 lbs. light natural gray merino hosiery yarn, 18s, single, on cones, about 40% wool; about 11,000 lbs. 11s, single, white cotton hosiery yarn on cones; about 5,000 lbs. 16s, two-ply combed Egyptian yarn, skeins, for prompt shipment; about 50,000 lbs. white cotton hosiery yarn, 8s to 16s, single, February deliveries. Chas. W. Becker, Commission Merchant, 72 Leonard St. Phone Franklin 1368.

LACES.—Venise laces, Spring patterns; close out at any price. Friedman, 42 East 12th.

MATALAMS.—H. and H., Salts and Dobson, for sale; quite reasonable. Farragut 2946.

PLUSHES.—4040 wool plushes, Matelamb, wool velours; Pearson Filippe, Eclat. Abraham Cohen, 36 West 25th St.

PLUSH.—Nutria and Fitch, 54 inches wide, Blumenthal's mill price. Liebman & Hurwitz, 133 West 21st.

PLUSH.—B-1 quality; Dobson sibeline, white chinchillas. Bolivias, 4379 Greeley.

PLUSHES for sale. A. Berger, 27 West 24th St. Farragut 9123.

PLUSHES for sale. S. W. Steel & Co., 2 West 14th St.

PLUSH.—Rusch Co.'s No. 50, $3.45 net cash; Bedford Velours, Madison Sq. 2196.

POPLINS.—Burgundy; fine quality; also astrachans, all colors; reasonable. Greeley 4379.

RIBBON.—No. 9 red and navy, 2½ cents per ligne. Max Mayer, Inc., 352 4th Ave.

SALTS.—Beaver plush strips, 1½-inch and 5-inch; very reasonable. Chelsea 6122.

SERGE.—Juliards cream, 54251, $1.20 net. Madison Square 7227.

SKIRTS.—Manufacturer, discontinuing business, must dispose at great sacrifice stock of high-grade skirts; special opportunity for department stores. 7 West 30th, 1st floor.

SKIRTS.—1,000 skirts, serges, corduroys, and mixtures at $1.50. H. B. Schwartz, 13 West 20th St. Phone Gramercy 1363.

SKIRT contractors, only those doing first-class work; use own or will furnish material. Skirts, 114 Times Downtown.

SKIRTS.—Fine job of silk skirts to close out at $3.25. S. & K. Skirt Co., 9 W. 20th.

SNAP FASTENERS, carded or bulk, white and black; all sizes; any quantity. L. Grossmann, Inc., 320 8th Av.

SNAP FASTENERS.—All sizes, bulk, carded, large quantities, immediately. Mad. Sq. 3356.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

SUITS.—100 F. & H. broadcloth, velveteens, and velours, $18.50 to $27.50, to close out at a reasonable price. Kessler & Gotthelf, 10 East 33d.

SUITS.—F. & H. broadcloth and velveteen suits to close out. Hirsch & Bro., 153 West 27th St.

SUITS.—Silk sport suits and sport coats, contractors wanted, bring samples all day. 1,175 Broadway, corner 28th, top floor.

SUITS.—120 broadcloth, velour; fur trimmed; close out. B. Lasker, 122 West 26th.

SWEATERS.—1,000 dozen for immediate delivery; also caps and scarf sets. Ritter Knitting Co., 331 Barrow St., Jersey City.

THROW SCARF in Hudson seal (plush) and block mole. Frankel, 56 West 24th.

VELOUR DE NORD.—8, Bleumenthal, 39 inch, $2.65, and 50 inch, $4. Telephone Mad. Sq. 920, or apply Geo. G. Wood & Co., 105 Madison Av.

VELOURS.—Have all colors in wool, including Burgundy, to sell. Weinstein & Sorito, 164 West 25th. Phone Farragut 9805.

VELOUR.—Brown and navy, F. and H., 1 piece each. Farragut 3046.

VELVETEENS.—36-inch twill back; all colors; immediate delivery; will sell cheap. Warren Woolen Co., 41 West 25th St.

Help and Situations.

RESIDENT SALESMAN on Pacific Coast to represent New York manufacturer making strong line of silk and cotton waists and dresses; must have entree to large consumers; commission basis. Address Box K 235 Times Downtown.

DRESSES.—Pattern maker and cutter, knows his business thoroughly. F 102 Times.

WAISTS.—Southern salesman to carry exceptionally strong line of silk and cotton waists and dresses; must have entree to large consumers; good opportunity for a good man; commission basis. Address Box K 236 Times Downtown.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday 3¾@3¾% per cent. for the best names
Wednesday 3¾@3¾ " " " " "

The quotations are for six months' paper.

Paisley Designs for Spring.

Opinion differs in the silk trade regarding a continuance of favor for paisley designs for next Spring. Those who hold that these designs will be popular believe that the run on them started late enough this season to swing them over to next year. They add that the novelty of the designs compared with the usual order of patterns will also have a lot to do in deciding the question in favor of the paisley prints. A prominent ribbon man asserted that prospects look good for designs of this sort in his line because they have not been featured quite as strongly as in the broad silk end.

More Colors for Textile Trade.

The committee in charge of making out a range of colors for the Textile Color Card Association of the United States will shortly add several new shades to those already issued in the Spring color card. The card, when brought out, drew complimentary comment from trades for which it was intended. The committee hopes to go further in its work of supplying the textile trades with the latest information on the color situation. Some sort of bulletin service, it is said, has been proposed and will probably be adopted. Colors, members of the committee believe, will be the all important item in the styles for next Spring.

Sport Clothes Call for Suits.

One of the strong arguments advanced to support the prediction that suits will regain favor next Spring has to do with the sport clothes fad. A prominent manufacturer pointed out that, with every indication that the vogue will be even greater than it has been, suits are the logical garments. The sport clothes idea, he said, can scarcely be carried out in dresses, and for that reason the suit manufacturers ought to do a very large volume of business. Style tendencies also favor suits in this respect, he added. Straight lines and narrow skirts are promised, and the colors will be strictly along sport lines.

Raw Silk Markets Quieter.

The Yokohama raw silk market, which continued its advance up to the end of last week, has quieted down again, and prices have eased off to the extent of 2 or 3 per cent. from the highest levels paid for the medium and cheaper silks. The best ones continue firm at last prices. Sales for the week there amounted to 3,800 bales, with stock increased to 15,000. Cables received from Canton by H. L. Gwalter & Co. say that the market continues strong, with a upward tendency as the result of good European buying. Partly due to demand, and partly to a sharp rise in exchange, tussah silks are quoted at record prices in Shanghai. Other silks are firmly held there. A drop in production is looked for at Milan after the turn of the year as a result of the limited supply of dry cocoons. The uncertainty of the Japanese market and the usual Election Day dulness combined to keep business small here. Prices, however, were steady enough.

Clothing Demand Keeps Up.

While the political excitement has had some effect in slowing up trade, the clothing manufacturers have nothing to complain of with the business they are doing. The one difficulty seems to be in acquiring a sufficient amount of materials with which to make up the record orders that have been put in for next Spring. Ordinarily, if the volume of business taken in was for so large an amount, so the manufacturers say, there would be some discounting of the figures in order to allow for overbuying on the part of retailers fearful of not getting full deliveries. In the present circumstances, however, the clothiers believe that the orders they have booked are all bona fide and represent the actual needs of their customers. There is still noted a higher standard in the demand. The retailers in their purchases have shown that people appear to be willing to pay more for their clothing.

Opium Goes Up in Price.

The most notable event in the drug market during the last week, according to Drug and Chemical Markets, was an advance by leading interests of 50 cents a pound on opium, due to the continued small arrivals of the gum from abroad and the decidedly small quantities held here. Morphine and codeine were firmer, in sympathy with the rise in opium, while makers of resublimed pyrogallic acid announced a noteworthy rise in prices. Second hands put an advance of about 30 cents a pound on potassium permanganate. The market for botanical drugs was stronger, while the better grades of gum arabic went up about a cent a pound. Russian ergot, menthol, and Norwegian codliver oil were among the declining articles. The last named fell off $5 a barrel.

May Soon Get British Wool.

The Textile Alliance, Inc., has been informed that the resumption of the issue of licenses for the export of wool from the British Empire is receiving the consideration of the British authorities, and that intimation of the Government's intention as to the season's clip is expected soon. In view of former difficulties the Alliance recommends that those expecting to import through it should refrain from purchasing privately or in anticipation of the expected decision.

Will They Alienate Accounts?

The question was raised yesterday as to whether or not trouble is being laid in store for some of the big wholesale dry goods houses by the almost philanthropic way in which they have been selling certain merchandise, notably knit goods, below the cost of replacement from the mills. The contention was advanced that, when the comparatively low-priced goods now in stock in these houses are disposed of, and when the present price advantage is gone, they are going to be cut out. It was asserted that new accounts which have been attracted by low-price bait will then doubtless go gack to their "first loves," for the same reason that they dealt with those houses in the first place, while the tendency on the part of buyers for old accounts to shop around in an endeavor to find lower prices will probably result in many of them being hooked by special offerings put out by competing wholesalers. In the meantime, the first jobbers are losing profit which is rightfully theirs.

Trouble in Filling Orders.

The decreased quantity of foreign-made gloves available this year as a result of the continuance of the war abroad, together with the shortage of domestic glove leathers and the higher prices that are being asked for them, has caused an unusually heavy run this year on secondary distributers of this merchandise. The result has been that several lines are already sold out, or are very close to it, and the difficulty is being found in filling the repeat orders that are coming to hand. Not only the ordinary range of street gloves for both sexes is affected, but the shortage is being felt all the way from dress handwear to the kind of gloves that are used by teamsters and others engaged in rough work. Heavy wool gloves and mittens are no better off.

Gray Goods Not Very Active.

While buyers and sellers in the local gray goods market were a little more disposed to trade yesterday than on Wednesday, the continued uncertainty regarding the name of the next President kept business smaller than would probably have been the case under other conditions. Printcloth business was taken for deliveries running up to May, where mills were optimistic regarding the future, but from all accounts the bulk of the trading was for shipments within the next ninety days. In this were sales of 39-inch 68-72s, 38½-inch 64-60s, 38½-inch 60-52s, and 27-inch 64-60s at the prices quoted below. There was a little more snap to trading in coarse goods also, but it was said that for the most part there was little feature to the business done in this end of the market. Closing printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s	10¾	38½-inch, 64-60s	8c
39-inch, 72-76s	9¾c	38½-inch, 64-56s	7¾c
39-inch, 68-72s	9c	38½-inch, 60-52s	7c
39-inch, 56-44s	6¾	38½-inch, 60-48s	6¾c
38½-inch, 64-64s	8¼	27-inch, 64-60s	5¾c

*Asked.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Matches and Celluloid Among the Articles Classified.

A dispute regarding the kind of matches imported by the James H. Furman Company, Chicago, was settled yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers adversely to the claim of the firm. The merchandise consisted of matches with colored sticks which were returned at 25 per cent. as fancy matches. The importers insisted that the matches were of the plain variety, and therefore dutiable at 8 cents per gross. No evidence was submitted, but Judge McClelland, who examined the Custom House record, said the board reached the conclusion that duty was properly taken by the Collector, who was therefore affirmed.

G. W. Sheldon & Co. imported sheets of celluloid returned by the Collector at the rate of 40 per cent. as polished. It was contended at the hearing that the sheets were not polished either in whole or in part, and that duty accordingly accrued at 25 per cent. The testimony was conclusive that the sheets had not been subjected to the process of polishing. The Collector was accordingly reversed and duty at the lower rate ordered.

A controversy between the Government and J. H. Lynch, Boston, as to crushed and shredded geese feathers was settled in favor of the former. Duty was taken at the rate of 40 per cent. as ornamental or manufactured feathers, whereas the importer claimed 20 per cent. as crude feathers. The official record showed no reason for disturbing the Collector's assessment.

Adverse action was taken by the board in a protest by Bamberger, Stern & Co. The articles in question were composed of paper with ornamental printing, and were shown to be used as covers for fashion display albums. Entry was claimed at 15 per cent. as for printed matter, but Judge Fischer held the provision not applicable. The Collector was affirmed in his levy of 25 per cent. as manufactures of paper.

Bacon & Co., Boston, were sustained in the claim that round bar iron was properly dutiable at 5 per cent. under the specific provision for bar iron. The Collector was reversed in classifying the merchandise as wire rods, and collecting duty at the rate of 10 per cent.

U. P. TO SPEND MILLIONS.

Will Build Tunnel Under Summit of Rocky Mountains.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 9.—Judge R. F. Lovett, head of the Union Pacific, today ordered the expenditure of several millions of dollars on that railroad. Judge Lovett and party today completed a survey of the property, and when the special train arrived in Omaha orders were issued for a tunnel under the summit of the Rocky Mountains, much double-tracking, and a large number of new freight cars.

"We have plenty of cars if we could get other roads to send them back to us," said Judge Lovett, "but that they will not do and so we must purchase new ones."

The new tunnel will be under the famous Sherman hill in Wyoming, the highest point on the Union Pacific, where the Ames Monument is situated.

APPROVE RAILROAD PLAN.

State Board Sanctions the Missouri Pacific Reorganization.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Nov. 9.—The proposed reorganization plan of the Missouri Pacific and the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railways was approved here today by the State Public Service Commission. The opinion was prepared by Chairman Busby and Commissioner McQuillen and was concurred in by the other members of the commission.

The plan provides for the merger of the two roads into one system, incorporated under the laws of Missouri, with an aggregate capital of $353,642,282. Both roads have been in the hands of receivers since Aug. 19, 1915. The reorganization will mean that they will be taken out of the receivership.

The opinion says that the reorganization is expected to decrease the total funded debt by $51,938,058, and to provide a security through new first and refunding mortgages sufficient to meet all expenditure requirements. In addition, it says the fixed yearly charges will be reduced from $12,951,388 to $9,904,447, and that these will come "well within the earnings, even under adverse conditions."

Good Wools Remain Firm.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—The offerings at the wool auction sales today amounted to 9,400 bales. It was a miscellaneous selection of poor quality. After the principal demands had been satisfied, medium sorts dragged, but good wools remained firm. The sales will be concluded tomorrow.

BUSINESS NOTES.

A meeting was held yesterday of the Pattern Committee of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, which was appointed to study the matter of paper patterns, contracts, and conditions relating to this industry as affecting the retail dry goods stores. The members attending were R. C. Fraser of the Fraser Dry Goods Company, Brockton, Mass., Chairman; Myer Heller of the Kahn-Heller Company, Newcastle, Ind.; H. S. Shelton, of the Johnston, Shelton Company, Dayton, Ohio, and S. T. Izzard of the S. F. Izzard Company, Elmira, N. Y. L. Lowe, Secretary-Treasurer of the association, also was present. It will be some time before the committee completes its investigation and is ready to report.

A cablegram received by the Department of Commerce from Consul A. B. Cooke, who is stationed at Patras, Greece, says that the currant market has advanced an average of 33 per cent. over the mid-September quotations. Merchants there report that 30,000 tons of fruit are available, of which 40 per cent. is of inferior quality.

H. Uehlinger, credit manager for the Moller and Schumann Company of Brooklyn, last night delivered an address on "The Salesman's Interest in Credit Interchange Bureau Service" before a meeting of the Travelers' Association of the Local Paint and Allied Trades at the Imperial, Brooklyn. This organization is said to be the only body of salesmen in the country formed for the purpose of protecting credits. Mr. Uehlinger is active in the work now being done to establish a credit interchange bureau in this city under the direction of the New York Credit Men's Association.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

KASSOUF, MONTRAN & BUCLINI. — A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Jacob Kassouf, Nadro Montran, and Solomon Buclini, composing the firm of Kassouf, Montran & Buclini, dealers in laces at 23 Rector Street. Judge L. Hand appointed George Ferris receiver, with a bond of $1,500. Liabilities are $6,000 and assets $2,300.

BERNSTEIN & LASKE.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Abraham Bernstein and Michael Laske, composing the firm of Bernstein & Laske, livery and boarding stable at 79 and 81 Mangin Street. Liabilities are said to be $15,000 and assets $3,000.

WENTZEL A. BRIDGEMAN, a clerk, of 573 West 157th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $4,949 contracted in Rhinebeck, N. Y.; Maplewood, N. J., and Boston, and no assets.

SAMUEL RICH of 3,681 Broadway, floor walker in a restaurant, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $3,219 and no assets. He was formerly of the Harlem Casino Restaurant Corporation, and in the restaurant business on 116th Street, near Lenox Avenue.

KATIE F. VANNEMAN of 122 East Thirty-fourth Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $1,148 and assets $101, consisting of an automobile, $100, subject to a debt of $2,500, and cash in bank $1.

ARTHUR L. BRAUS. — Judge Learned Hand has denied a discharge from bankruptcy to Arthur L. Braus, formerly a dealer in cloaks, suits, and women's aparel at 7 East Thirteenth Street, with a chain of retail stores in this city, Brooklyn, and various States. He conveyed five of these stores to a corporation in which he held all the stock, but he afterward turned over this stock to his trustee in bankruptcy. Liabilities were $221,371.

JOSEPH ROTH.—Judge L. Hand has confirmed a composition of Joseph Roth, trading as Joseph Roth Manufacturing Company, dolls and toys, at 57 East Eleventh Street, with creditors at 35 cents on the dollar.

SADIE GURYAN.—Judge L. Hand has appointed George Gray Zabriskie receiver for Sadie Guryan, dealer in men's furnishing goods at 121 Park Row. Eleven creditors requested the appointment of Alfred A. Wood. Liabilities are $5,000 and assets $1,000.

HALLANAN DRY GOODS COMPANY. — Judge L. Hand has authorized Abraham S. Gilbert receiver of the Hallanan Dry Goods Company at Eighth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street to continue business for thirty days with permission to apply for an additional thirty days, to take advantage of the holiday trade.

ABRAHAM POLLACK, dealer in cloaks, suits, and millinery, at 1,442 First Avenue, has filed schedules showing liabilities $9,618 and assets $5,503, consisting of stock, $2,000; fixtures, $300; deposit on lease, $500, and books, $5.

ADOLF MARCOR, a grocer, at 868 Ninth Avenue, has made an assignment to Charles Fiedler.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—Barbara Fritchie Shop, a restaurant at 1,775 Lunt Avenue. Voluntary petition in bankruptcy filed. Liabilities, $4,765; assets, $10,806.

Adcraft Company, involuntary petition in bankruptcy filed in behalf of the Dubois Paper Company and others with claims aggregating $816.07. Liabilities and assets not yet estimated.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County (amounts $100 and over).

Allaback, John C.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(C) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Nelson L. Keach of New York City and Roscoe Walsworth of Boston, Mass., were admitted to practice.

85. H. H. Gould et al., appellants, v. Hyde Park Water Company et al.—Passed, and alias citation granted on motion of counsel for appellants.

86. F. J. Torrance, trustee &c., et al., plaintiffs, v. First-Second National Bank of Pittsburgh.—Dismissed with costs and mandate granted on motion of counsel for plaintiffs.

75. T. James Clark Distilling Co., appellant, v. the Western Maryland Railroad Co. et al.; and 76. Same v. the American Express Co. et al.—Argument concluded for appellant.

82. Illinois Surety Co., appellant, v. F. Miller et al.—Argument concluded for appellees and case submitted for appellant.

66. Vandalia Railroad Co., plaintiff, v. N. G. Stringer.—Argument commenced for plaintiff. Court declined to hear counsel for defendant.

87. Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Ry. Co. et al., plaintiffs, v. S. Clough et al.—Argument commenced.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for Nov. 10.—Nos. 57, 88, 89, 90, 91 and 92, and 93.) 94, 96, 97, 98 (and 259, and 260,) and 99.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Coxe, Ward, Rogers, and Hough, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 435, P. O. Bldg.

Pitch & E Coal Co< Geo Urban Mill Co.
Re Berthond.
Holbrook, Cabot & R< Sperling.
Safety Car Heating< Gould Coupler Co.
Sliver<Morris & Cannya.
Re A. D. Matthews Sons.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Parrie O & G Co< Globe & Rutgers.
Friedman<Penn RR.
U S<Guggenheim Exp.
Grisello<D., L. & W.
So Pacific Co<Lowe.
Harris<Erie RR.
Amata<Lehigh V RR.

DISTRICT COURT—A. N. Hand, J.—Room 255 P. O. Bldg., at 10 A. M.—Motion calendar.

Erie RR<S S Tuscan Biuse.
Boyuk<Azerrad.
Bryant<Harrison.
Palin & Evans< Hellanic
Hellanic<Brinkburn.
Austin<Force.
Distilling Co<Rice.
Kulanbuid<Navigazione Generale.
Edwards<Stern (2.)
Stand H & V Co< Chic Car Heating.
Firemen's Fund Ins Co<Compania Transatlantic.
Stieler<Kull.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 1, Woolworth Bldg., 12 floor, at 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.

Perfect Player Action<Horace Waters Co.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Admiralty calendar—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 312 P. O. Bldg.

Case on—White Star Tow Co<Kingdon.
Siegfried<City of Oran.
Newtown Creek Tow Co<Hilston.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Bankruptcy calendar.—At 2 P. M., in Room 320, P. O. Building.

Discharges:

B J McAllister.
Adrian M Duffie.
Emma Damran.
Rina Basin.

Compositions:

David Alpert,
H Kaplan et al Co-lumbia G & E F Co.

Max Blumen.

Motions:

David Alpert,
A Eisenson,
Expert Auto Case Co,
Meyer Hart.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Clark, Laughlin, Dowling, Smith, and Davis, JJ.—Enumerated motions at 2 P. M.

Re Baich,
Longiaru<Brown,
Fernandez<Murray.
Miranker<Williams.
People<Sabatino.
Kraskick<Universal Tool Steel Co.
Re McDonogh.
Rosen<Bradley Con.
Herman<NY Edison.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Lehman, Ingraham and Finch, JJ.—at 10 A. M.—Appeals from the Municipal Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Philbin, J.—Litigated motions.

Castino<Castino.
Abrahams<Abrahams.
Wiesbader<Ln Fruit.
Gildner<Ottenberg.
Schionik<Gon.
Keck<Szabo.
Julkof<Kruskal.
Monder<Ottem.
De Konang<Smith.
Conners<Monmouth Holding Co.
Patten<Neuberger.
Re Miss Spencer Scholl Society.
Luccia<Degnon Con.
Coddington<NY Rys.
Butler<same.
Brumberg<same.
Diarnbrone<same.
Caven<same.
Fedevicy<same.
Boggs<same.
Chasanoff<same.
Parrington<Indiana.
Holzman<same.
Gresholz<same.
Cox<same.
Gang<same.
Re East 218th St. CNY<Broadway Window Cleaning Co.
Lint, Butscher & Ross, Inc<Kraft, (2.)
Soffientini<Soffientini.
Tynan<N & W J Peck Co.
Groverman<Columbia Knick Tr Co, (2.)
Goldberger<Levy.
Allman<Trusch.
Steves<Northern Bk.
Smith<Smith.
Wallerstein<Siering.
Re Weil.
Zuckerowitz<NY Rys.
Pochefsky<same.
Furedy<same.
Stern<same.
Dean<same.
Cohen<same.
Giordano<Stern.
Jekonsky<Hillside Coal & Iron Co.
Becker<Becker.
Fieser<Szabo.
Re J R Greenhut & Co, (Supt. of Bks.)
Buchahan<Buchanan.
Harris<Sheridan, (2.)
Wetzel<D. L & W RR.
Krasni<E & J Burke Co, Ltd.
Johnson<Johnson.
Bryan<Singer.
Schiesinger<Smith.
Katzeff<Browning.
First Nat Bk<Oman.

Rosenberg<B H RR.
Opdyke<Town & County Estates.
Titus<C P N & E RRR
Feidstein<Columbia Ice Box Co.
Buesch<Muller, (2.)
Mutual Life Ins Co< Century Rty Co.
De Moro<Tuil.
Tukawitz<East 111th St Holding Co.
Rodman<Hart.
Berger<Berger.
Am sm & Ref Co<Barrett, (Salmon<Barrett,)
People, &c<Hughes.
Eisenstein<Eisenstein.
Tobias<Gottlieb, 12.)
Re Jacobson, Kaufman & Parker, Inc.
Sonders<Weinberg.
Guaranty Trust Co< 2d Av R R.
Nichols<Nichols.
Silverman<Goldsmith Bros.
Zighan<Zipkin.
Henry Romeike, Inc< Romeik.
Gartner<Rubel.
C Fischer, Inc< Shubert.
Rosengarten<Sills.
Josephson<Josephson.
Clumeck<Weil.
Re La Marne.
CNY<Verdenhalven.
Re Worch.
Wolf<Lauterner.
Morris<De Peyster.
Warren<Werther.
Thompson<Geoffrey.
Smyth<O'Mara.
Jackson<Schein,
Re Harkimer.
Brooks<Bishop, Babcock & Hamilton Co.
Salk<Goldberg.
Nevelson<Aetna Exp.
Van Horn<Van Horn.
Cohen<Selser.
Gorman<Steinhart.
CNY<Gen Pat & Mod.
Re Underpinning & Foundation Co.
Riesel<Riesel.
Re Baum. (Metzger.)
Stuart<Birdsall.
Re Connolly.
Re Boese.
Shaw<Pulitzer.
Re Underpinning & Foundation Co, (2.)
Palmer<Fletcher.
Erlanger<Erlanger.

Newark & N Y Tow Co<Coast Transit.
Michael & ano<SS Zerom &c.
Fox Steering Stamford et al.

PART II.—Cohalan, J.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Guy, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Motions:

Fred'k Boehm<Port Morris Chem Wks.
De Moro<Tuil.
Bowdoin<Bowdoin.
Flocco<Flocco.
Ribnick<Ribnick.

Demurrer:

CNY<Ingraham.

Preferred cause:

Sheridan<Sheridan.

Undefended divorces:

Gaffiin,
Finney,
Fels,
Reid,
Booth,
Amanna,
Goodman,
Messina,
Driscoll,
Frederick,
Byers,
Simonvi,
Bennett,
Kleeberg,
Hodges,
Green,
Moore,
Verrari,
Hampton,
Levin,
Antoine,

Lynch,
Mautner,
Freitag,
Meyer,
Kellam,
Lovejoy,
Dyett,
Della Bella,
Vercl,
Morris,
Teague,
Seecroft-Boller,
Marks,
Sokolsky,
Packer,
Lemonek,
Bauerdorf,
Wohlmuth,
Titterton,
Godfree,
Schimmerling,
Cohen,
Osteyee,
Steinberg,
Wells,
Reynolds,
Podor,
Wilkins,
Mitchell,
Moins.

General calendar:

Lauer<Lauer.
Clear.

PART IV.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.

PART V.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.

PART VI.—Adjourned until Monday, Nov. 13.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part II.—Bijur, J.—At 10 A. M.

Loss<Conclave.
Powers Accig Mach Co<Jos Frogatt & Co.
Nechamkin<Harary.

PART III.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

Supplementary calendar:

Feldman<Washburn.
Cacciatore<McGovern.
Vanalet<Schwartz.
Buehler<Horton.
McCrea<Uterhart.
Silberberg<Dietz.
Greller<Cohen.

Day calendar at 3:30 P. M. Cases to be sent to Parts III. to XIII. for trial.

The following causes will be deemed "ready" without a formal call and assigned as required to the various Trial Parts at 3:30 P. M., unless adjourned by the court as hereinafter provided. Attorneys desiring postponements must file affidavits showing "cause" pursuant to Rule 7 with the Clerk of Part III. before 11 A. M., and serve before 11:30 A. M. a copy thereof upon the opposing attorneys, who may file answering affidavits before 1 P. M. Rulings upon applications for postponement will be filed with the Clerk before 3:30 P. M. Affidavits will not be received by the clerk unless the County Clerk's index number and calendar number are indorsed thereon.

De Zeo<Goldsmith.
Brockman<Tepfer.
Pope<NY Rys.
Nessel<Holbrook C & R Corp.
Adamson<NY Herald.
Tirrell<same.
Imperial Film Exch< Kalem Co.
Restivo<Castle Bros.
Cuvler<Barton.
Furedy<NY Rys.
O'Reilly<Assar.
Leeloff<CNY & R T Subway Const Co.
Weiss<B R T (2.)
Pugliese<A B Sea El.
Nicastro<Dieckman.
Lattin<R T Sub Const
Mehlman<Nass El RR
Coronato<Calosi.
Saldico<Baldwin.
Butkevich<Cacchiarelli.
Collem<Vail Scenic Const Co.
Moore<Schanch & CNY.
Wagner<Chapin.
Stretcher<Int R T.
Pearl<Harris.
Weinstein<Manufacturer Truck Co.
Heins<Alexander.
Buxbaum<Durham Rity Corp. (2.)
Erbach<Charson.
Curran<Cudlipp.
Gavin<Atlantic Amuse
Popple<Geyer & S.
Carotenuto<Matzke.

Polinsky<NYC Int Ry
Spader<Richmond L & RR Co.
Wintrisch<3 Av RR.
Siegel<C I & Gravesend Ry.
Gershman<Hershnov.
Phillips<L I RR.
Levy<Klein.
Ricci<Brigge (2.)
Pirolo<Baum & F (2.)
Weiner<Hopp.
Simon<Realty Merc Credit Assn.
Coughlin<NY Rys.
Von Der Lin<Jennings (3.)
Gerry<Hausman.
Healy<Ajax Trucking.
Testa<Miller.
Conklin<Glowell.
Griffin<Chevrolet Motor Co (2.)
Barach<Pesenik (2.)
Scott<CNY.
Meinhard<Holbrook C & R Corp.
McMillan<same.
Creeland<Int R T.
Newman<NY & Q Co Elec, &c Co (2.)
Goldman<Horton Ice Cream Co.
Werner<Int R T Co.
Susswein<Bradley Const Co.
Granucci<Cons Gas.
Morris<Int R T Co.
Davis<Stevens.
Secofsky<Strauss.
Elsner<Union Ry.

PART IV.—Clark, J.—At 10 A. M.
Lang<Belt Line RR.

PART V.—Gavegan, J.—At 10 A. M.
Moberly<Bradley.

PART VI.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10 A. M.
Dohlan<Stand Utility.

PART VII.—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VIII.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART IX.—Giegerich, J.—At 10 A. M.
Pompian Co<Nicelle Olive Oil Co.

PART X.—Hendrick, J.—At 10 A. M.
Christman<CNY.

PART XI.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M.
Lombard<Bartoll.

PART XII.—Shearn, J.—At 10 A. M.
Tattelbaum<Richman, (2.)

PART XIII.—Bissell, J.—At 10 A. M.
Kellman<Eckert, (2.)

PART XIV.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on. Supplementary calendar:

Same<Chapman.
Springer<Lowe's Theat Enterprises.
Salzer<Feldstein.
Higdon<Kneufer.
English Lumber Co< Parshelsky Bros.
Klein<Fenster.
Rothleder<Met Elec Co.
Cole<Anderson.
A J Bates<Brownstein.
Danzig<Milstein.
Berkshire Apartment Assoc<Taylor.
Rothman<Sobel.
Lowe<same.
Porter<Lent, Beutscher & Ross.
Dean<Bissanbee Film.
Schachne<Weidenfeld.
Oliva<Priore.
Pomeroy<Harris.
Galef<New Star Straw Hat Works.
Lorber<Rader.
Van Loan<V J Hedden Sons.
Heilner Transp<Equit Trust.

Enumerated day calendar.

Peo Nat Bk<Egbert.
Gilbert<Phila & Rdg Coal Co.
Fitzgerald<Brooklyn Institute.
Lauder<Kelly.
Marus<Central RR.
Peo &c<Harker.
Lang<Munheim.
Descher<Obermeyer & Liebmann.

Di Dio<B H RR.
McDonald<Bernheimer Co.
Re Clapp.
Ring<Winola Yarn Co.
Lamphear<Lamphear.
Morrison<Kraus.
Flawn<N Y C & H R RR.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Kelby, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.

Re Brandon-Sylvestre Realty Co.
Tucker<Tucker.
Thomashelsky<Thomashelsky.
Wm Filene's Sons Co< Wilson.
Re Deutsche Evang Lutherisch &c Kirk.
Edison Illum Co.< Thatcher.
Cashel<Di Maio.
M McGeary<Southern.
W McGeary<same.
Adesso<Caputo.
Wright<Wright.
Kline-er-Klinger.
Baldwin Bldg Corp< Wisdom.
Pines<Washington.
Re Masterson.
Marschall<McGarvey.
Tracy<Sloane.
Conklin<O'Connell.
Robinson Amus Co< Brghtn Bch Casino.
Butler<Butler.
Meyer<Meyer.
Cavanaugh<Meyer.
Burck<Burck.
Macauley<Macauley.
Robinson<Robinson.
Klotz<Koffler.

Werber<Krauss.
Rafajczak<Seyfried(2).
Re 24th, 25th & 23d Sts.
Re We t 37th St.
Nisbet<Trautman.
Bildkraut<Gwynne.
Keepers<C I & B RR.
Re Coney Auto Maze Corp (Solbel.)
Pacific Casing Co.
Mele<Antonelli.
Gluck<CNY.
Castle Co, Inc<Irwin.
N Y Towel Supply Co<Lally.
Levin<Rappaport.
Famous Tire & Rubber Co<Fuerth.
Annace<Munson Steamship Line.
Normoyle<Wolfe.
Becker<Goldman.
Dreier<Palmer.
Eisenbach<Potshlesky.
Geverenz<Greenpoint Amusement Co.
Beescher<Bauscher.
McKenney<McKenney.
Cohen<Lamm E RR.
Nisbet<Trautmann.
Klotz<Koffler.

PART II.—Manning, J.—At 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Callaghan, J.—

Rogan<Rogan (demurrer).
Vingler<Nathan.
Kuritzky<Dascher.
Spengler<Spengler.
Greene<Bender.
Lawrence<Weiner.
Bessinger<Bessinger.
Weissner<Weissner.

The following cases to be passed for the day, down for a day upon the call, marked ready will be set:

Quick<Quick.
Samuels<Weston.
Gibel<Gibel.
McArthur<McArthur.
Woodbury<Botzong.
Monahan<Monahan.
Lindberg<Lindberg.
Blau<Stevens.
Shaw<Botzong.
Hernly<Hernly.
Juergens Jewelry Co< Sands.
Ben Marr Rity & C Co< Capell.
Kinsella<Kinsella.
Schwartz<Schwartz.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 6388.

Pfirman<Pfirman.
Chase<McBrearty.
Sullivan<Sullivan.
Siesel<Heissenbuttel.
Reimer<Brumer.
Clark<Clark.
Brantle<Eagle Svgs & L Co.
Kuntzch<Kuntzch.

If marked ready will be set down for a day upon the call.

Weinberg<Rodgers & Hagerty.
Greenberg<Wilson.
People<Pulpit Assn.
Siesel<Heissenbuttel.
Reimer<Brumer.
Clark<Clark.
Brantle<Eagle Svgs & L Co.
Kuntzch<Kuntzch.

If marked ready will be set down for a day upon the call.

Weinberg<Rodgers & Hagerty.
Greenberg<Wilson.
People<Pulpit Assn.
Purdy et al. Comrs.
Erzinger<Erzinger.
Downey<Downey.
Handler<So 3d St Bldg Corp.
Mass<Special Machine & Tool Co.
Salomon<Perkins.
Thompson<Brady.
Korabrowski<Rice.
Wilmot<Wilmot.
Hehsfield<Hohsfield.

Dinnerriing<Municipal Asphalt Co.
Cohen<NY Rys.
German Savs Bank< Meixel.
Jacobs<Jacobs.
East River Savs Inst< Grim.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Tierney, J.

Day<Day.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Mullan, J. Cases on—Pizzutello< Mulligan.

No day calendar.

PART II.—Tierney, J.—Short Cause Calendar.

Columbia Wax Prod Co<Salvation Match.

De Hart<Tompkins.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schuls, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM.—Schuls, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM, (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.

Re Millikin Wall Paper Co.

Rose Feather & Flow Co<Gastman.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Thomas, P. J.; Carr, Stapleton, Rich, Putnam, and Jaycox, JJ.—Motion calendar at 10 A. M.

Schlesinger<Graner.

Enumerated day calendar.

Peo Nat Bk<Egbert.
Gilbert<Phila & Rdg Coal Co.
Fitzgerald<Brooklyn Institute.
Reiter<Scher.
Emerald<Stremel.
Oppenheimer<Ratkowsky.

Di Dio<B H RR.
McDonald<Bernheimer Co.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR.—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.

Rosenberg<Fire Adjst.
Rose Costume Co<NY Coat Co.

Altman<Kinstler, Case on.

PART II.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART III.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.

State Bank<Berkowitz
J C Pearson Co< Carrol Dox, &c. Co.
Cliser<Francis, Inc.
Straus<Pierr.

Policy Underwriting< M R Holding Co.
Colilna<Sofransld.
Diamond Point Pen Co<Berth Clear.

PART IV.—Strasbourger, J.—Case on.

PART V.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VI.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VII.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VIII.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Delehanty, J.—Hirsh & Scofield, Inc.<Gusmer — Edward C. O. Thomas.

SUPREME COURT—Cohalan, J.—Sherwood<McClelland — Wm. A. Sweetser, Carroll<Glynn — Owen S. Tierney, Mente<Benjamin—Timothy J. Murray. Farmer's Loan & Trust Co.<Bingham—Timothy J. Murray.

SUPREME COURT — Philbin, J. — Glaze< Burke — Warren B. Hunting. Lippman<Cefola—W. L. O'Connor. Matter of Egelko (Halpin)—Ralph S. Wolcott.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Cohalan, J.—Henriette Goldberg < Isidore Kempner—James E. Landy, William H. Sage < Helena Arfken—Alfred Katz.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM, (Chambers)—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM.—Tierney, J.—Motion calendar.

Lewitz<Lewitz, (2.)
Thatcher<Thatcher, Levy<Cohen.
Fuld<Clarke.
Re McGuire.
Kelbert Const Co< Frey.

Dinnerriing<Municipal Asphalt Co.
Cohen<NY Rys.
German Savs Bank< Meixel.
Jacobs<Jacobs.
East River Savs Inst< Grim.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Tierney, J.

Day<Day.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Mullan, J. No day calendar.

Cases on—Pizzutello< Mulligan.

PART II.—Tierney, J.—Short Cause Calendar.

Columbia Wax Prod Co<Salvation Match.

De Hart<Tompkins.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schuls, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM.—Schuls, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM, (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.

Re Millikin Wall Paper Co.

Rose Feather & Flow Co<Gastman.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Thomas, P. J.; Carr, Stapleton, Rich, Putnam, and Jaycox, JJ.—Motion calendar at 10 A. M.

Schlesinger<Graner.

Enumerated day calendar.

Peo Nat Bk<Egbert.
Gilbert<Phila & Rdg Coal Co.
Fitzgerald<Brooklyn Institute.
Reiter<Scher.
Emerald<Stremel.
Oppenheimer<Ratkowsky.

Di Dio<B H RR.
McDonald<Bernheimer Co.
Re Clapp.
Ring<Winola Yarn Co.
Lamphear<Lamphear.
Morrison<Kraus.
Flawn<N Y C & H R RR.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR.—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.

Rosenberg<Fire Adjst.
Rose Costume Co<NY Coat Co.

Altman<Kinstler, Case on.

PART II.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART III.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.

State Bank<Berkowitz
J C Pearson Co< Carrol Dox, &c. Co.
Cliser<Francis, Inc.
Straus<Pierr.

Policy Underwriting< M R Holding Co.
Colilna<Sofransld.
Diamond Point Pen Co<Berth Clear.

PART IV.—Strasbourger, J.—Case on.

PART V.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VI.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VII.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VIII.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Delehanty, J.—Hirsh & Scofield, Inc.<Gusmer — Edward C. O. Thomas.

SUPREME COURT—Cohalan, J.—Sherwood<McClelland — Wm. A. Sweetser, Carroll<Glynn — Owen S. Tierney, Mente<Benjamin—Timothy J. Murray. Farmer's Loan & Trust Co.<Bingham—Timothy J. Murray.

SUPREME COURT — Philbin, J. — Glaze< Burke — Warren B. Hunting. Lippman<Cefola—W. L. O'Connor. Matter of Egelko (Halpin)—Ralph S. Wolcott.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Cohalan, J.—Henriette Goldberg < Isidore Kempner—James E. Landy, William H. Sage < Helena Arfken—Alfred Katz.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM, (Chambers)—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM.—Tierney, J.—Motion calendar.

Lewitz<Lewitz, (2.)
Thatcher<Thatcher, Levy<Cohen.
Fuld<Clarke.
Re McGuire.
Kelbert Const Co< Frey.

Papal<Herskowits.
The Ansonia<Goodman.
McBride<O'Connell.
Cherol<Scheuer.
Greenhouse<Winkelman.
Vaupetten<N Y Rys.
Karp<same.
Zannelli<same.
Rossi<same.
Zuckerman<Meyerbuck.
Reiter<Scher.
Emerald<Stremel.
Oppenheimer<Ratkowsky.

Dinnerriing<Municipal Asphalt Co.
Cohen<NY Rys.
German Savs Bank< Meixel.
Jacobs<Jacobs.
East River Savs Inst< Grim.

Gunn<Allen.
Miller<Reliable Amuse Co. (2.)
Healy<N Y Rys.
Morowitz<same.
Schilling<same.
Sampogna<same.
Welansky<Int R T Co.
Beck<N Y Rys.
Borel<Mathews.
Rabinowitz<Taylor.
Schoenblum<Harris.
Weis<Booker.
Cohen<Wasserman.
Gillespie<Grashof.
Langberg<Villa Site Rty Co

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Vincent Astor Makes $400,000 Lease in Astor House Building—Bowman Will Pay $175,000 Per Year for Hotel Commodore—Private House Sales—New Jersey Buyers.

An important lease in the downtown centre by Vincent Astor was an interesting feature of the realty market yesterday. To the Exchange Buffet Corporation he leased the Vesey Street store and basement in the Astor House building, which Mr. Astor recently erected on the lower half of the Broadway frontage formerly occupied by the old Astor House. The lease is for a term of twenty-one years, and will represent an aggregate rental of about $400,000. The space includes 5,700 square feet on the ground floor and about 8,300 square feet in the basement.

The lessees will spend about $50,000 in alterations and will sublease the ground floor. They control about thirty lunch rooms in the city. The Charles F. Noyes Company negotiated the lease.

Pays $175,000 a Year for New Hotel Commodore Lease.

The lease was renewed yesterday for $175,000 a year of the block bounded by Lexington Avenue, Forty-second, Forty-third Streets and the former Depew Place with the Commodore Hotel, to be erected there, to the Bowman Hotel Corporation, of which George M. Bowman, proprietor of the Biltmore and Manhattan Hotels, is President. The lease is made by the New York State Realty and Terminal Company, the holding company for the New York Central Railroad in real estate. The lease is for twenty-one years from Jan. 1, 1916, with the privilege of two twenty-one year renewals at 2 per cent. of the total cost of construction, 6 per cent. per annum on the cost of construction and 91 per cent. of the taxes.

Buyers for Private Dwellings.

Stuart Hirschman sold to Meta K. Hirschman 313 West 126th Street, a three-story dwelling on a lot 17.1 by 99.11.

Christian C. Cramer sold to Mary B. Pottebaum 443 East Eighty-fourth Street, three-story house on a lot 15.9 by 102.2.

Operators Resell Lexington Avenue Property.

Ennis & Sinnott, operators, resold to George M. Clarke 1,233 Lexington Avenue, a four-story building on a lot 22 by 65, located between Eighty-third and Eighty-fourth Streets. The sellers acquired the property several weeks ago. J. Irving Walsh negotiated the sale.

Tenement Sales.

The Knap & Wasson Company sold to an investor the northwest corner of Second Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street, a four-story tenement, on a plot 22 by 60, for Elizabeth A. Burggraf. This is the first time in thirty-five years that the property has changed hands, the same being a cash transaction.

The five-story tenement house at 244 Delancey Street, 25 by 75, was given by Selg Goldstein in part payment to the Cliff Street Corporation, H. A. Mark, President, for the 27 Cliff Street building. The Charles F. Noyes Company was the broker.

Bronx Sales.

Franklin R. Bruns purchased from Phillip Feuring 2,328 Morris Avenue, a two-story frame dwelling on a lot 25 by 130.

Brooklyn.

The Westwood Realty Company has sold for Frank Hall the one-family detached house, 1,172 East Nineteenth Street, Flatbush, to a client for occupancy.

An investing client of the Leonard Morgan Company purchased from the Phelps Holding Company 1,200 Sutter Avenue, a three-story flat on a lot 20 by 100.

Daniel H. Jackson sold to a client of Wendel Sekler the southeast corner of Bean Avenue and Avenue S, Brooklyn. A three-story residence and a garage on a plot 120 by 131.

Long Island.

In the Fourth Ward, Borough of Queens, the New York Suburban Land Company sold a plot 60 by 100 feet on Union Avenue to Frank H. Roeder, and a plot 40 by 100 feet on Kinsey Avenue to Elizabeth McQuinn.

New Jersey.

J. K. Moors sold the two-family dwelling at 88 Oakwood Place, Orange, N. J., for Robert Vogel to John W. Wilkinson for investment.

The Colonial residence on the west side of Upper Mountain Avenue, near Bellevue Avenue, Montclair, has been purchased by William C. Cannon, Esq., a New York lawyer. The residence, which is considered one of the best types of colonial architecture in Montclair, is situated on a plot of land having a frontage of 125 feet, and extending to a depth of over 200 feet. The property has been held at $35,000. F. M. Crawley & Bros. were the brokers in the transaction.

James Healey has purchased for improvement from the New York Suburban Land Company a plot 40 by 100 on Myrtle Avenue, Garwood, N. Y.

Robert B. Stoutenburgh has sold for Arthur Crane to a client the three-family dwelling at 177 Broad Street, Newark. It was held at $10,000. The property was originally owned by Philip Kearny, and later passed into the hands of Levi P. Morton. Mr. Stoutenburgh also sold for E. J. Schwarz the dwelling at 1,042 George Street, Plainfield, held at $5,500.

Commercial Leases.

William F. Fuerst, Inc., has rented to the Durland Company the building at 242 West Sixty-ninth Street.

Charles F. Noyes Company has leased the store, basement and subcellar at 305-309 Lafayette Street to Charles W. Williams & Co. for a term of years.

Cross & Brown Company has leased the building at 49 to 55 Amsterdam Avenue to Samuel M. Bach for a term of years.

Pease & Elliman have leased to the Schulte Cigar Company for the O. B. Potter Properties, Inc., the ground floor store at the southeast corner of Trinity Place and Rector Street in the Empire building, also for the same owners the store at the southeast corner Broadway and Astor Place. Both leases are for ten years.

Egbert Mills leased the double store at 2,815 Eighth Avenue, for Henry Hughes, to James V. and Joseph V. Galimo.

Charles B. Van Valen has leased for Crum & Forster offices at 95 William Street to the New Jersey Fidelity & Plate Glass Insurance Company of Newark, one of the large companies in the State.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. have leased the store at 406 Madison Avenue to the French Bureau.

Private Dellings Leased.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. have leased for Mrs. Frederick Roosevelt, 8 East Fifty-second Street, a five-story American basement, on a lot 22 by 100, to Philip W. Livermore of the New York Stock Exchange.

The Houghton Company has leased for Sophia G. Cane, represented by Melville H. Cane, the five-story American basement house, 254 West 105th Street, between Broadway and West End Avenue, to Mrs. M. Schwartz.

Lawson Purdy to Talk on Realty Conditions.

Lawson Purdy, President of the Board of Tax Commissioners, will speak on the subject of general realty conditions at a meeting of the Real Estate Owners' Association of the Twelfth and Nineteenth Wards, to be held this evening in the New York Turn Hall, Lexington Avenue and Eighty-fifth Street. The address will be followed by a discussion on realty conditions from the owners' viewpoint.

Realty Notes.

Plans have been filed for altering El Dorado apartment house, Central Park West, at the southwest corner of Ninety-first Street, into small suites at a cost of $50,000. George and Edward Blum are the architects.

Snowber & Smith were the brokers in the recent deal by which William B. Ellison acquired the properties at 902 West End Avenue and 257 West 104th Street.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

4½%
MORTGAGE MONEY
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RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

118th St, 304 East, s s, 75 ft e of Second Av, 25x50.5, three-story tenement; Lilly Neuman against Bernard Green et al.; Bullowa & Bullowa, attorneys; Jno. De W. Warner, referee; due, $5,967.21; taxes, &c., $875.75; to the plaintiff for $6,000.

14th St, 319-21 West, n s, 275 ft w of 8th Av, 50x208.6, to 15th, 324-6 West, four four-story tenements; Harrie Seely, executrix, against Edward L. Larkin et al.; Hatch & Clute, attorneys; Edward F. Maloney, referee; due, $33,095.96; taxes, &c., $3,885.30; to the plaintiff for $72,253.

West Broadway 585, e s, 125 ft n of Bleecker St, 25x100, four-story lodging house; Louis McLaheny et al. against Jno. M. Williams et al; Adolphus D. Pape, attorney; Wm. T. Van Alstyne, referee; due, $19,197.58; taxes, &c., $1,700; to the plaintiff for $15,000.

By M. Morgenthau, Jr., Co.

Sherman Av, 79, e s corner Dyckman St, 100x100, two five-story tenements and stores; St. Clair Realty Co. against J. B. C. Building Co., Inc., et al; Edward S. Frith, attorney; William M. Seabury, referee; due, $24,480.32; taxes, &c., subject to two mortgages aggregating $94,500; to the plaintiff for $114,384.

By Samuel Marx.

3d Av, 1,992 and 1,994, w s, 80.10 ft n of 109th St, 39.11x93.2, 2 four-story tenements and stores; adjourned to Nov. 16.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By James J. Donovan.

Parker St, 1,313, w s, 100 ft n of Lyon Av, 50x125; Ella Freutel against Alfonso De Salvo et al.; Adolph E. Gutgesell, attorney, 38 Park Row; John J. Brady, referee; due, $3,993.01; taxes, &c., $1,188.53; to the plaintiff for $3,500.

By George Price.

Tiebout Av, 2,249, w s, 306.6 ft s of 183d St, 18.6x70.7x18.4x72.1, two-story and basement brick dwelling; Corporate Mtg. Co. against Vera V. Schramm et al.; Henry D. Parton, attorney, 27 Cedar St; Bernard J. Isecke, referee; due, $1,299.14; taxes, &c., $300; subject to a mortgage of $3,500; to the plaintiff for $3,600.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Henry Brady.

165th St, 862 East, s s, 37.2 ft w of Stebbins Av, 18.3x91, three-story front tenement; Moses Mendelsohn et al. against Adolph Harms et al.; Charles S. Sinsheimer, attorney, 51 Chambers St; John J. Hynes, referee; due, $5,480.03; taxes, &c., $278.25.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

St. Lawrence AV, w s, 106 ft s of Gleason Av, for a one-story brick garage, 80x17; Fred Lubeker, 1,159 St. Lawrence Av, owner; T. J. Cunningham, 708 Tinton Av, architect; cost, $1,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Central Park West, s w corner of 91st St, to an eight-story apartment; A. L. Newmann, 71 Palmetto St, Brooklyn, owner; G. and E. Blum, 505 5th Av, architects; cost, $50,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY, NOV. 9.

With name and address of the purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

HAVEN AV, w s, 175 ft n of s s of 170th St, 25x103.3; Adolph Wurzburger to Gold Theatre Corp., 35 Nassau St, Sept. 30, recorded from Oct. 12, 1916; attorneys, Lachman & Goldsmith, 35 Nassau St....$1

LENOX AV, n w corner of 141st St, 39.11x100; Lenox Av, s w corner of 142d St, 39.11x100; Martin Marks to 100 West 142d Street Corp., 135 Broadway, mtg $125,000, Oct. 8; attorney, S. H. Golding, 135 Broadway..$100

LEXINGTON AV, 1,233, e s, 80.2 ft n of 83d St, 22x82.2; Edgar S. Taylor, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., to George M. Clarke, 24 East 74th St, all liens, Sept. 16; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

MULBERRY ST, 84, e s, 150.8 ft s of Canal St, 25x100; Loretta M. and Genevieve C. Doherty to Raffaele Prisco, 2,008 East 47th St, Brooklyn, bond and security, Nov. 3; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Leo V. Doherty, Brooklyn, to same, bond and security, Oct. 10; attorney, same.....$100

7TH AV, e s, 82 ft s of 112th St, 18.11x100; Elizabeth Marie Neuville Walther, 523 East 150th St, mtg $17,000, Nov. 6; attorney, Charles Kuntze, 2,904 3d Av....$1

9TH ST, 226 East, s s, 245 ft w of 2d Av, 21x75, Nov. 9; Moses A. Horowitz to Metropolitan Savings Bank, 59 Cooper Square, 5 years; attorneys, A. S. & W. Hutchins, 84 William St.....$9,500

82D ST, s s, 119 ft w of Madison Av, 26x102.2, Nov. 8; Arthur B. Westervelt, Tenafly, N. J., to Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., 22 William St, 3 years, interest as per bond; attorneys, Geller, R. & H., 22 Exchange Place.....$60,000

100TH ST, 237 and 239 West, n s, 155 ft e of West End Av, 30x100.11, Nov. 9; William E. Cuff to Charles H. Phelps, executor, 412 West End Av, due Jan. 2, 1922.....$24,000

104TH ST, 113 to 121 East, n s, 125 ft e of Park Av, 65x100.11, Nov. 3; The G. D. G. Realty Co. to Sarah Arner, Spring Valley, N. Y., 3 years, 6 p. c., prior mtg $45,000; attorney, Max Silverstein, 309 Broadway.....

143D ST, 155 and 157 West, n s, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 37.6x98.11, Nov. 9; Right Realty and Security Co. to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, due and 1 int, as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $24,500

Bronx.

BATHGATE AV, n e corner of Marble St, 54x87.3; Timothy McGrath to Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway, Nov. 8, 3 years, interest as per bond; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$3,500

FRANKLIN AV, 1,072-4, e s, 27.10x201.9; Dorothy Yockel to North Side Savings Bank, 3,230 5d Av, Nov. 9, due as per bond; attorney, A. E. Futterell, 38 Park Row.....$10,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to Sanders Realty Co., 198 Broadway, prior mtg $10,000, Nov. 9, installments, 6 p. c.; same attorney..$6,000

LOT 168, map of Penfield property; Margaret Brett to Margaret Benedetto, 220 South 10th St, Mount Vernon, N. Y., Nov. 8, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, R. A. Carretto, 10 South 3d Av, Mount Vernon, N. Y.....$600

MORRIS AV, w s corner of 182d St, 100.1x153.10x73.4x146.1; Paltz Realty Co. Inc., to James C. Gaffney, 1,147 Tiffany St, prior mtg $8,500, Dec. 17, 1915, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, James C. Gaffney, 1,148 Tiffany St.....$8,000

SEDGWICK AV, n w corner of 182d St, runs w 127.4 to e s of Hampden Place x n 150.2x e 85x n 100.2x e 85.4x 100.3x w 170.7x s 49x w 250.10 to Cedar Av x s 734.1x e 36.11x e 220.10 to avenue x n 196.3x w 85.6x n 125 to street x 153.7; also Cedar Av, s w corner of 184th St, runs w 247.8 to e f Harlem River Terrace x s 747.7x e 232.5 to avenue x n 737.6; William D. Peck to Walter L. Crow, 13 East 128th St, supplemental to 5 mtgs aggregating $18,000, Nov. 6, due as per bond in said 5 mtgs; attorney, Walter L. Crow, 13 East 126th St .....

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, 75, s front, basement and second loft; Lewine & Kempner, Inc., to Anthony P. Viscardi et al., on premises, 5 years from Nov. 1, 1916.....$2,545

BROADWAY, 4,255, store and cellar; Julius and August Kuhn to Emil Oppenheimer, Mountain Lakes, N. J., 3 5-12 years from Dec. 16; attorney, Harry Edwards, 15 William St.....$2,700

BROADWAY, 430, s e corner of Howard St, store, 24x92, and basement, 25x50; Giraud F. Thomson, trustee, to New York Telephone Co., 15 Dey St, a 3-12 years from Nov. 1, 1916.....$6,500

COLUMBUS CIRCLE, 11 and 12, e Broadway and 59th St, 301 West, second floor, 51 feet on Broadway and 54 feet on 59th St; also space occupied by fruit stand, or space on 59th St, w of Broadway, 3.9x2.2, and show window; August Schonhard and another to Monroe Clothes Shop, Inc., 1,476 Broadway, from Nov. 1, 1916, to April 30, 1922; attorney, W. B. Marx, 257 Broadway.....$3,350

MANHATTAN AV, 10 to 16, all; sheds R. & C. Co. to Isaac Specter, 51 East 129th St, 10 years from Oct. 1, 1916; attorneys, Gross & S., 500 Broadway.....$14,000

42D ST, n w corner of Lexington Av, runs w 275 to e s of Depew Place x n 208.4 to point 7.5 n from s s of 43d St, closed, x e 275 to Avenue x s 208.4 to beginning, all; New York State Realty and Terminal Co. to Bowman Hotel Corporation, 21 years from Jan. 1, 1916, two renewals of 21 years each, 2 p. c. on total cost of construction and 6 p. c. per annum on cost of construction and 91 p. c. of taxes, &c.; attorneys, Babbage & Sanders, 111 Broadway; grand rent.....$175,000

89TH ST, 111 to 117 West, n s, 200 ft w of Columbus Av, four houses, all; James Fitzsimmons to Sol Freidus and Morris Steinburg, 3,624 Broadway, 5 years from Sept. 1, 1916; attorneys, Greenberg & Levy.....$4,000

122D ST, 148 West, all; Caroline H. Field to Harry S. Purdy, 150 West 122d St, 3 11-12 years from Nov. 1, 1916; attorney, G. P. Fall, 76 William St.....$1,000

125TH ST, 262 West, west store and part of cellar; John J. and Thomas F. Fowler to Jacob Goldschmidt, 1,361 Madison Av, and Hy Goldschmidt, 159 West 118th St, 4 3-12 years from May 1, 1916; attorneys, J. & H. Goldschmidt, 262 West 125th St.....$6,000

Bronx.

BROOK AV, 201-7, two buildings; Cream City Holding Co. to Leon Weinshank, 201 Brook Av, 3 years from Feb. 1, 1916; attorney, S. Goldschmidt, 136 Broadway.....$7,500

FORDHAM ROAD, n e corner of Cambreling Av, all; Rudolf A. Breidenbach to Peter Pippo, 2,512 Cambreling Av, 5 years from Nov. 1, 1916; attorney, E. Califano, 4,521 3d Av.....$650

187TH ST, 2334½, store; Antonio Esposito to Frank Viggiano, 2,302 Beaumont Av, 2 years from Oct. 1, 1916; attorney, C. Guidone, 160 Broadway .....$264 and $300

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

AV A, 34; Samuel Sideroff against Bernard Trusch, owner; Abraham Grossman, contractor.....$75

MULBERRY ST, s e corner Bark Row, 72.10x24; Jacob Rubin against Essie Silverstone; Fannie Epstein and Nettie Morris, owners and contractors $57

8TH ST, 305 and 307 East; Morris Perlman against Joseph Sonfin Co., owner; Louis S. Harris, contractor.....$72

8TH ST, 305 and 307 East; Abraham Gersten against Joseph Bonsin, owner and contractor $120

38TH ST, 24 East; Alonzo B. See against Mary R. Sheldon et al., owners; Frederick Pollak, contractor $1,270

47TH ST, 13 East; Drawn Metals Co. against Centre White Co., owner; James Quinn Construction Co., contractor....$150

Bronx.

163TH ST, 1,115 East; Decorative Concrete Works against Ronele Construction Co. and Arthur Kuter, owners and contractors. $100

238TH ST, s e corner of Broadway, 53.4x175.2; Kittanning Sale Co. Inc., against 5,780 Broadway Bldg. Co., Inc., and John Doe, owners; 5,780 Broadway Bldg. Co. Inc., contractors $960

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Bronx.

COLLEGE AV, 1,321-1,323; Ideal Tile Co., Inc., against Wilpod Hld. Co., Inc.; Nov. 4, 1916.....$215

MORRIS AV, 1,316; Ideal Tile Co., Inc., against Wilpod Hld. Co., Inc.; Nov. 4, 1916 .....$208.65

ROMBOULT AV, e s, 175 ft n of Hollers Av, 25x100; Jospeh Lagana against Michael Massaro et al.; Oct. 31, 1916.....$65

ROMBOULT AV, e s, 175 ft n of Hollers Av, 25x100; Henry G. Silleck, Jr., against Michael Massaro et al.; Nov. 1, 1916.$192.63

ROMBOULT AV, e s, 175 ft n of Hollers Av, 25x100; Hudson Wood Working Co. against Michael Massaro et al.; Nov. 3, 1916.....$60

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

BANK ST, s e cor. Hudson St, runs s 78.3 x e 55.4 x s 23 x e 10 x s 95 to West 11th St, x e 50 x Bleecker st, x n 192.1 x w 87.10 to beginning; Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States against Frank W. McGurk, executor, et al., (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Alexander & Green.

ESSEX ST, 97; Domestic & Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America against Abraham Koover et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Davies, Auerbach & Cornell.

PARK AV, s e corner of 121st St, 75.7x40; Julia A. Loew against Thal Realty Co. et al., (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Man & Man.

WATER ST, 336 and 338; Margaret A. Norris against Charles E. Page et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, R. K. Brown.

2D AV, 1,822; Henrietta Goldberg against Isidor Kempner et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. J. Baker.

117TH ST, 55 West; Bernhard Feifer against Anna Stein et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. M. Hyman.

175TH ST, s s, 127 ft e of Audubon Av, 18x94.8; Margaret J. Becker against Emma E. de Veer et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Geller, Rolston & Horan.

Bronx.

BELMONT AV, n e corner of 183d St, 50x100; Marion Hartshorne Haines Emlen against Adolph F. Burgtorf et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. C. Arnold.

LOT 109, map of Gleason property, situated in 24th Ward; William C. Arnold against Daniel J. Dillon et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. C. Arnold.

LOT 28, Block 3,077, Section 11, on Tax Map; City of New York against Margaret Robinson et al., action to foreclose transfer of tax lien; attorney, L. Hardy.

LOT 27, Block 3,088, Section 11, same map; same against L. Josephine Moses et al., action same; attorney, same.

LOT 49, Block 2,846, Section 11, same map; same against Alfred Von Roth et al., action same; attorney, same.

LOT 18, Block 2,844, Section 11, on tax map; City of New York against Elbert C. Smith et al., action to foreclose transfer of tax lien; attorney, L. Hardy.

LOT 35, Block 3,110, Section 11, same map; same against Michael Byrne et al., action same; attorney, same.

LOT 72, Block 3,100, Section 11, same map; same against William E. Corcoran et al., action same; attorney, same.

LUDLOW AV, n e corner of Pugsley Av, 211.1x250.4; Jennie E. Van Brunt et al., as trustees, against John C. Fisher et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Alexander & Green.

MOSHOLU PARKWAY NORTH, n e s, 312.1 ft e of Gun Hill Road, 56.4x200.3; Morland Mtg. Co. against John C. Fisher et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Alexander & Green.

PUBLIC PLACE, s e corner of Virginia Av, 75.9x144.1; Henry W. Van Wagenen et al. against John C. Fisher et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Alexander & Green.

TOPPING AV, 1,825; also Morris Av, w s, 150 ft s of 183d St, 50x103.4; Catherine V. Boyle against Anna Hansen et al., (partition suit;) attorney, M. J. Sullivan.

TREMONT AV, 16 s, 105.1 ft w of Zerega Av, 58.7x100; Laura H. Jones against John C. Fisher et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Alexander & Green.

TREMONT AV, s s, 105 ft w of Avenue A, 58.7x100; Morland Mortgage Co. against John C. Fisher et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Alexander & Green.

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U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906. Sec. 10, I have seized and hold five tubs of butter.

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on November 20, 1916, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated October 31, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshall.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL,
U. S. Attorney.

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U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

CITATION.
TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:
United States of America, Southern District of New York, ss.:
Whereas, a petition was filed in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York on the 19th day of September, 1916, by The Cunard Steamship Company, Limited, owner of the steamship "Lusitania," and her pending freight, for limitation of its liability for all loss, damage or injury caused by or resulting from the sinking and total loss of the said steamship "Lusitania" on May 7, 1915; and
Whereas, the said petitioner filed with the Clerk of the said Court on the 19th day of September, 1916, an ad interim stipulation in the sum of $100,000, duly approved, undertaking to pay into the Court within ten days after the entry of an order confirming the report of the Commissioner to be appointed to appraise the amount or value of the said petitioner's interest in the said steamship "Lusitania," and her pending freight, the amount or value of such interest as thus ascertained, or to file in this proceeding a bond or stipulation for value in the usual form with approved surety in said amount;
Now, therefore, in pursuance of a monition issued by the said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby cite all persons claiming damages for any and all loss, damage or injury caused by or resulting from the said sinking and loss of the steamship "Lusitania," to file and make due proof of their respective claims before Alex Gilchrist, Jr., Commissioner, in office at Room 847, U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, New York City, on or before the 28th day of December, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and also to appear before the said Court at the Court Rooms thereof in the Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 29th day of December, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and answer the petition herein; otherwise they will be defaulted and debarred from participation in the said proceedings.
Dated, New York, September 19, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal for the Southern District of New York.
LORD, DAY & LORD, Proctors for Petitioner, 49 Wall Street, New York City.

REAL ESTATE.
Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.
Palatial Home, 35 minutes from Wall St.—Twelve room, hollow tile-stucco residence; aristocratic neighborhood, wonderfully romantic spot; private park; magnificent view; garage; tennis court; with or without elaborate furnishings; Chinese rugs, Welte-Mignon, period furniture, billiard table, &c. Inspection invited. Mrs. H. A. V., 351 Howard Av., (Serpentine Road, Grymes Hill.) P. O. Stapleton, S. I. Tel. Tompkinsville 2417.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.
Handsome home of six rooms and bath, water, gas, electric light, heat, and every modern improvement; spacious veranda; nice large plot; near trolley, station, and school; easy terms, and no reasonable offer refused from good party wanting to make this a permanent home. Home, box 141 Times Downtown.

Real Estate Wanted.
List your property with us. We will advertise it for you, and we will pay 2% of the expense. No charge unless we sell it for you. Call here and arrange for us to proceed at once. New York Realty Exchange, 1,947 Broadway, near 66th St. Phone Columbus 9434.
If you've tried every method to sell your property and failed, I'll show you how to sell. Telephone 2395 Jamaica. Realty Service Publishing Co., Post Office Building, Jamaica.

HOUSES TO LET.
City—Unfurnished.
259 West 93d St.—5-story American basement, 13 rooms, 3 baths, 4 toilets; electric light; superintendent in every particular; caretaker in house. ERICKSON, 1,476 B'way. Tel. 8953 Columbus.

Out of Town.
Furnished and unfurnished houses at Mountain Lakes Farms, Cahill, Boonton, N. J.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
Furnished—East Side.
57TH, 24 EAST.—Bachelor apartment, two rooms, bath.
81ST, 75 EAST, (Northwest Corner Park Av.)—An elegantly furnished seven-room apt.
APARTMENTS OF QUALITY. Everett M. Seixas Co., 507 5th Av. 4320 Murray Hill.

Furnished—West Side.
77TH, 44 WEST.—Eight rooms, 3 baths, 11th floor west; newly decorated

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—A disturbance now in the Northwest will advance southeastward and be followed by a pronounced change to colder weather within the next thirty-six to forty-eight hours in the North Rocky Mountain region and the North Plains States and by Saturday in the Upper Mississippi Valley. The cold weather will be of several days' duration in these regions.

It is probable that this change to colder weather will overspread the Northern and Middle States east of the Mississippi River by the end of the week.

General rains have fallen within the last twenty-four hours in the region of the Great Lakes, the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys, the Gulf States, and the North Pacific Coast and rains and snows in the North Rocky Mountain region.

The weather continues warm throughout the Atlantic States, while colder weather has overspread the lake region, the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys, and the Gulf States.

Indications are that the weather will be generally fair Friday and Saturday throughout the Atlantic and Gulf States, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley.

In the lake region the weather will be overcast and unsettled, with probably rain Friday night and Saturday, probably turning to snow in the upper sections.

Temperature will be lower Friday throughout the Atlantic and East Gulf States, and decidedly cold weather will overspread the lake region and the Ohio Valley Saturday.

Winds for Friday and Saturday along the North and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be strong west, showers, followed by fair weather; South Atlantic Coast, fresh, shifting, overcast, showery weather.

FORECAST: TODAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York and New England.—Partly cloudy; colder Friday; Saturday overcast.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania.—Fair, colder Friday; Saturday probably fair.

Western New York.—Fair Friday; Saturday increasing cloudiness, probably followed by rain; much colder.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
3 A. M.	45	47	4 P. M.	61	69
6 A. M.	45	47	7 P. M.	53	66
9 A. M.	47	47	9 P. M.	47	63
12 M.	60	59	11 P. M.	44	64

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 56; for the corresponding date last year it was 54; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 48.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 46; at 8 P. M. it was 63. Maximum temperature 69 degrees at 3:30 P. M.; minimum 44 degrees at 6:45 A. M. Humidity 98 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 66 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.07 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.75 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M. Loss.
1:40—45 Church St.; Dainty Maid Lunch and others ..... Slight
3:35—485 Park Av., (auto;) Willard & Co. ..... Slight
9:55—132 W. 28 St.; Benjamin Borick. Slight
11:25—330 E. 100 St.; Sigmund Ashman. Slight
P. M.
12:40—167 W. 145 St.; Frank Hess..... Slight
2:40—51 W. 37 St.; Dr. Frank Parker.. Slight
4:15—108-10 W. 48 St.; Friars Club.... Slight
4:30—Front 640 W. 34 St.; James F. Burroughs $500
4:50—127 Delancey St.; H. Greenberg. Slight
4:55—882 Caldwell Av.; Jas. Drucker.. Slight
5:15—940 Tiffany St.; Morris Orntolski. Slight
5:45—44 St. & East River; Weisbart & Rachman ..... Slight
6:20—Ogden Av. & 170 St.; not given.. Slight
6:40—509 W. 184 St.; Fred Plump..... Slight
8:20—45-47 Lispenard St.; Max Wax....Slight
8:30—Front 383 W. Bway; (wooden sides on north bound car tracks.) Interbo. R. R. ..... Slight
8:50—264½ E. 33 St.; Samuel Glass.... Slight
10:00—1,069 B'way; Michael Nickles.... Slight
10:30—3 Av. & Boston Road; elev. R. R. car ..... Slight

EDUCATION NOTES.

The Board of Examiners will receive until Dec. 9 applications from women candidates for license as supervisor of domestic art in evening schools. The salary is $6 an evening.

A class in household efficiency is being formed at the Williamsburg Evening High School, Marcy Avenue and Keap Street. It will study sewing, nutrition and foods. Mrs. Lilian Meeker will have charge.

A meeting of the Parents' Association of P. S. 169, "The Audubon," will be held at the schoolhouse, Audubon Avenue between 168th and 169th Streets, Manhattan, at 8 P. M., on Nov. 14. Steps will be taken to continue the campaign for the erection of an addition and an auditorium to the school.

The Student Council of Hunter College has appointed Margaret Wells as Chairman of the Hunter branch of the Vassar Magazine Subscription Bureau. The council voted to investigate the college rule against intercollegiate basket ball, and to give the Young Women's Christian Association the use of the Students' Exchange on Dec. 8.

The Young Women's Christian Association of Hunter College has arranged to conduct classes at the Lenox Hill Settlement, to help at the Light House, and to send reading material to the Seaman's Church Lighthouse, and to the children in hospitals.

The following alumnae of Hunter College have received substitute licenses to teach in city high schools: Florence Bamberger, French, Helen C. Fischhofer in German, Jeannette Armstrong and Althea E. Wettlaufer in history, Edith W. Isles in mathematics, Hilda Bach in music, and Mary B. Himmelman in sewing.

The New York City Teachers' Association has elected delegates and alternates to the convention, which elects members of the Teachers' Council.

Permission has been granted to Mary A. Conlon, Principal of P. S. 30, the Bronx, to be absent from duty without loss of pay from Nov. 20 to 24, inclusive, to visit the schools at Gary, Ind.

The Board of Education has recognized the Professional Elementary Teachers' Association as entitled to representation in the Teachers' Council.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Resignations of National Guard officers accepted: 2d Lt. D. E. Cameron, 4th Inf., Nebraska; 2d Lt. C. E. Kinskey, 3d F. A., New York; 1st Lt. R. H. Morse, M. C., Nebraska; 2d Lt. F. E. Calvert, 3d Inf., Indiana; 1st Lt. J. A. Morse, 1st Separate Bat. of Inf., Wyo.; 1st Lt. E. S. Burns, 74th Inf., New York; Capt. D. F. MacKenzie, 2d Inf., Minnesota; 1st Lt. G. P. Pamment, M. C., Ohio; Maj. O. C. Ahlers, M. C., Texas; 2d Lt. M. H. Peck, Corps of Engrs., Cal.; 1st Lt. E. A. Swofford, 4th Inf., Texas, and 1st Lt. F. E. Burbach, 3d Inf., Wisconsin.

1st Lt. V. E. Watkins, M. R. C., from duty at Henry Barracks, Porto Rico, Dec. 1, then to his home and report to the Adjt. Gen. of the army. He is relieved from active duty in M. R. C.

Maj. L. D. Wildman, Sig. Corps, to Walter Reed Hospital, sick.

Maj. W. A. Burnside, 20th Inf., is detailed to take field officers' course in aviation at Sig. Corps Aviation School, San Diego, Cal.

Maj. L. C. Scherer, Cav., Q. M. C., will report to Col. K. A. Haynes, C. A. C., President of an examining board at Washington, D. C., for examination for promotion.

1st Lt. E. S. Tenney, M. R. C., is detailed a member of the board appointed to meet at Watertown Arsenal, Mass., in orders of Oct. 5, to examine applicants for commissions as reserve ordnance officers. Upon completion of this duty he will return to his station.

The permanent detachment of Capt. J. E. Cummins 35th Inf., is designated as Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind.

1st Lt. S. H. Wheeler, Aviation Officer, Sig. Corps, is detailed a member of the board appointed in orders of Oct. 7 to examine enlisted men of the Sig. Corps for rating as aviation mechanicians, Vice 1st Lt. T. S. Bowen, Aviation Officer, Sig. Corps, relieved.

Following are detailed as Acting Judge Advocate of the division specified and will report to Capt. E. J. Ely, 17th Cav., 10th Div., El Paso, Texas; 1st Lts. E. C. McNeil 14th Inf., 11th Div., El Paso, Texas, and M. A. Palen, 12th Inf., 12th Div., Ft. Sam Houston; and Capt. G. V. Strong, Cav., 13th Div., Llano-rande, Texas.

Capt. R. M. Parker, Cav., is assigned to 6th Cav.

1st Lt. W. W. Doe, 15th Inf., is transferred to 20th Inf.

Maj. E. Lindsley, Q. M. C., will visit the mill of the Fuld & Hatch Company, Albany, N. Y., on business pertaining to the manufacture of underwear, then to this station.

1st Lt. H. R. Harmon, C. A. C., is attached to Aviation Section of Sig. Corps as an aviation student, and will proceed to San Diego for duty at the school.

1st Lt. H. Abbey Jr., 10th Cav., to Ft. Sam Houston for examination for detail in Aviation Section of Sig. Corps, then to his station.

1st Lt. H. J. F. Miller, Cav., to Ft. Sam Houston for examination for detail in Aviation Section of Sig. Corps, then to his station.

Leaves—Capt. P. H. Sheridan, Cav., 4 months; 1st Lt. V. E. Watkins, M. R. C., 4 months; Maj. H. P. Wilbur, C. A. C., 7 days; 1st Lt. D. H. Cowles, 22d Inf., 1 month and 20 days; Capt. R. M. Parker, Cav., 1 month, and 1st Lt. L. B. Bender, C. A. C., 1 month and 15 days.

Navy.

Jr. Grade Lieut. P. M. Bates, the Milwaukee, to fitting out the L-7 and on board when commissioned.

Ensign W. Cochran, receiving ship at San Francisco, to the New Orleans.

P. A. Surgn. N. T. McLean, to Washington, D. C., for examination for promotion.

Asst. Surgs. W. S. Wentzel, M. R. C., resignation accepted, and W. W. Wickersham, the Prairie, to Marine Expeditionary Forces, Santo Domingo.

Act. Asst. Dent. Surg. E. W. Lacy, the New Jersey, to the Olympia.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

ARRIVED—Culgoa, at Monte Cristi; Hancock, at Santo Domingo City; Jason, at Norfolk Yard; Oklahoma, at Plantation Flats, and the West Virginia, at Salina Cruz.

SAILED—Annapolis, San Diego for La Paz; Mayflower New York Yard to sea; Nereus, San Diego for Tiburon, Olympia, Charleston, for Hampton Roads; Proteus, Hampton Roads for Boston, and the Yorktown, Topolobampo, for La Paz.

The Commander, Cruiser Force, has shifted his flag from the Prairie to the Hancock.

Coast Guard.

Capts. A. L. Gamble, the Apache, to Assistant Inspector at Boston; F. A. Levis, the Seneca, to wait orders, and A. J. Henderson, orders of Sept. 7 amended to command the Onondaga instead of the Yamacraw.

1st Lt. of Engrs. J. I. Bryan, the Tampa, to wait orders.

2d Lts. M. W. Torbet, of Engrs., the Seneca to the Unalga, Dec. 1. Leave en route: F. A. Allen, of Engrs., the Unalga to the Onondaga, Nov. 30; C. H. Jones, to engineering duty on the Gresham, and C. P. Kendall, to line duty on the Gresham.

3d Lt. J. H. Farley, to engineering duty on the Yamacraw, and W. M. Troll of Engrs., to line duty on the Yamacraw.

Keepers H. Wilcox, from Sta. No. 67 to Sta. No. 58, and G. W. Gatefield, from Sta. No. 299 to Sta. No. 283.

Machinists W. Boyce, the Wissahickon, to the Itasca; J. F. Meades, the Guthrie, to the Wissahickon, and I. Axelson, the Bear, to the Guthrie.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

FINCK, Mrs. ANTOINETTE, (Feb. 12, 1915;) net estate, $581,835. George Finck, Emily Elliott, John Finck, Adam Finck, and Antoinette Wright, sons and daughters of decedent, received the bulk of the estate. Assets: 151 East Houston Street, $60,000; 139 East Nineteenth Street, $50,000; 138 East Nineteenth Street, $30,000; deposits, $16,836; personalty and jewelry, $1,464; mortgages and notes, $23,233.

SCOTT, GEORGE ISHAM, (Oct. 29, 1915;) net estate, $581,835. Jeanne Marie Scott, daughter of the decedent, received a life estate in $583,835. Under the will personal effects valued at $587, were given to twenty-four relatives and friends. Assets: One-third interest in land at Yonkers, N. Y., $5,000; bank, $15,317; life insurance, $19,500; interest in the estate of George S. Scott, $2,200; a claim against Wrenn Brothers & Co., $4,126.

WILSON, Mrs. CAROLINE A., (April 19;) net estate, $1,310,858. Alice L. Harlan, daughter, received $617,640; Harry S. Reynolds, grandson, $690,206, and Adeline L. Pollitz, son-in-law, $35,000. Others were legacies to four employes. The assets were: 3 East Thirty-ninth Street, appraised at $17,500; stable building and lot, 212 West Thirty-fifth Street, $220,750; bonds, $41,000; contents of residence, $27,443; notes and mortgages, $44,433; stocks and bonds, $1,175,725.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

Applications for mechanical draftsman (heating and ventilating) will be received until 4 P. M. on Nov. 16.

Applications for junior alienist, Grade 2, will be received until 4 P. M. on Nov. 15.

The commission will hold the following promotion examinations: From laborer to foreman of laborers, Grade 2, Brooklyn, and from laborer to watchman, Docks Department.

United States.

The commission announces for Nov. 22 at the New York Custom House an examination for assistant agrostologist, for men only, to fill a vacancy at a salary ranging from $1,000 to $2,040 a year, in the Bureau of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. The duties will be to take charge of the technical and agronomic grass investigations that are being conducted primarily on the Arlington Experimental Farm, Rosslyn, Va. In this position the department requires the services of a man with special training in the botany of grasses, including the taxonomy and economic species, and also a thorough training in agronomy as applied to grasses. Competitors will be examined in practical questions in agrostology, thesis, education, and experience. Graduation from a college or university of recognized standing is a prerequisite. Applicants must have reached their twenty-fifth but not their fortieth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and assignments, 4 P. M., Nov. 10: Patrol. A. Kleinmeier, 28 to 26, assign to bicycle duty discont.; A. H. Johnson, 172, bicycle duty; Bicycle Patrol. E. Winter, 172 to 28.

Temporary assignments: Inspectors E. I. Walsh, 7 I. D., to command 14 I. D., in addition to his own, 20 days, 8 A. M., Nov. 10; T. H. Murphy, 15 I. D., to command 11 I. D., in addition to his own, 1 day, 9 A. M., Nov. 10. Patrol. H. Bolger, 74, to C. O. Squad, duty in corridors Manhattan Headquarters Bldg., 12 M., Nov. 11; Patrol. E. Buchman, 164, to 12 I. D., duty on maps, 5 days, 4 P. M., Nov. 10.

Leaves of absence, with full pay: Inspector T. H. Murphy, 15 I. D., 1 day, 9 A. M., Nov. 10., balance of vacation. Capt. J. J. Savage, commanding 14 I. D., 20 days, 8 A. M., Nov. 10, vacation.

Resignations accepted: Patrol. W. L. Moran, 38, and R. Hansen, 149.

Fire Department.

The following Lieutenants are promoted to the rank of Captain to take effect at 8 A. M., Nov. 10: T. Murtagh, H. & L. 22; D. A. Sullivan, No. 2, H. & L. 13; T. Bowe, Eng. 245; P. J. Marron, Eng. 93; F. Heckendorn, Eng. 207, (1st sec.)

The following Engineers of Steamer and First Grade Firemen are promoted to the rank of Lieut., to take effect at 8 A. M., Nov. 10: Engr. Chief Str. J. McEvoy, Eng. 1; J. J. Mulligan, Eng. 56; J. A. Light, Eng. 278. Firem., 1st gr.; A. Beckman, Eng. 48; M. N. Conway, No. 2, Eng. 31; J. F. Vrabcak, Eng. 272; G. F. C. Hauser, H. & L. 24; F. J. Carlin, Eng. 276; J. P. Duffy, H. & L. 5; E. A. Matteson, Eng. 264; J. H. Carmichael, H. & L. 107; D. J. Sullivan, Eng. 287, (1st Sec.)

The following 1st grade firemen are promoted to the position of engineer of steamer, to take effect at 8 A. M., Nov. 10: J. Lasky, Eng. 17; J. F. Perkins, Eng. 219; P. F. McKuveke, Eng. 53; J. A. Gillen, Eng. 23; R. L. Melnholt, H. & L. 143; W. F. Fitzgerald, H. & L. 102; W. T. Coffield, Eng. 7; P. Fitzpatrick, No. 2, Eng. 73; G. A. Wilson, H. & L. 147; B. Schumacher, H. & L. 146.

Assistants, 8 A. M., Nov. 10, Capts.: T. Murtagh, Eng. 25; D. A. Sullivan, No. 2, Eng. 28; P. J. Marron, Eng. 74; T. Bowe, Eng. 266; F. Heckendorn, Eng. 214.

Lieuts.: E. A. Mattson, Eng. 13; M. N. Conway, No. 2, Eng. 6; F. X. Carlin, Eng. 32; G. F. McEvoy, Eng. 34; A. Beckman, Eng. 45; J. J. Mulligan, Eng. 54; J. A. Light, Eng. 214; J. F. Vrabcak, Eng. 221; D. J. Sullivan, Eng. 233; J. P. Duffy, H. & L. 6; G. F. Hauser, H. & L. 12; J. H. Carmichael, H. & L. 104.

Eng. of Str.: J. J. Gilion, Eng. 1; W. T. Coffield, Eng. 18; J. Lasky, Eng. 17; P. Fitzpatrick, No. 2, Eng. 45; P. F. Kuveke, Eng. 70; R. H. Melnholt, Eng. 213; B. Schumacher, Eng. 220; W. F. Fitzgerald, Eng. 238; G. A. Wilson, Eng. 239; J. F. Perkins, Eng. 278.

Appointed fourth grade firemas, 8 A. M., Nov. 10, and assigned as follows: W. F. Hourigan, Eng. 7.

The following are appointed as ununiformed fireman, 8 A. M., Nov. 10: S. J. Svandrlik, Eng. 1; N. S. Goodell, Eng. 6; J. J. Farrell, Eng. 9; E. M. T. Cullen, Eng. 13; O. Kolinsky, Eng. 15 J. J. Donohue, Jr., Eng. 16; A. F. Mark, Eng. 16; L. R. Swift, Eng. 18; G. Metz, Eng. 21; W. J. H. Horan, Eng. 23; W. C. Beer, Eng. 24; J. Collins, Eng. 25; W. F. Schwandt, Eng. 29; J. F. O'Neill, Eng. 31; T. W. Tuite, Eng. 31; P. E. McDonald, Eng. 32; F. J. Kronemeyer, Eng. 33; J. J. Dugan, Eng. 35; J. P. Doyle, Eng. 35; J. R. Smith, Eng. 36; D. J. Mahoney, Eng. 44; J. W. T. F. Kocher, Eng. 54; R. J. Baker, Eng. 73; P. Murphy, Eng. 74; L. Gumbmann, Eng. 76; J. Schneider, Eng. 91; B. J. Smith, Eng. 202; J. G. Smith, Eng. 203; J. H. Smith, Eng. 205; W. P. Jones, Eng. 210; F. A. Lohmiller, Eng. 211; P. F. Dolan, Eng. 216; E. Vollmaier, Eng. 221; C. Schanowsky, Eng. 223; C. Hausen, Eng. 227; A. J. Gray, Eng. 239; J. M. Donelon, Eng. 251; G. C. Landres, H. & L. 1; I. L. Rosenberg, H. & L. 4; S. E. Phelan, H. & L. 8; J. Mahon, H. & L. 9; J. J. Quigley, Jr., H. & L. 6; J. Smith, H. & L. 18; F. G. Muller, H. & L. 18; F. A. Wieckman, H. & L. 20; E. L. Bock, H. & L. 21; H. P. Sheridan, H. & L. 23; J. Fox, H. & L. 24; E. Farrington, Jr., H. & L. 24; A. O. Peterson, H. & L. 35; E. L. Egan, H. & L. 40; J. J. Duffy, H. & L. 102; H. L. Nellis, H. & L. 109; C. Sadlo, H. & L. 115; C. Greenberger, H. & L. 123; W. L. Moran, Eng. 8; F. M. Hoctor, Eng. 13.

Transfers, 8 A. M., Nov. 10: Capts. W. A. Mulligan, H. & L. 113, to Eng. 227; M. J. Healey, Eng. 268, to Eng. 266; A. Jireck, Eng. 291, to Eng. 248; E. Lawley, Eng. 25, to Eng. 240; B. Brockwell, Eng. 28, to H. & L. 134; J. M. Dewey, H. & L. 134 to Eng. 262; J. J. Fox, H. & L. 16, to Eng. 49; J. Dugan, Eng. 49, to H. & L. 16; E. G. Healy, Eng. 91, to Eng. 152.

Lieuts. D. H. Slattery, H. & L. 23, to Eng. 93; W. G. McClintock, Eng. 85, to H. & L. 23; J. C. McDonald, No. 2, H. & L. 81, to Eng. 19; T. Murray, Eng. 239, to Eng. 245; W. H. Hartman, Eng. 70, to Eng. 73; J. A. Harney, H. & L. 18, to H. & L. 35; E. H. Burns, Eng. 10, to Eng. 257, (24 Sec.) T. J. Curtin, H. & L. 8, to H. & L. 22; J. Fredenberg, Eng. 60, to Eng. 70; W. M. McDonald, Eng. 54, to Eng. 60; C. Wandres, Eng. 54, to Eng. 85; J. H. Owens, Eng. 32, to Eng. 239; J. E. Drumm, H. & L. 35, to H. & L. 13; W. R. Twyman, H. & L. 12, to H. & L. 18; T. Harding, Eng. 35, to Eng. 67; B. Hermann, Eng. 46, to Eng. 262.

Engrs. of Str.: P. J. Barry, Eng. 76, to Eng. 55; J. L. Smith, Eng. 213, to Eng. 13; E. Levy, Eng. 13, to Eng. 15; C. A. Golden, Eng. 17, to Eng. 1; J. J. Holland, Eng. 227, to Eng. 23; J. P. Radigan, Eng. 24, to Eng. 227; H. Wubbenhorst, Eng. 227, to Eng. 270; T. J. McDonough, Eng. 229, to Eng. 234; G. W. Doetsch, Eng. 159, to Eng. 160; J. J. Brown, Eng. 80, to Eng. 258.

Marine Engineer: J. J. Givnan, Eng. 77, to Eng. 85.

Firem. 1st gr.: F. E. Boylan, Eng. 84, to Eng. 56; W. P. Bresson, Eng. 238, to Eng. 257, (2d sec.); H. Brisco, Eng. 244, to Eng. 250; J. J. Bronleben, Eng. 24, to Eng. 280; J. J. Collins, No. 1, Eng. 230, to Eng. 222; O. Diedrickson, Eng. 93, to Eng. 94; J. J. Doherty, Eng. 240, to H. & L. 129; W. J. Flaia, Eng. 71, to Eng. 92; J. J. Finley, Eng. 21, to Eng. 258; A. F. Crowley, Eng. 225, to Hose 6; J. Hart, Eng. 202, to H. & L. 110.

R. Kassmeier, Eng. 80, to Eng. 93; C. Krapp, Jr., Eng. 52, to H. & L. 44; S. S. Leita, Jr., Eng. 295 to Eng. 231; C. Lynch, Eng. 227, to Eng. 230; J. J. McKough, Eng. 10, to Eng. 260; J. J. Murphy, No. 4, Eng. 1, to Eng. 257, (1st Sec.) J. Doyle, Eng. 246, to Eng. 12; A. F. Neary, Eng. 249, to Eng. 246; F. M. O'Shea, H. & L. 19, to Eng. 62; W. S. Perine, Eng. 20, to Eng. 290; J. M. Toohey, Eng. 15, to Eng. 237; W. H. Vette, Eng. 156, to Eng. 155; F. R. Williams, Eng. 268, to Eng. 294; H. F. Williams, H. & L. 44, to Eng. 78; F. P. Hamill, Eng. 16, to Eng. 53; M. J. Sullivan, Eng. 56, to Eng. 74; D. O'Neil, Eng. 78, to Eng. 56; P. J. Clarke, Eng. 70, to Eng. 67; E. D. Ripple, Eng. 54, to Eng. 80; A. Muir, H. & L. 45, to H. & L. 34; J. J. Unrath, H. & L. 40, to H. & L. 36; A. F. Magnussen, H. & L. 20, to H. & L. 16; A. Mallon, Eng. 44, to Eng. 86; W. F. Arnold, H. & L. 55, to Eng. 55; J. J. Gould, H. & L. 14, to Eng. 86; B. C. Coyle, H. & L. 25, to Eng. 86; W. Sullivan, No. 3, H. & L. 4, to Eng. 86; W. J. Fogarty, Eng. 221, to Eng. 77.

J. P. McDermott, Eng. 239, to Eng. 232; J. M. Finn, Eng. 205, to Eng. 202; C. O'Neill, Eng. 39, to Eng. 87; T. E. Fitzpatrick, Eng. 86, to Eng. 87; J. Streut, Eng. 93, to Eng. 92; P. P. McDermott, H. & L. 18, to H. & L. 106; G. P. Casey, Eng. 74, to H. & L. 146; C. E. Christman, H. & L. 6, to H. & L. 48; J. N. Mulholland, Eng. 62, to H. & L. 39; F. A. Cobb, Eng. 211, to Eng. 280; J. Windsor, Eng. 57, to Eng. 250; J. J. Wall, H. & L. 18, to H. & L. 22; J. Wood, H. & L. 1, to H. & L. 21; J. Geasevne, Eng. 23, to Eng. 152; J. M. Peer, Eng. 158, to H. & L. 76; J. F. Murray, H. & L. 113, to Eng. 294; G. Hamm, Eng. 233, to Hose 5; W. Gillis, Eng. 272, to Eng. 274; E. Schmid, Eng. 216, to H. & L. 136; T. H. Malkin, H. & L. 9, to H. & L. 148; C. Charous, Eng. 258, to H. & L. 117; T. P. McGinniss, Eng. 260, to Eng. 215; W. A. Smith, No. 2, H. & L. 122, to Eng. 243; T. J. Cotter, H. & L. 31, to H. & L. 38; J. J. Butler, Eng. 9, to H. & L. 142.

Fire, 2d grs., J. J. Garrett, Eng. 91, to H. & L. 43; D. F. Barry, Eng. 216, to Eng. 217; C. H. Gartelmann, H. & L. 20, to H. & L. 70; B. M. Hennes, Eng. 155, to Eng. 109.

Fire, 3d grs., J. Hoffman, H. & L. 11, to H. & L. 22; A. Godsman, Eng. 53, to Eng. 95; S. Petrano, Eng. 4, to H. & L. 17; J. F. Smith, Eng. 29, to Eng. 95; Eng. 5, to Eng. 31, to H. & L. 7; F. J. Broderick Eng. 3, to Eng. 30; S. Tarrant, Eng. 35, to Eng. 40; W. Tursi, Eng. 13, to Eng. 4; J. A. Hughes, Eng. 25, to Eng. 212.

Fire, 4th grs., A. Mayers, Eng. 13, to Eng. 47; W. Rebel, Eng. 6, to Eng. 156; A. J. Hagen, Eng. 31, to Eng. 152; R. McDonald, H. & L. 28, to H. & L. 20; J. F. Callahan, H. & L. 10, to H. & L. 15; J. J. King, Eng. 219, to H. & L. 132.

Stoker F. Smith, Eng. 86, to Eng. 87.

Mutual transfers, Lieuts.: J. J. Power, H. & L. 70, to Eng. 153; J. B. Griffin, Eng. 153, to H. & L. 70.

Engrs. of Strnr.: P. F. Ward, Eng. 233, to Eng. 263; F. I. Farthing, Jr., Eng. 263, to Eng. 233; R. Laird, Eng. 16, to Eng. 53; J. T. Hughes, Eng. 53, to Eng. 16; J. J. Fleming, Eng. 212, to Eng. 236; M. F. Barrett, Eng. 235, to Eng. 212.

Fire, 1st grd., F. W. Clark, Eng. 15, to Eng. 259; J. Dalton, Eng. 291, to Eng. 15; C. Nathan, Eng. 93, to Eng. 53; J. T. Campbell, Eng. 53, to Eng. 93; E. N. McKay, Eng. 85, to Eng. 77; R. P. Thomlinson, Eng. 77, to Eng. 85.

Fire, 1st grd.: J. F. Dreeland, Eng. 228, to Eng. 278; E. L. J. Loftus, Eng. 278, to Eng. 228; A. F. Quinn, Eng. 290, to Eng. 213; H. J. Garner, Eng. 213, to Eng. 290; W. J. McClellan, H. & L. 142, to Eng. 257; W. R. Bender, Eng. 257, to H. & L. 142; W. J. Schulman, Eng. 155, to H. & L. 76; C. W. Prestin, H. & L. 76, to Eng. 153; C. A. Howard, H. & L. 253, to Eng. 206; J. E. Murphy, H. & L. 253, to Eng. 253; F. J. Hamill, Eng. 8, to Eng. 88, to Eng. 80; M. A. Rice, H. & L. 80, to Eng. 38.

Decisions rendered: Fire, 1st grs. H. C. Schryver, H. & L. 4, disrespect to superior officer, two leaves withheld; Fire, 1st grs. W. T. Sheehan, Eng. 12, (absence without leave,) decision reserved; Fire, 1st grs. T. F. Murtha, Eng. 26, (under the influence of liquor,) four leaves withheld; Fire, 1st grs. M. T. Robinson, Eng. 49 (same,) decision reserved.

Dismissed from the Dept., 8 A. M., Nov. 10: Fire, 1st grs. J. Sheehan, Eng. 12, (absence without leave.)

Special leaves: Eng. of Str. A. Brignoli, Eng. 154, 12 hours, 8 A. M., Nov. 9; Fire, 2d grd. B. W. Mortimer, H. & L. 181; 12 hours, 8 P. M., Nov. 11.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East side.

34TH, 117-119 EAST, (near Park.)—Parlor floor, private bath; other rooms.

65TH ST.—Second-story suite of two rooms and bath; private American home; near Park Av.; superior table; references. Plaza 6931.

MADISON AV., 213.

Attractive rooms; excellent table; references.

West side.

16TH, 7 WEST, (near 5th Av.)—Large, small rooms; private baths; excellent board; electricity, phone.

167TH, 502 WEST.—Rooms well heated and furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Rooms with board, private baths; table guests; references.

56TH, 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; table guests; references.

71ST, 62 WEST.—PARLOR, DINING, DOUBLE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS, STEAM, ELEVATOR; ATTRACTIVE SINGLE ROOMS; TABLE BOARDERS.

71ST, 120 WEST.—Single, double rooms; very finest Hungarian table.

72D, 120 WEST.—Large, attractive room; private bath; one flight; references exchanged.

72D, 122-181 WEST.—Attractive rooms, private baths; excellent board; table guests.

73TH, 147 WEST.—Handsome front, square, sunny room; other rooms; references exchanged.

75TH, 322 WEST, (West End Av.) — Two front rooms; subway, bus; board.

76TH, 32 EAST.—Delightful rooms; singly, en suite; furnished, unfurnished. Phone 6613 Lenox.

77TH, 112 WEST.—Large, small rooms, with board; references exchanged. Riverside 1887.

77TH, 301 WEST.—South room, bath, single, running water; excellent table; electricity.

77TH, 114-132 WEST. (Wide Parked Street.) —Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephones; booklet; references.

79TH ST., 121 WEST. (THE PUTNAM.) Large front room, with board.

80TH, 108-108-110 WEST.—"A good place to live." All new, high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

80TH, 128 WEST.—THE GEORGEAN. Rooms, board and general service are kept up to a high standard.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests, booklet.

82D, 55 WEST.—Sunny third room, also hall room; home table; private family.

85TH, 134 WEST.—Rooms, with private baths; electricity, hot water; home cooking.

86TH, 140 WEST.—Attractive rooms; modern improvements; electricity; excellent table; Southern family.

86TH, 164 WEST.—Large front room, second floor; three; table parlor dining.

90TH ST., 312 WEST.—Charming house; large, sunny room; private bath; also single room.

90TH, 53 WEST.—Room for two, private bath; small rooms; excellent board.

91ST, 153 WEST.—Sunny parlor and bedroom; all conveniences; telephone; reasonable; table board.

91ST, 56 WEST.—Sunny rooms, adjoining bath; single room; table guests. 7270 Riv.

93D, 21 WEST.—Large, small rooms; well heated; L, Park; table boarders.

97TH, (Broadway.)—Large, sunny rooms; excellent table; congenial surroundings. Telephone 9911 River.

106TH, 341 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms in modern private residence; service, surroundings unusual.

Charming Winter Home of Highest Standard. 20 Min. Downtown N. Y. Fare 5c.

50 Cozy Rooms, Suites, Exquisitely Furnished. Excellent Cuisine. Service Unsurpassed. Abundance Sunlight, Sea Air, Quietness. Social Parlors, Smoking Room. Comforts Weekly. $10-$15 per adult, with meals. THE EVELYN LODGE, 87, CHESTER, S. I. CENTRAL AV. Tel. 379 Tompkinsville.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Elegant rooms, overlooking drive, with superior board; $12-$15 weekly. Phone 7726 Morningside; Payne.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

ACCOUNTANT, BOOKKEEPER, CORRESPONDENT, experienced, wishes to connect with commercial house, to take charge of general books; university graduate; highest credentials; salary, $50. K 241 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING MANAGER wishes advertising or publicity work; 5 years' experience; salary, $5,000; references given. B 238 Times Annex.

A1 BOOKKEEPER, 7 years' manufacturing experience all phases, payroll and cost work; $18-$20; Christian. F 81 Times.

COMPANION.—Refined, middle-aged widow, desires position involving care of children in desirable environment, or as companion. S. M. L., 628 East 26th St., Brooklyn.

COOK.—Neat, colored; city or suburbs. 45 West 90th, care of Johnson.

DAY'S WORK.—Irish Protestant wants day's work, cleaning, in private family only; best references. Telephone, before noon, 604 Academy.

EXPERT STENOGRAPHER.

A Long Island man, closing New York office, desires to place expert stenographer-secretary with live concern; executive ability; attends all details; pleasing personality; salary $25. Lenox 110 West 34th.

FRENCH COUPLE wishes position care of bachelor apartment or small family; wages $80. Write Competent, 1,564 Broadway.

HOUSEWORKER.—Chambermaid, waitress, colored; wishes position plain cook. Write W., 2231 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Females.

REFINED YOUNG WIDOW, possessing English, German, Russian, and Jewish languages, business and literary talent, desires position of not too strenuous character. F 79 Times.

SECRETARY, &c.—Young Southern lady wishes connection as social secretary and companion, or secretaryship in private office; references. F 100 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Clean-cut Christian; high school education; 4 years' technical experience; legible penman; quick grasping ideas; exceptionally neat; excellent references; $12. R 278 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHIC SECRETARY, TYPIST.—Young lady possessing initiative, executive ability, desires position in managerial capacity; capable handling correspondence. F 80 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Fast, accurate, neat, willing and obliging; experienced; 68. Catherine Furly, Candler Building, Room 1605. Bryant 1318.

STENOGRAPHER.

Competent, accurate, desires position part time; mornings preferred. L. A., K 247 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—College graduate; executive and secretarial experience; pleasing and neat appearance; $20. Miss C. Tel. John 4715.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, 9 years' commercial experience; accustomed details; exceptional references. K 243 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, long experience, accustomed to responsibility; excellent references. K 252 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced brokerage, insurance; competent and efficient. Address Willing, K 259 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience; high school education; references; $12. R 269 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, adaptable, plenty of initiative, Alma Bloch, 3,675 Broadway. Audubon 3913.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, office assistant, expert filer, with 5 years' experience; Christian; salary $10. L. H., 605 Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ABLE TECHNICAL GRADUATE, with technical and business experience in Western mining field, desires position where training will be useful; well connected, and excellent references. F 87 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Thoroughly experienced in office detail, including office managing, systematising, credits, correspondence, and sales; worked 8 years with last employers, a large manufacturing and sales organization; who will furnish splendid recommendation; permanent position where merit will be recognised. K 240 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT. — Experienced, all lines; books opened, closed, disentangled, audited; systems installed; special arrangements firms or corporations not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. Accountant, 35 Nassau St., Room 1,503. Telephone Cortlandt 7958.

ACCOUNTANTS EXPERT—install simple and complete systems; straighten tangled affairs; financial statements, show profit, costs, expenses, profits, &c.; charges reasonable. Commercial, 71 Wall. Hanover 7194.

ACCOUNTAN

ELECTION DOUBTS STIMULATE BETTING

Curb Brokers and Uptown Speculators Stake Nearly a Million More on Result.

WILSON STEADY FAVORITE

California's Shifting Count Made Odds Fluctuate, but They Close 2 to 1.

What with the shifting returns from California, New Hampshire and other States classed as doubtful, the Curb almost forgot oil stocks and "war brides" yesterday and bet instead on the election. President Wilson was the favorite all day. Estimates of the amount of wagers ran all the way from $400,000 to $1,000,000. Because of the rush, no accurate record could be kept.

There were three periods of great excitement on the Curb—one just before noon, when news from the West favorable to Wilson sent the odds on him from 10 to 8 to 2½ to 1; again, early in the afternoon, when the reports that Hughes seemed sure of New Hampshire on the recount and also of Minnesota, sent the odds back to 10 to 8 on Wilson, and finally, an hour before closing, when reports that Wilson's margin in California was growing, sent the odds on the President up to 2½ to 1. When the Curb closed the odds were quoted at 2 to 1, with no Hughes money in sight. It was said by brokers that the transactions in election bets exceeded in volume the Curb trading in stocks yesterday.

The Curb presented a lively scene. Broad Street was filled with a surging mass of men who fought to get to the centre where a group of betting commissioners stood, prominent among them Ed McQuade and Fred Schwade, who in the first part of the day held a large amount of Hughes money offered by Stock Exchange houses.

A large part of the betting yesterday, as was the case Wednesday, represented the activity of brokers in watching the odds and hedging. With the odds short they took the short end, and when they swung to longer odds "covered," only to "scalp" some more when the odds swung back. A good bit of this work has been going along ever since the betting livened up on the Curb two weeks ago.

Clerks Signal Latest News.

All during the Curb session clerks in the open windows above the trading circle stood with telephone receivers at their ears catching the latest flashes from news services and signaling to the brokers on the street. A reduction of Wilson's lead in California sent the odds one way; good news for Wilson from Minnesota sent them another. There were charges made of efforts to manipulate the market. One report of a bet of $100,000 on Wilson received such credence that a ticker service sent it out as having been made by a prominent Stock Exchange firm, which it named. Ten minutes later the ticker denied the report.

The betting on the Curb started at 10 o'clock with Wilson a 10 to 7 favorite, the Hughes men demanding 2 to 1. In the first hour more than $50,000 was bet at 10 to 7. Then favorable Wilson news started to come in from the West, along with the report that New Hampshire had switched to the Democratic column, and the Wilson odds soared to 2½ to 1. Then the Curb began to bet on the result in California. The odds on Wilson started at 10 to 9 and varied from that figure to 2 to 1, back to 10 to 6, with one bet of $10,000 at even money, and closed at 2 to 1 on Wilson. This was before the news was received of the whittling down of the Wilson lead in California.

When favorable Hughes news was received early in the afternoon the odds went to 10 to 8 on Wilson, and then when the tide seemed to turn to Wilson the odds shifted, and finally shortened on Wilson until about 2 o'clock they were betting 2½ to 1 for big bets and little bets were being laid as high as 3½ to 1. One bet of $2,000 against $7,000 was made that Wilson would carry both California and Minnesota. The betting closed at 2 to 1 on Wilson.

Uptown Bettors Favor President.

An interesting sidelight on the election betting is that one commissioner, who has wagered hundreds of thousands of dollars of other people's money, stands to win or lose two boxes of lollipops, having "rounded out" all his bets because he got weary of the shifting odds.

A remarkable factor in the betting uptown was that the apparent swing to Hughes late in the afternoon brought little response. At the Waldorf-Astoria, where more than $50,000 was bet yesterday, the odds didn't take cognizance of the change. The betting there followed the Curb odds closely, and last night the election of Wilson was so much taken for granted that the odds on him were quoted at 1 to 4 with no takers. One man well-known along Broadway appeared at the hotel last night with large bundles of bills saying he was almost ready to pay his bets on Hughes. This man is said to stand to lose $200,000. Most of the commissioners stand to win no matter who is the next President.

Tex Rickard, who bet $100,000 on Ohio going for Wilson, spent most of yesterday in a telephone booth talking to a "correspondent" in California. He laid long odds against Hughes all day.

Bets on Ohio were paid yesterday about the Waldorf. One young man, who only a short time ago was a newspaper reporter, said he had collected $31,000 won on Wilson carrying Ohio, and stood to win $42,000 more if Wilson is re-elected.

Perhaps the hardest of all election bet losers are those persons who in the excitement of supposed victory early Wednesday morning quoted long odds on Hughes and were taken. Hundreds of bets at 10 to 1 were made in cafes.

WILL GIVE DANCES IN JAIL.

Mrs. J. Sargeant Cram's Plan for Women Prisoners in Queens.

Mrs. J. Sergeant Cram, wife of the former Public Service Commissioner, and friend of the feminine wrongdoer, has obtained the consent of Commissioner Lewis of the Department of Correction to hold weekly dances for the female prisoners in the Queens County Jail. There are ninety women in the jail at present, but this number frequently runs as high as 130 when the overflow from Blackwell's Island is sent to Long Island City.

For some time Mrs. Cram has been a frequent visitor at the jail, where she gave helpful talks to the women prisoners. Now a handsome upright piano, her gift, is installed in the chapel where the dances are to be held.

Mrs. Cram will play the piano herself for these dances, which are to be held every Friday afternoon from 4:30 to 5:30 o'clock. A professional drummer will accompany her.

SOCIALISTS PROUD OF PARTY'S SHOWING

Leaders See in Election Vote an Indication of Its Becoming a National Factor.

ESTIMATED AT 1,500,000

Legislators Named Over Widely Scattered Territory, but Only One Congressman.

Although the returns on the Socialist vote throughout the country are still meagre, there was plenty of optimism at State headquarters at 239 East Eighty-fourth Street yesterday. Reports indicated an increased vote, and this was taken as an indication of the growth of the party. Socialists here professed to be looking forward to the time when socialism would be a national issue, or when the party would hold at least a measure of the balance of power.

Returns indicate, it was said at headquarters, that there has not only been an increase of 25 per cent. in the Presidential vote, but an increase of 30 per cent. on the State ticket vote. The total party vote throughout the country is estimated here at between 1,200,000 and 1,500,000, as against 916,000 in 1912.

Socialists say that the returns would indicate that the party has elected two State legislators in California and two in Minnesota. Thomas H. Van Lear, the non-partisan candidate for Mayor in Minneapolis, who had the Socialists' indorsement, has been elected by a majority of 5,000.

The most encouraging reports come from Milwaukee, a Socialist stronghold. In Wisconsin two State Senators and seven Assemblymen were elected, according to advices received here. The party also carried into office the Board of Supervisors and a Sheriff. Reports here were that Representative Victor Berger of Milwaukee had been defeated.

Reports received by the German Socialist newspaper, the Volks Zeitung, indicated the election of a State Legislator in Vermont, the first Legislator to be elected by the Socialists in that State. In Providence Dr. Reed has been elected a member of the Legislature In Haverhill, Mass., another unexpected thing happened—Morrell, a Socialist, was elected to the State Legislature. The report reached New York yesterday that in Florida the people sent a Socialist to the State Legislature. In Montana one Legislator was elected and two are reported to have been re-elected.

Reports received from Oklahoma Socialists were encouraging. A wire received from the State organization announced that there had been an increase in the Socialist vote in the State. Six Sheriffs and a county administration are reported to have been elected.

It was reported also that a Socialist had been elected to the Legislature in New Mexico, two in Washington, and one in Utah. As to the result in Chicago the news was not encouraging. Two Socialists were defeated for the Legislature.

In the little town of Haledon, N. J., the Socialists elected August Brueckman Mayor. Interest centred in this election because it was in Haledon that meetings were held at the time of the strike in the Paterson silk mills.

Word from Nevada shows that Grant Miller, Socialist candidate for the United States Senate, was defeated.

A noticeable feature of the Socialist vote in this State, it was said, was the percentage of increase in the State rather than in the city. Two Assemblymen were elected here, Shiplacoff in the Twenty-third Assembly District and Whitehorn in the Twenty-first Assembly District, the former by 1,600 votes and the latter by a small majority. Socialists here are disappointed in the defeat of Morris Hillquit in the Twentieth Congressional District. Meyer London was re-elected to Congress.

NEW STIELOW HEARING.

Governor Again to Review Convicted Man's Case.

ALBANY, Nov. 9.—Governor Whitman today fixed Nov. 28 as the date for a public hearing in the case of Charles F. Stielow, who has been reprieved several times and who now is under sentence of death for the murder of Charles D. Phelps in Orleans County, in March, 1915.

The hearing was granted on application of several persons who have been active in efforts to obtain a new trial for the convicted man.

Gives Union Right to Pick Members

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 9.—Justice Swayze in the Supreme Court handed down a decision this afternoon refusing to grant a mandamus compelling the National Alliance of Billposters, a labor organization, to admit Louis Frank to membership. The court held that it did not have the power to force one man's companionship on another. "It would be quite impracticable," said Justice Swayze, "for the court to undertake to compel men to receive into their social relationship one who was personally disagreeable, whether for a good or bad reason."

LOST AND FOUND.

AUTOMOBILE STOLEN.

CHEVROLET, 1916, Factory No. E-759, five-passenger touring; N. Y. License No. 88500. Stolen 2 A. M., Nov. 9, from front of 127 Park Side Av., Brooklyn, N. Y. Mud guards in bad shape. Communicate with R. Wilmerding, 80 Maiden Lane, N. Y. C. Telephone John 3554.

LOST—Certificate No. B58031, for 10 shares Great Northern Railway preferred stock, issued in the name of Walter Scott. If found, kindly notify K 265 Times Downtown.

LOST—Gold brooch with small diamond, bird shape, 1¼ inches long, at Healy's restaurant, 66th St. and Columbus Av., Nov. 7. Apply at office, Hotel Ansonia; reward; no questions asked.

LOST—Election night, in New York, ribbed cigarette case, with monogram E. A. S.; liberal reward. D 187 Times.

LOST—On Thursday eve, Nov. 2, long black caracul scarf; reward. Communicate Breeze & Smith, 96 Broadway.

LOST—Diamond vest button, Monday evening, at or near Century Theatre; liberal reward; no questions asked. J 50 Times.

LOST.—Platinum bar pin, with diamonds and sapphires; reward. Beattie, 530 Riverside Drive.

LOST—Monday, diamond crescent breastpin, gold setting; reward. Nicholson, 2 W. 86d.

$50 REWARD for return of diamond pin, two circles connected by straight bar. Return to Ritz Hotel.

Lost and Found. Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Bull terrier, female, white, with brown spots; answers name of Nellie; big reward. Modern Dye Works, 422 6th Av.

Lost and Found. Cats and Dogs

LOST.—"Sport," IRISH TERRIER, smooth red hair; liberal reward. Return Mrs. A. W. Clarke, 315 West 82d St.

JERSEY LAWYER DISBARRED.

R. G. Brown Accused of Misconduct in Getting Divorce Evidence.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 9.—A memorandum of the Supreme Court was filed today granting the application for an order, made through the Attorney General's Department, to strike from the roll as an attorney at law the name of Robert G. Brown of the Jersey City law firm of Butler & Brown.

Brown handled the divorce case of Lambert vs. Lambert, in the Chancery Court, representing the husband. He engaged several men, one of whom was named Fay, and a woman detective to watch Mrs. Lambert. Through the woman detective, it is declared, Brown planned trips for Mrs. Lambert and his aids, one of the trips being to Rockaway. Automobiles were provided by Brown, it is alleged. The memorandum of the Supreme Court says testimony indicated that on several of the occasions arranged Mrs. Lambert was guilty of misconduct with Fay, one of the men engaged by the counsel. By Brown's own evidence he aided and abetted in the commission of the statutory offense by the wife, the Supreme Court states.

Counsel for Brown argued that the attorney was trained as a spy before he became a member of the bar and earned his living in that capacity, and in effect had done no more than prosecuting attorneys do in administering the criminal law.

while many are ide-stepping the "will it fade" issue. ny

$2.00 SHIRTS

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335 Broadway, Cor. Worth St

25 Cortland St. near Church St.

Remarkable Purchase Great Opportunity $22.50

Before buying ready-made clothing, call and see what good clothes you can have made for as little or less.

This is opportunity week. Forty styles of suitings and overcoatings, bought low, are now offered at both stores, at much less than you would ordinarily be asked to pay.

There are blue, black and gray staples, and a number of fancy novelties. In every instance fit, finish and satisfaction are strictly guaranteed.

Write, call or phone for samples and style suggestions.

Arnheim

TWO STORES

BROADWAY & NINTH STREET AND 39 E. 42D ST., BET. FIFTH & MADISON AVES.

Special—Satin-Stripe Border Handkerchiefs 65c a Box of ½ Doz.

Friday and Saturday Only

White Damasee Handkerchiefs with white satin borders and corded effects. Full size; quarter inch hem.

A man *always* needs handkerchiefs—but he seldom has a chance to get handkerchiefs like these—at 65c the ½ doz.

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Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

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CLUETT PEABODY & CO. INC. TROY N.Y.

Twenty-Five Dollars

You've always thought of Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes in terms of Quality, haven't you? Very naturally—everybody does.

But have you ever thought of them in terms of Price?

Do you *really* know how reasonably priced they are? Not relatively—actually. Do you know that for $25—in a Wallach Store—you can pick and choose from literally thousands of the newest and smartest

Hart Schaffner & Marx Suits and Overcoats

Varsity Fifty Five Suits at $25—for young men—the smartest, snappiest styles made for youthful figures. In Blues, Grays, Browns, Greens. Plenty of conservative styles, too—special models at $25 for stout men, thin men, short men, tall men.

And the overcoats at $25! The Varsity Six Hundreds for the younger men; big, cheery greatcoats for men who drive a car; new Chesterfields, as dignified as their namesake; new ideas in smart, loose, comfortable coats.

Pay $25—it's a price most men like. If you want to pay $20, or $22.50, or $28, or $30, you will find wide selections—but no matter what price you pay, you always have our unqualified guarantee of satisfaction or your money back.

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Landay Victrola Service embraces such things as carrying a complete stock of all styles of Victrolas in all finishes, so that a perfect match can be made with your furniture.

Testing and inspecting of the Victrola before delivery to insure its playing perfectly.

Courteous, intelligent attention and assistance by qualified salesmen.

Investigate—you'll find it really a pleasure to select your Victrola here.

SPECIAL OFFER

This $75 Victrola with 3 75c. records, 1 $1.25 record, 1 10-in., 12-page Record Album (90c.) and 1 Dust-off Record Cleaner (25c.); Total $79.65.

FOR ONLY $5 DOWN

Balance in small weekly or monthly payments.

OTHER VICTROLAS $15 to $400

Every Victor Record from 60c up.

New York's Leading Victrola Stores

Landay BROS. INC.

4 Stores

563 5th Ave COR 46 ST. | 427 5th Ave BET 38 & 39 STS | 23 W 42nd St BET 5 & 6 AVES | 27 W 34th St BET 5 & 6 AVES

Select Your Victrola at One of the 4 Landay Stores NOW

You will pay more for TOBEY-MADE FURNITURE *but you will never regret it*

TOBEY-made

The Tobey Furniture Company was established in 1856. A list of its customers at both the New York and Chicago Stores during the last sixty years would be almost a roll call of the prominent men of America.

The TOBEY Furniture Co.

Fifth Avenue at 53d Street

You well dressed college men! Learn what $15 will buy in MONROE CLOTHES!

At first glance a college man is immediately impressed with the *style* of Monroe Clothes. There's nothing doubtful about a Monroe model. You simply know it's right.

Test the quality of Monroe Clothes. Examine the materials carefully; scrutinize the tailoring. Monroe Clothes bear inspection, just as they withstand wear.

Like hundreds of others you'll ask us "How on earth can you afford to sell clothes like these for $15?" You'll get a straight answer. *Low selling costs mean low selling prices.* Every Monroe garment is made in a Monroe work shop; there's no manufacturer's profit to pay. A low second floor rent, a cash only policy and always one price of $15 mean tremendous savings which we share with you.

Get acquainted with Monroe Clothes today. Drop in at one of our shops with several friends and look over the new winter suits and overcoats. It will give you a new idea of the buying power of $15.

Come up and see Monroe quality!

Our Eighth Monroe Clothes Shop opens to-morrow, 258 Bay St., Jersey City.

AMERICA'S LARGEST UPSTAIRS CLOTHIERS

Monroe Clothes

"JUST ONE FLIGHT UP"

42nd ST., Cor. B'way.—Times Square
NASSAU ST., Cor. Frankfort—City Hall
B'WAY, Cor. Fulton Street
BERGEN AVE., Cor. 149th St., Bronx
125th ST., Cor. 7th Ave.
COURT ST., Cor. Montague St., Brooklyn
NEWARK, 151 Market Street
JERSEY CITY, 258 Bay St.

Monroe Clothes Shops Open Evenings Until 9 P. M. Saturday Until 10 P. M.

ALL MONROE CLOTHES SHOPS ON THE 2ND FLOOR

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED OR MONEY REFUNDED

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